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BASE BALL GUIDE

AND

Official League Book for 1891.

A COMPLETE HAND BOOK OF THE NATIONAL GAME OF BASE BALL.

CONTAINING THE

COMPLETE OFFICIAL LEAGUE RECORD FOR 1890,

STATISTICAL REVIEWS OF THE VARIOUS PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP SEASONS, AS ALSO THE RECORDS AND AVERAGES OF THE LEADING COLLEGE CLUBS.

TOGETHER WITH

THE NEW CODE OF PLAYING RULES AS REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

ATTACHED TO WHICH ARE EXPLANATORY NOTES, GIVING A CORRECT INTERPRETATION OF THE NEW RULES.

THE FEATURE OF THE

THE COMPLETE PITCHING RECORDS OF 1890, TO WHICH ARE ADDED SPECIAL CHAPTERS ON THE BATTING, FIELDING AND BASE RUNNING

OF 1890.

TOGETHER WITH

Interesting Records of the Most Noteworthy Contests, Incidents and Occurrences of the Eventful Season of 1800.

EDITED BY HENRY CHADWICK.

PUBLISHED BY

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

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CORRECT DIAGRAM OF A BALL GROUND.

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Left &

2d Baseman

2d Baseman

1st Baseman



CATCHER

UMPIRE

A

PREFACE.

The publishers of SPALDING'S BASE BALL GUIDE present to the fraternity in the GUIDE for 1891 the model base ball annual of the period; the annual edition of the work being in every respect the most complete Base Ball GUIDE ever issued. Exceeding as it does every other book of the kind in size—over two hundred pages of reading matter—it presents an epitome of the professional history of the game for 1890, unequaled by any other work of the kind published. In fact, the GUIDE for 1891 has been made to conform to the very exceptional year of important events its chapters record—a year which will be remembered for a long time to come as fruitful of the most noteworthy occurrences known in the annals of our national game.

The GUIDE for 1891 contains a new feature in the extension of the editorial chapters on the prominent events, incidents, and occurrences of the exceptional base ball year of 1890 with its great strike of the League players, and the temporary demoralization in the ranks of the professional organization which it led to.

The new feature of the Guide for 1891 will be found in the enlargement of the chapters devoted to the noteworthy contests, events, and incidents of the revolutionary year of 1890; also in the elaborate Leagues' analysis of the play in the championship series of contests; the new tables showing the figures of every detail of the work done alike by the eight League clubs, and the individual champion club of the League. The special battery records of the team of the four leading organizations of the year, viz, the National League, the Players' League, the Western Association and the old American Association are also special features of the Guide for this year. Besides which there are the chapters of Editorial Comment which are alike interesting and instructive.

The great size of the GUIDE precludes the possibility of including the game record of the League campaign, as also other records of League legislation, etc., and these will be found in the "Official League Book," which contains only official League matter as furnished by Secretary Young, including the League Constitution in full.

INTRODUCTION.

The remarkable developments of the professional base ball season of 1890 and the many novel and interesting events which characterized the past year's history of the base ball world, call for largely increased space in the GUIDE for editorial comment on the leading base ball occurrences of the past year; and on this account the GUIDE for 1891 will contain the largest number of pages of any GUIDE yet issued. The past year may be said to have been one which developed base ball history at an exceptionally rapid rate.

The story of the rise and progress of the National League from the date of its organization, in 1876, up to the period of its greatest trials and tribulations, in 1890, presents a chapter in base ball history of the deepest interest, inasmuch as it describes the evolution of professional base ball playing through the stormy and wrecking sea of pool gambling, revolving and contract breaking to the harbor of safety of the National Agreement, and its final establishment on the plane of honesty and true business principles in its club management From its very inception, up to the beginning of the past decade, the National League found itself antagonized by the worst elements of professional ball playing. At first, downright "crookedness" raised its hideous head, then came the era of that other phase of professional dishonesty contract breaking; while drunkenness in the ranks prevailed to such an extent as to make it a serious obstacle to successful progress. All these elements of opposition to playing the game in its integrity were, of necessity, obliged to be met and conquered by arbitrary enactments and coercive measures which would naturally be objectionable under a better condition of things. Experience, in fact, taught the National League that nothing short of the strong and ungloved hand was able to cope successfully against the evils of the era of the rule of the rough element in the professional fraternity.

"Out of evil cometh good," says Scripture, and the costly revoit of 1890 which got away with hundreds of thousands of dollars of the capitalists' money – not that of the players, be it remembered—has had one compensating effect, to offset its damaging influence, and that is, that it has driven the various club magnates to adopt a system of reorganization in their business, which will enable them to manage their club affairs on true business principles hereafter, something they have never done before. Moreover, a commendable feature of the revised National

Agreement is the introduction of a new element of governmental power in the form of a trio of major leagues as a committee of the whole in the Professional Base Ball House of Legislators. A committee of three members can do work more effectively and more conducive to the welfare of the fraternity at large than is possible at the hands of a committee of two; the latter of which is open to frequent deadlocks in deciding disputed questions.

A wide step in advance, too, toward a more perfect system of legislation for the fraternity, was made by the introduction of the permanent Board of Directors. composed of a single representative of the three major professional organizations. While a grave responsibility is placed in the hands of this trio of members, that very fact will lead to a desire to do their very best to merit the approbation of the individual organizations they are called upod to govern Of course, many of the new features of the reorganized government are, in a measure, experiments; but each season's test of experience cannot but lead to improvement in the governing power.

From this time forth we say: "Let the dead past bury its dead." Give the new era in professional base ball history a chance to show that it is an era of coming prosperity for the game at large. We cannot expect to get over the asperities of the revolutionary year of 1890 at a jump. Especially should the rival players be given time to do some healthy thinking on the subject, and a chance allowed them to get rid of the prejudices

aroused by the animosities of the past year.

A feature of the reconstruction movement following the revolution of 1890, was the increase in the magnate ability in the professional arena, and in that came greater power to develop good government for the professional fraternity. Just think of the quintette who were engaged in the difficult business of revising the National Agreement. Where could you equal them in executive ability for just such work as they were calied upon to accomplish? Here are their names: A. G. Mills, Charles H. Byrne, Allen W. Thurman, L. C. Krauthoff and A. G. Spalding, each adding his individual ability in making up a model committee of base ball legislators; the business talent of Mills, the systematic methods of Byrne, the peace-making influence of Thurman, the legal astuteness of Krauthoff, and the practical common sense views of Spalding. What a contrast to the regime of the past.

PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ITS RISE AND PROGRESS.

The "Ides of March" 1891, ended the twentieth year of the history of professional base ball, as developed under the auspices of the old "National Association of Base Ball Players," which was first organized in 1871, and the "National League of Base Ball Clubs," which succeeded it in 1876, aided by the American Association, which entered the arena in 1882, both of which latter organizations joined forces under the National Agreement in 1885.

The first chapter of professional club history dates its beginning back to 1868, when the old Cincinnati Red Stockings, under the management of the veteran Harry Wright, entered the field with the first regularly salaried team of players known in

the annals of the fraternity.

It was under the regime of the "National Association of Base Ball Players," from 1871 to 1875 inclusive, that sundry abuses crept into the professional system, prominent among which was the pernicious influence of the pool gambling of the period, and before the decade ended this evil was developed to such an extent that professional base ball sank to its lowest level in public estimation. The abuses in question had grown up under the rule of the old organization and when the best men of that organization found themselves in a minority, and comparatively helpless to remove the existing evils, they seceded from the old Association and organized a reform movement under the auspices of the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs-not "Players" but "Clubs"—which sprang into existence in 1876; and it is entirely unnecessary to state that the method of purification the professional system was then subjected to was due entirely to the efforts of the leading officials of the National League which organization did not cease its war upon the "crooks" until the knaves were driven from its ranks, never again to be allowed on the diamond field.

It took years of coercive and even arbitrary legislation at the hands of the League, however, to eliminate the poison of pool gambling from the professional system; but success was finally achieved, and it is well to remember that the credit of the success in this vital movement of reform belongs exclusively to the National League. Before the crooked era of the seventies set in, an event of historical interest occurred, which marked the history of the decade with at least one creditable feature, and that was the visit of the leading clubs of the existing Professional Association—the Boston and Athletic Clubs—to England, which visit was made in 1874. The avant courier of this eventful trip across the Atlantic was Mr. A. G. Spalding, then of the Boston Club, who

afterward, as President of the Chicago Club, so successfully carried out the grander round-the-world tour of 1888 and 1889. But the venture of 1874 proved a financial failure and did little or nothing toward establishing our American game in England. In fact, the time was not ripe for the attempt. The fourteen years which intervened before the next base ball trip to the Old World was made, enabled English sporting tourists in America to become familiar with our game, and in 1889 they were better prepared to appreciate its merits. Before the decade of the nineties, ends, base ball will have become an established field game in England, not as a rival to the royal old game of cricket, but simply as a kindred sport worthy the attention of English youth of pluck,

courage and nerve. This we record as our prophecy.

The decade of the eighties in professional history proved to be a period pregnant with the most important events known in the annals of our national game. In fact, not only in its noteworthy historical event of the world's tour-so deeply interesting in detailed description-but in the many occurrences calculated to give strength and permanence to the professional structure, and greater popularity to the game at large, did the decade of the eighties excel all of its predecessors. The very first year - 1881-witnessed successful efforts made to re-establish professional ball playing on a reputable footing in the cities of New York and Philadelphia; the two self-same cities in which the professional system had suffered the most from that curse of all sports, pool gambling. Mr. John B. Day of New York and his manager, Jas. Mutrie, is due the credit for the efforts made in this direction, while to Mr. A. J. Reach and J. I. Rogers is credit due for the success of the reform movement started in Philadelphia a year afterward. But it was to National League legislation that the ultimate success both these clubs achieved was mainly due. It was during the decade of the eighties that the American Association of Professional Base Ball Clubs was organized; and it was while the evolution of this younger Professional Association, and quasi rival of the National League, was in progress, that those minor abuses of the professional system, "revolving" and contract breaking, were developed; and it was out of these evils that the adoption of the much reviled but useful "reserve" rule became a necessity, as a matter of club defence against the rascalities of the rougher element of the professional fraternity; and it is a fact, which cannot be gainsaid, that without the reserve rule, at the period of its adoption, neither the clubs of the National League nor of the American Association could have escaped bankruptcy. It was during this serious crisis in the affairs of both these professional associations, that a movement, of the secession order, was developed in the form of the temporary organization known as the "Union Association," which organization became the refuge of the "revolvers" and contract breakers of that period; and this Association existed until the self aggrandizement of its President—the leader of the revolt of the contract breakers—had reached its consummation in his becoming a League magnate—after due penance and confession of sin. Finally, out of the efforts of the League and the American Association to settle their difficulties amicably and with a view to unity of interests, came that "Union Safety" compact now known as "The National Agreement"—the work of Ex-President A. G. Mills of the National League—a structure built on the foundation of true business principles, and which has

since been greatly improved by recent legislation.

During the period of the decade of the eighties, and dating from the death of the rebellious Union Association, each year of the decade saw legislative matters governing the professional fraternity running along pretty smoothly, the steady growth of the Minor League organizations being one of the beneficial results of the National Agreement. But nevertheless, there existed an undercurrent of dissatisfaction among the older players of the League clubs at the continued existence of sundry rules and regulations of the League government which they regarded as too arbitrary for the improved morale of the fraternity. Some of the more ambitious of this class began to get the magnate bee in their bonnets, as it were, just as political leaders beget aspirations for Presidential honors. Then, too, the great increase in the patronage bestowed upon the leading League clubs in 1888 and 1889 aroused a feeling of self aggrandizement among the "star" players of the League clubs, and out of this condition of things the players' organization, known as the "Brotherhood"-which was started ostensibly for benevolent objects—was brought into play as a lever to be used in lifting the "stars" out of the position of players and employes up to that of magnates and employers. Before the revolt of 1890—which was the offspring of this conspiracy of the star players—could be brought about, a check was given the movement by the bold enterprise of Mr. A. G. Spalding in carrying out his grand base ball tour of the world, which he began in the fall of 1888, and ended in the spring of 1889, this proving to be the greatest and most important event known in the thirty odd years of base ball history. This grand tour completed, and the championship season of 1889 ended, the conspirators of the League clubs' ranks got together in secret council and on November 5th, 1889-singularly enough the anniversary of the day of the great English conspiracy headed by Guy Fawkes-they issued their revolutionary pronunciamento, and this great strike of the star players, made in order that they might become League magnates instead of club employes, comprised the closing and most sensational event of the decade of the eighties.

We now come to a new era in professional history, which began during the winter of 1891. The costly experience of the revolutionary year of 1890 had taught, not only the professional club magnates of the period, but also their seceding players, that there was but one course to pursue in the business of the running and management of stock company professional clubs, and that was to manage the professional leagues and clubs on the basis of true business principles; and these, of course, involved a strict regard for the welfare of the clubs and their players alike. The very life of the business lay in the game being played in its integrity in all the details of club management; and this could only be done under a government in which the employer and employe found their mutual interest and welfare equally considered. Another thing which last season's experience fully proved, is the folly of the idea that the requisite discipline in the ranks, to insure thorough team work on the field, can be enforced under the club government of player-directors and player-stockholders. The only possible system which will yield financial success, alike to players and capitalists, in the professional club business, is that of having employers in entire control of the club, leaving the players in the position of paid employes only requisite discipline be enforced, The capitalists of the Players' League realized this fact at great financial cost in 1890, and since then the best of them have combined with the National League.

In the movement made in January, 1891, looking to the rehabilitation of professional ball playing in public favor, up to the high point it had reached in 1889, the success in the restoration of harmony in the ranks was due to the pacific policy favored and urged by Mr. A. G. Spalding; and in the plan of campaign he laid out for ending the "base ball war of 1890," he was ably abetted by Mr. Allen W. Thurman, the President of the American Association whose good work in aiding to restore harmony among the working factions, earned him the sobriquet of "White Wings." The scriptural policy of "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us," was the basis of success in restoration of peace which occurred during the winter of 1891; and from this time forth we hope to see history made in the professional arena in such form as to honorable, business like methods, as to insure the fraternity a future of prosperity hitherto unknown in

professional annals.

This series of historical chapters is but a brief resume of the most prominent events in the professional base ball world, since the establishment of the first Professional Association in 1871; a mere glance, as it were, at the leading features of the annals of the game during the past thirty odd years. We shall make history at a faster pace, doubtless in the future.

THE REVOLT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

On the very threshold of the campaign of 1891 a new drawback to the financial success of a minority of the clubs was encountered in the form of the blundering revolt of the American Association magnates, and the resignation of their organization from the protecting power of the National Agreement. Fortunately it was not of a character to be more than a temporary and comparatively unimportant obstacle to the success of the existing season. It was in no respect as formidable a revolution as that of 1890. The only trouble was that it made the season another one of experiments, this time in the way of newly organizing a successor to the old and played-out American Association.

That Association saw the culmination of its career and of its usefulness in 1889. The "combine" in its ranks of that year gave it its death blow, and from the date of the war made by the St. Louis, Louisville, Columbus and Athletic magnates upon the Brooklyn Club in September, 1889, its ultimate downfall began. In the fall of 1890 the same combine tried unsuccessfully to enter the Players' League; but the magnates of that organization were wise enough to see the disadvantages of such a partnership, and the underhanded methods of the Association combine failed.

Once again, after the Association had been reluctantly induced to join the National League and the Western Association in reconstructing the professional government on a new and permanent basis, the old combine element, restive under the new order of things, and urged on by the disgruntled and defeated press element of the revolutionists of 1890, thought they saw an available opportunity to get up a kick against the new government with the hope of getting a stronger city in their Association circuit than was before possible. This proved to be the very culminating point of the Association's career. The previous work was that of a series of big blunders. The revolt of 1891 was simply a crime, as it was a blow against the very life of the professional organizations at large—the protective compact of the National Agreement.

The resignation of the Association from the ranks of the National Agreement Clubs, necessitated a new plan of campaign for 1891, and this revision of the previous arrangement comprehended, not only a considerable strengthening of the Western Association's Club circuit, but the reorganization of the International League as an Eastern Association calculated to replace the old American Association eventually. While the reconstruction of the major Leagues introduced a new feature in the extending of the governmental control of the fraternity at large, the new position of affairs did not alter the distinct character which

divides the National League from all other Leagues and associations of Clubs. That is to say, that the National League will still stand forth as the leader in the matter of catering exclusively for the better class of professional club patrons, by its rule of opposition to Sunday games in its championship arena; its prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors on its grounds, and in its high tariff of half a dollar admission fee to its championship contests. On the other hand, the other major Leagues, as also all the minor Leagues, will have the option of playing Sunday games, selling liquor on their grounds, and charging half of the National League's admissiou fee.

There was one result of the revolt of the Association magnates which was not taken into consideration at the time they took their unwise and hasty course of action, and that is the sequence of the throwing out of all American Association Clubs from intercourse on the field with any club in the National Agreement circuit.

The decision rendered by the National Board, following upon the withdrawal of the American Association from the National Agreement, was one which concerned every base ball clubamateur or professional - outside of the National Agreement arena. It said to every club in the country these words: "Wethe clubs belonging to the National Agreement-hereby refuse to play any game of base ball with any club belonging to the American Association organization now outside of the National Agreement or with any club, amateur or professional, which has played or arranged to play a game of base ball with any such American Association Club," That this rule will be strictly enforced by the National Board is not to be questioned; it, therefore, remains with all clubs not under the protection of the National Agreement whether they will choose to abide by this rule or, by opposing it, throw themselves out of playing a game with any club connected with the National Agreement. They must do one thing or the other; they cannot possibly do both.

THE PROFESSIONAL SEASON OF 1890.

Not in the twenty years' history of professional club organizations was there recorded such an exceptional season of financial disaster and general demoraliztion as characterized the professional season of 1890. Scarcely a club which entered the lists, either in the Major or Minor League arena paid its running expenses. Two hundred thousand dollars would not compensate the eight clubs of the National League alone for the cost of the base ball war of last year, incurred in individual club expenses, and in the loss of the customary receipts of previous years; and fully double that amount was lost by the Players' League Clubs, not one of which rendered actual expenses. To these losses are to be

added those of the clubs of the American Association and most of the Minor League clubs, the one exception, in the latter case, being the clubs of the Western Association, the majority of which managed to realize a small surplus over their outlays for the season. In fact it was a season of financial disaster all around the circuit, and all of this trouble arose from the selfish greed of a small minority of the overpaid "star" players of the National League of 1889, who thought they saw an opening for their becoming wealthy club magnates in the place of being fancy salaried players, no matter at what cost to the fraternity at large their efforts at self aggrandizement were likely to lead to. It is the unexpected that happens in most of the business events of life, and it happened last season in the base ball arena; inasmuch as the disgust at the existing condition of things in the professional base ball world of 1890 which was engendered broke in upon the club magnates of both factions to such an extent as to threaten the utter destruction of the professional business at large. In fact the season had not half expired before the clubs of the rival Leagues realized that their patronage was dropping off at such a rate that it would soon become only a question of time in the further continuance of the practical war, for general bankruptcy to set in. A primary cause of this loss of interest was the doubling up of championship contestants in the large cities of the Eastern and Western sections circuit. It was proved pretty conclusively in 1890 that one club in each city was the only paying rule of the professional business. A divided interest was shown to be fatal to financial success. It did not take three months of the season to prove to the capitalist class of the Players' League Clubs, that they had mistaken the situation and one and all made a bad investment. Having gone into business at hazard, and worse, however, the majority of the magnates pluckily fought out the matter to the end of the season, and then stood ready to enter a general conference to try and see what they could do to retrieve their financial losses. Experience had plainly shown that there was no place in the base ball arena for two such Leagues as fought together in 1890 as bitter rivals for public patronage at the cost of ruining their entire business. Moreover, the season's experience pointed out very plainly the fallacy of running stock company base ball clubs on the plan adopted by the clubs of the Players' League of 1890, or that of having player directors in part control of the club.

A noteworthy feature of the revolutionary season of 1890 was the favorable opportunity offered for the rapid development of young players in the National League to take the place of seceders. Previously the "colts" of the arena had been obliged to go through a preparatory education in the American Association class before they could enter the higher class of the National

League; but in 1890 the demand for playing material in the ranks of the National League was too great to admit of the previous slow process of advancement, and thus the colt's class jumped at once from Minor League Clubs to those of the National League, and necessarily at the cost of damage to the personal interests of the seniors of the seceding players in lessening their market values. But it is unnecessary to dwell more at length upon this revolutionary season, or upon the blunders of the campaign of 1890 at large. Suffice it to say, that it was a painful and very costly experience for all who participated in it, and it is not likely ever to occur again. One word about the policy adopted by the League at the close of the season, and we have done. In this regard we cannot do better than to quote from the editor of the Players' League organ of 1890, Mr. Frank Richter, who had this to say on the movement made by the National League looking to a general conference having in view the ending of the base ball war of 1890. In an editorial written in November, 1890, Mr Richter said: "The leaders of the National League have been doing good hard work to settle the base ball war to everybody's satisfaction, according to the splendid plan mapped out by President Spalding. That gentleman was the first to conceive how the war could be settled and all the questions springing from it adjusted, and was the first to rise to the occasion. Sporting Life has already paid its tribute to the undoubted genius of the League leader, and that point need not be farther enlarged upon here.

"It is, however, meet to pay the League a deserved compliment for its magnanimity to the fallen foe and its consideration for those who helped it, albeit at times unwillingly, in the great struggle of 1890. No better course than that pursued by the League, ever since it gained the mastery over the Players' League, could have been applied, and the generosity, prudence and magnanimity displayed by the old magnates, will go far toward conciliating the adherents of the lost cause to the new order of things and to induce a general clasping of hands across the "bloody chasm," in order that the greatest game on earth may be restored to its former dominant position in the world of sport. The National League has made many mistakes and many enemies, but the former will be forgiven and the latter reconciled for the affection the League has shown for the National game at this critical period, and the course it has pursued to rescue it from the dangers that beset it. By reason of the courage and skill manifested in the conduct of the war, and the wisdom, generosity and magnanimity displayed in the settlement of it, the National League is undoubtedly clearly entitled to its present place at the head of base ball. It will certainly remain there just so long as it shall continue to bring into play the fine qualities that have recently evoked the devotion of its immediate followers, and the admiration of the entire base ball world."

What a contrast these words present to the abusive editorials on Mr. Spalding which afterward disgraced its columns, when from being the organ of the Players' League it became that of the seceding American Association.

THE TWO SEASONS OF 1889-90.

The base ball seasons of 1889 and 1890 go on record as the two great exceptional periods in professional base ball history, the former as the most brilliant and successful, and the latter as the most disastrous and damaging known to the fraternity. season of 1889 was marked by the grandest base ball event known in the annals of base ball, nothing in the way of a base ball tour having approached the round-the world trip of Mr. Spalding's representative professional teams of Chicago and All America, which terminated so brilliantly in the spring of 1889 Then, too, the championship contests of that year were of exceptional interest, both in the American Association and the National League arena, it not being certain as to the winner in either until the very last week of the season. Added to these events was the phenomenal attendance at the club grounds during the year, the largest aggregation of spectators witnessing the contests of the year th oughout the English-speaking world, ever known to the game. On the other hand, the past season goes on record as the most disastrous financially the professional clubs have ever experienced since the opening year of professionalism in 1871. It will be several years before we can hope for a return to the brilliant season of 1889, but it will come in due time, and when it does we shall see a series of international matches of deeper interest than ever before known, inasmuch as in the new era to come, representative base ball teams of Australia and England will then be on the arena. It is to be hoped that the fraternity will never again witness a season of such utter demoralization and financial ruin as that of 1890.

THE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP CAMPAIGN.

The championship campaign of the National League for 1890, began on April 19th, on which date the Bostons defeated the Brooklyns at Boston, and the Philadelphians took the New York team into camp at New York, while out west the Chicagos captured the Cincinnatis on the latter's home grounds, and the Pittsburghs whipped the visiting Cleveland team at Pittsburgh. By the end of the first week of the pennant race Philadelphia, Boston and Pittsburgh were a tie in the race with

Chicago, and Cincinnati a tie for the next position, and the other three a tie for the last end place. The May campaign began with Philadelphia in the race; Chicago and Cincinnati being a tie for second place; Brooklyn, fourth; Boston, fifth; Pittsburgh, sixth; Cleveland, seventh; and New York at the tail end. On May 31, while Philadelphia still held the lead, Brooklyn had pulled up to a tie for second place with Cincinnati; Chicago had secured fourth position; New York had pulled up to sixth place; and Cleveland and Pittsburgh had settled down in the tail end position. By the 30th of June, Cincinnati had pulled up to first position in the race with Brooklyn, second; Philadelphia, third; and Boston, fourth; Chicago, New York, Cleveland and Pittsburgh following in regular order.

July brought about quite a change in the position of the leaders, Brooklyn taking a position in the rear for the first time, Phikadelphia pulling up to second place, while Boston got up to third, Cincinnati being pushed back to fourth place, Chicago, New York, Cleveland and Pittsburgh being the last places.

During August while Brooklyn still held the lead in the race, Boston rallied well and got into second place, Cincinnati pulling up to third, while Philadelphia had fallen back to fourth position, Chicago, New York, Cleveland, Pittsburgh forming the rear guard.

During September Brooklyn kept well up in the front, while Philadelphia and Chicago were a good second and third, leaving Boston in fourth place, and Cincinnati leading the last four. The October campaign was a short one, and when it closed on October 4th, Brooklyn was still in the rear, Chicago had pulled up to second position, Philadelphia had accepted third place, and Cincinnati had replaced Boston as fourth, leaving Boston, New York, Cleveland and Pittsburgh to follow in order, Pittsburgh ending the season with the worst record known in the history of the National League championship contests, inasmuch as that club's team sustained no less than 113 defeats against a credit of 23 victories. The record of the campaign in brief is as follows:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Drawn.	Batting average.	Fielding average.
Brooklyn	86	43	129	0	267	921
Chicago	83	53	136	2	260	218
Philadelphia	78	53	131	1	269	913
Cincinnati.	77	55	132	2.	259	915
Boston	76	57	133	2	258	923
New York	63	68	131	5	256	896
Cleveland	45	88	133	4	232	915
Pittsburgh,	22	113	135	1	232	867
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Totals	530	530		17		

THE FIRST MONTH OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Exceptional interest was taken in the record of the first month of the National League's campionship campaign, and it centered largely in the contests of the New York and Brooklyn Clubs. The Brooklyn Club's team entered upon their first season as a League team with the prestige of their success in winning the championship of the American Association at their back, and with well trained players at command, who had been together nearly three seasons. The New York team, on the other hand, entered the list with a majority of young colts in position, aided by a quartette of unpractised veterans, the team, as a whole, being an untried and experimental team. That the one would have an easy task to take the lead of the other in the race seemed a foregone conclusion, as also that the other would do well to escape being low down in the pennant race record, especially at the outset. As usual the Brooklyns opened the season badly, and New York did very little better, the end of the first week of the campaign on April 26 finding Brooklyn at the tail end and New York in seventh place, Brooklyn having lost three games out of four played that week and New York four out of the six they played, Brooklyn's percentage of victories at the end of the first week being but .250, while New York's was but .333. The record on May 3, at the end of the second week, showed a marked improvement in Brooklyn's running and a falling off in that of New York the former winning four out of the five games they played and the latter losing four out of their five. This left New York as the tail-ender at the end of the first two weeks of the campaign, with a percentage of but .273, while Brooklyn had jumped up to fourth place, with a percentage of .556. The third week's record, ending May 10, again made a change in their percentages, though not in their relative positions, each winning two games and losing two, New York improving its percentage up to .333, while Brooklyn declined to .538. On Saturday, May 17, the fourth week of the campaign was finished, and the change which occurred in the relative positions of the two rival teams was favorable to New York, as they won four out of the five games they played that week, while Brooklyn won but two out of their five, New York being raised to sixth place in the race, with a percentage of .450, while, on the other hand, Brooklyn-while retaining fourth position—had its percentage lowered to .500.

The progress of the other clubs in the race during the opening four weeks of the campaign is noteworthy in showing more even work on the field than in any previous spring campaign in the annals of the National League. While Harry Wright's admirably managed 'colts' kept in the van from first to last during the

opening month's work, all the other club teams experienced changes in their relative positions in the race. The disabling of a quartette of the Boston team, including their champion pitcher Clarkson, had a damaging effect on their month's record, as shown by their decline in percentage from .667 at the end of the first week to .429 at the end of the fourth. Anson's well-trained colts during the same period went up from .400 at the end of the first week to .563 at the end of the fourth. Cincinnati decreased its percentage figures from .600 to .526 during the same period, as did Pittsburg from .600 to .444; while Cleveland went up from .333 to .450.

The record of the games won and lost for each week from the opening of the campaign on April 19 to the close of the first four

weeks on May 7, is appended:

7 7 7 11												
Clubs.	1st Week.		2d Week.		3d Week.		4th Week.		Totals.			
	~ w	\ L	~ w	\L	~ w	\L	\\ w	\L	(W	L	P	Per cent.
Philadelphia	3 2 3	1 3 2	3 4 3	2 1 2	2 3	1 1 2	2 1	3 2 3	12 9	7 7 9	19 16 19	.632 563 .526
Brooklyn	1 2	3	4 2	1 4	2	2 0	2 2	3	9 7	9 8	18 15	.500 .467
New York	2 3 4	2 2	1 2 2	4 3	2 0 1	2 3 4	3 2	1 1 3		$11 \\ 10 \\ 12$.450 .444 .429
Totals	20	20	21	21	15	 15	17	17	- 73	- 73	-	

THE BATTING OF 1890.

The season of 1890 saw quite an improvement manifested in the best managed teams of the National League, in the way of team work in batting. There was, of course, considerable of the old slugging style of batting indulged in, it being very difficult to get ball players out of the old ruts in their methods of play, especial y at the bat; but still there was a great deal of good batting done in the direction of what is technically known as "team work" at the bat, that is, the handling of the bat not simply to benefit a player's record but to advance the interests of his side in batting, even at the cost of his individual record. It is one thing to take the bat in hand to make a large score of extra base hits, regardless of the position of runners on the bases; and it is quite another thing to go to the bat with the sole object in view of advancing runners around the bases. The one is record batting,

the other is team work at the bat. There is little if any skill required in what is known as "slugging" in batting; a quick eye and muscular shoulders and arms in using a large heavy bat, is all that is needed. But the art of handling the bat scientifically is difficult of attainment when facing the swiftly thrown balls from the pitcher's position which now characterizes the pitching in base ball. "Slugging"—viz, trying to bat the ball over the heads of the outfielders for a home run—requires no headwork or skill in its accomplishment. A strong muscular fellow with a quick eye who is a mere novice in the art of the game, can readily accomplish it. But when it is required to place a ball for a single hit so as to forward a runner on the bases then the art of batting, the

science of the game, comes into play.

Scientific batting is shown by tapping a swiftly pitched ball just over the heads of the infielders and short of the reach of the outfielders, so as to insure at least a single base on the hit if not two, and certainly to ensure the forwarding of a runner on the bases toward home. It is also shown by the skillful bunting of the ball so as to cause it to drop to the ground almost dead, and close to the home base, thereby insuring the batsman his base before it can be handled quick enough to throw him out there, either by the pitcher, catcher or third baseman. Then again it is shown by the skillful sacrifice hit, which is the result of the batsman's effort to make a clean hit in such a manner that if it fails to be a base hit it will at least forward the runner a base, by forcing the fielder to throw the batsman out at first base. All these features of team work at the bat not only yield attractive plays in batting, but they afford the fielders ample opportunities to display their abilities in their several positions. On the other hand, the slugging method of batting deprives the fielders of all chances for good fielding, besides which it obliges the batsman to over fatigue himself by a 120 yard sprint in running. The one is characteristic of the play of the modern expert in the art of the game, the other that of the old time amateur novices. Of all wearisome exhibitions of ball playing deliver us from that marked by a dozen and more of home runs in a game. Those who remember the old lively ball games of the sixties, when runs were made by the hundred in a single game, can testify to the wearying character of such a contest.

One great drawback to the improvement in batting, such as has been shown in the fielding department, is the lack of any systematic method in practice at the bat. In this respect everything is sacrificed to giving the fielders practice, leaving the batsmen to

take care of themselves as best they can.

HOW RECORD PLAYERS ARE MADE.

Player John Bennett of Minneapolis, in a conversation he had with a base ball reporter last summer at Minneapolis had this to say, about why there were so many more record players in the ranks. He said: "Shall I tell you what makes record players? No one on earth but you newspaper men and scorers. You hardly ever find a ball player who refuses to take chances because of laziness. It is because they are afraid of being charg d with an error in the official score if they fail in what they try for, and getting roasted in the newspapers. If there was a uniformity in scoring and all scorers looked at the ball players and plays being made from a put-yourself-in-his-place standpoint, things would be different.

'Now, if a player who is conscientious and a hard worker goes for everything, and it is only a matter of luck whether he makes a good play or a failure, he ought to be given credit for his good endeavors, and not roasted and given errors for things that are almost an impossibility. It is one thing to be down on the field and another to sit in a box fifty feet above and criticise. In a case of doubt I maintain—and it is common sense too—that the player should always be given the benefit of it and exempted from an error. A player when he sees that he gets an error for trying to do something that he could not do, becomes disheartened, and says to himself when another chance presents itself: 'I'll let that go; I'll run no more risks.' Oh! I know how it is, as I've been in the business too long myself."

Here is what we had to say about the slugging style of batting

which prevailed way back in 1882:

"A drawback to a professional player's progress in learning to handle his bat scientifically is the indiscriminate praise showered on 'sluggers' at the bat, a class of hitters, who go in on their muscle only, and whose only idea of batting is to hit hard and send the ball wherever it may chance to go. In most of the reports seen in our country exchanges little is to be read in regard to a contest except that the 'Browns bunched their hits,' or that 'the heavy batting of the Whites did the business,' or that 'the poor batting of the Reds lost them the game,' etc; this, together with the information that 'Jones' three-bagger,' or 'Brown's home run,' or 'Robinson's corker for three bags,' were the noteworthy features, generally forms the body of the accounts written by the country base ball reporters. Little or nothing is said about the fine pitching and excellent field support which is the cause of the poor batting, and not a word about the bad pitching and poor fielding which leads to the 'tremendous batting.'"

This paragraph applies to the position of things at the present

day, we regret to say.

HEAVY BATTING GAMES.

We were very glad to note the fact that a reaction has begun to set in in regard to the desire on the part of the best patrons of the professional ball fields to see the slugging style of batting indulged in in leading contests. There are two extremes to this question of batting attractions in base ball. The one is that which is seen in so-called "pitchers games," in which scarcely any batting is done, the batting side being mostly retired by strike-outs from wild and swift intimidating pitching; while the other extreme is that which characterized so many of the Players' League games in 1890, in which home runs and three-baggers abound to an alarming extent. Home run batting is the result of the least skillful effort a batsman is called upon to make in his batting career. Take a muscular farm hand with "a good eye" and pitch him a ball within fair reach and he will slug it for a home run every time, but let him try to place a ball for a single hit or even to "bunt" it skillfully and he is nowhere. If a home run hit is the perfection of batting skill - as one might suppose it to be from the yells of applause such hits give rise to from the bleachers-then a series of home runs would make a perfect game. But what kind of a game would that be for the admirers of skillful, strategic play at the bat, compared to a game in which the battery features were safe taps of the ball to short outfield, pretty"bunts," yielding an earned base, and well-placed single hits sure to forward runners or to yield sacrifice hits sending runners home. Deliver us from the home run slugging batting games of the Players' League lively ball contests of 1890. We prefer single figure contests in which sharp fielding abounds, all the time.

The Pittsburgh Sportsman in commenting on the large scores made in the Players' League arena last season, owing to the lively ball used, says: "Ball clubs are dependent on public patronage for support, and nothing disgusts an audience so quickly as a game where the ball is driven all over the field. When they are kept up the attendance grows smaller at every game, and the receipts of ball clubs grow smaller also. The League should take timely warning, and study the cause of the large scores made in the opening games. If they are caused by the use of the 'lively'

ball, by all means substitute the 'dead' ball in its place."

THE COST OF HOME RUNS.

What is the cost of a home run in base ball? and what attractive feature does it add to the game, compared with the chances for fielding skill which it deprives the fielder of? Those are pertinent questions, in these days of slugging for home runs with a lively ball to bat with. A home run is made at the cost, to the batsman, of a run of 120 yards at his topmost speed, which involves an

expenditure of muscular power needing a half hour rest to recuperate from such a violent strain upon a man's physical powers. A home run hit yields just one run—when no runners are on the bases—and all the infielders have to do when it is made is to look on at the fun of the sprint running, while an outfielder trots after the ball. Now a single run made by a safe hit for one base, a good steal to second, and a couple of sacrifices, costs no violent expenditure of strength; gives the infielders ample facilities for an attractive display of skill, besides affording the spectators an opportunity to see some sharp base-running in stealing single bases. Just think of the monotony of a game marked by a series of home runs in each inning. We saw one game in the days of the lively elastic ball years ago in which runs were made by the hundred, and home runs by the dozen, and a more tiresome exhibition we never witnessed.

THE ART OF BUNTING THE BALL.

Mr. Arnold, of Columbus, in a paragraph he wrote in 1890, said of the Columbus team: "Another pennant winning feature the boys are making is "bunting" the ball. I have secured the eternal dislike and undying hatred of certain of the salaried gentlemen of the Columbus Club, because I have been, as they term it, harping on the necessity of sacrifice hitting and bunting the ball as one of

the main factors of winning games."

Next to the skillful placing of a ball in a batting, no point of play in handling the bat needs more skillful work than that of making a successful bunt of the ball. Any muscular fellow can go up to the bat and slug a straight ball for a home run. No skill is required to do it; it is merely muscular force and luck in hitting. But to place a ball, or to "bunt" it successfully—that is, let it rebound from the bat without striking at the ball—requires judgment and skill of the best quality. In fact, it is scientific batting, and that is what home-run hitting is not nor ever can be. The latter is well enough in its way, when runners are on bases and the score is close, but otherwise it leads to a costly outlay of physical strength in spurting for 120 yards. Wrist play at the bat in handling it is what batsmen want to familiarize themselves with. A safe wrist play tap of a swiftly pitched ball invariably yields a base hit, if not it insures a sacrifice hit.

GIVING CHANCES FOR CATCHES.

One of the criterions of weak play at the bat is the giving of easy chances to the field for catches. This habit is largely due to the training nearly every team of players is allowed to indulge in in going to the bat before a game begins. This invariably leads to a habit of batting balls in the air.

THE TRUE ART OF BATTING.

The end and aim of a skillful batsman is to send runners round the bases and to bring in runs. A player who goes to the bat with the sole object in view of running up his average of base hits and to strive for a record is a worthless member of a team so far as his batting goes, compared to the player who goes into play for his side at the bat. This method of batting is only shown when the efforts of the batsman are exerted solely in the interest of enabling his side to score runs. Suppose, for instance, that the first man to go to the bat on your side in a game has made a base hit and earned and secured first base. The point for the succeeding batsman to play before all others is to get that runner forwarded to second base or further round if he can. The batsman who goes in for a record only, never troubles himself about the runner who is on the base waiting for a chance to steal to the next base, or to be batted round. He only thinks of the "big hit" he wants to make on his own special account. If in striving for this special hit, he either forces the runner out and thereby gets a base himself or is put out by a running catch in the outfield he considers himself in "hard luck" when such a result is entirely due to his willful and studied neglect of scientific batting. On the other hand if he is a team player—that is a player who in his batting as well as fielding makes his own special record of secondary importance to the interests of the team as a whole in winning the game, his whole attention when he goes to the bat will be devoted to the point of doing his best to forward the runner round, if on first base, or in getting the runner home if the latter is on third. In other words, he does his best to play for the side. In doing this he is just as ready to make a sacrifice hit as in any other way to give advantage to the team he is in.

The batsman when facing a pitcher who is a strategist, and who as such has full command of the ball on delivery, will find that he has no easy task before him. One great essential of successful batting is to be always ready to hit a ball over the plate and within reach. It wont do to relax a movement in watching to take advantage of every such ball. Wait for a fair ball, but never let one pass you without striking at it, unless in playing a point to enable a runner on first base to steal second. The longer you wait for fair balls the greater the advantage a skillful pitcher will have over you. Ouick batting inspires confidence in batting, and that is

half the battle.

DISPUTING UMPIRE'S DECISIONS.

The National game, within the past decade, has had to contend against many an obstacle to its successful progress toward a mil-

lennium condition, but no drawback has been so effective in opposition—since the evil of crooked play was removed from its path by the National League – as that existing nuisance of the game technically known as "kicking," or constant disputing of the decisions of the umpires. When an umpire happens to make a decision which is marked by a misinterpretation of the letter of the law, the questioning of its legality becomes a duty; but no member of a team, from the captain downward, has the legal right to question any decision he may render which involves only an error of judgment, such as his opinion as to whether a base runner has been touched or not by a fielder when off a base, or as to whether a certain pitched ball should be called "a strike" or "a ball." The rules defining the umpire's duties are explicit on this point, as will be seen by the reading of rule defining the umpire's duties, which is as follows:

"Rule 53. The umpire's duties shall be as follows:
"Sec. r. The umpire is the sole and absolute judge of play. In no instance shall any person be allowed to question the correctness of any decision made by him except the captains of the contending nines, and no other player shall at such time leave his position in the field, his place at the bat, on the bases or players' bench, to approach or address the umpire in word or act upon such disputed decisions. Neither shall any manager or other officers of either club, except the captains as before mentioned, be permitted to go upon the field or address the umpire in regard to such disputed decision, under a penalty of a forfeiture of the game to the opposing club. The umpire shall in no case appeal to any spec tator for information in regard to any case, and shall not reverse his decision on any point of play on the testimony of any player or bystander." The utter uselessness of disputing any such decisions is shown by the wording of the latter clause of the above section, in which the umpire is expressly prohibited by the rules from reversing any decision on any point of play on the testimony of either player or an outsider.

As to the policy of kicking, we would ask the player this question, Of what use is it to dispute an umpire's decision when not a single point in play is to be gained by it. On the other hand, to quietly acquiesce in every decision in which the umpire's soundness of judgment or otherwise is alone involved, is to make a strong point in the favor of the nine which observes this rule. Take a case of a base runner, trying to steal a base, who, on an appeal from the fielder for "judgment" as to the runner having been touched while off the base, is decided to be "not out." The decision is rendered. The rules prohibit any reversal of a decision on the testimony of a player, and consequently the statement of that fielder that he positively touched the runner, or even the acknowledgment on the part of the runner himself that he had been touched goes for nothing, as the rules make all such testimony illegal. The kicking, therefore, gains nothing for the side. On the contrary, it loses a point, as it invariably prejudices the umpire against the "kicker." And why should it not do so? By disputing the umpire's decision you virtually charge him with either lack of judgment or -what is worse - you question his integrity. In either case the umpire is naturally inclined to resent the imputation, and he can do it, and do it legally by declaring all doubtful cases against the kicker. It matters not that the umpire may intend to act in his position with thorough impartiality, it is not in human nature for any man to have the soundness of his judgment questioned, or the honesty of his action, without a feeling of resentment against the man who does it. Of course, when the "kicking" indulged in is marked by insulting or abusive remarks it only adds to the measure of resentment and increases the desire for retaliation. Not only is "kicking" in direct violation of the rules, but it is in opposition to the policy of good generalship in captaining a team.

We regret to state in this connection, that this abuse of "kicking" against the umpire's decisions is not confined to the players on the field. Unfortunately it has invaded the press box at professional club grounds, and here, if anything, it is more mischievous in its effect than on the field. Abusive attacks on umpires by the newspaper scribes, is a very small business, to say the least. Is it not bad enough that the players who kick and the crowd of spectators who back up their kicking should be engaged in this very cowardly work of abusing a defenceless official, without the scribes helping to kick the man who is down? The newspaper abuse of umpire is not criticism; it is simply vulgar, prejudiced abuse by red hot partisans, who, for the life of them, cannot see a fair decision or a correct one which tells against the home club. It is needless to expect good umpiring while it is permitted. Do stop it, gentlemen. It does not improve the umpiring one bit; on the contrary, its effect is to encourage home umpires. It is no business for an impartial writer to engage in; in fact, none such do it.

It is a strong point of able management of a field by the captain of the team to seize upon every point of vantage likely to promote the success of his nine in the field, and one of these strong points is to "work the umpire" up to the point of rendering "every doubtful decision in his favor. In the case of a doubtful play, as to a runner reaching first base in time or not, when the play is so close as to make it almost a toss-up as to whether the runner was out or not, the strategic play of the captain in such a case is to have this doubt given in favor of his side. Now, does not com-

mon sense teach him that he is far more likely to get a favorable decision after having silently acquiesced in the umpire's every decision than after he had ill-naturedly disputed previous decisions? Just so is it in the case of decisions rendered in cases of strikes and callled balls, the most difficult of all the umpire is called upon to render. The pitcher who either openly or by inuendo questions an umpire's decisions in this respect is one lacking in the ability to succeed in skillful strategic play in the box, just as the batsman who kicks at decisions on strikes is thereby offering a premium to the umpire to decide every doubtful point against him.

Joe Pritchard in one of his letters from St. Louis to Philadelphia last summer, had this to say on the subject of the excellent circular letter sent to the American Association Clubs by President Phelps. He said: "Something of the kind has been needed for years, and if the order is only strictly enforced in the future, games will be won and lost on their merits instead of being won by the bulldozing and brow-beating of the much abused umpire. This thing of kicking from the time the game starts until it is ended is not only tiresome to the crowd in attendance, but it is disgusting, and it keeps certain people away from the games who would attend if the kicking was only sat down upon." In a conversation with John T. Hunt, who was appointed on Mr. Phelps' staff and afterward resigned, he had this to say about kicking players: "Whenever the magnates are called together the subject of kicking players is generally broached by some one, and after a little talk the matter is dropped without any action. The poor umpire is made a target of, from the opening to the close of the game, and that is the reason that I do not propose to umpire any more ball until we are properly My idea is to hold each club responsible for the actions of its players while they are on the ball field, and this change would certainly keep some of the present kickers in the background. I have often warned kickers that I would fine them, and they have got back at me by saying, 'Fine and be d-d;' well knowing that their fines would be paid by their club. The best and quickest way to get rid of these objectionable objectors is to take them out of the game. They will remember this much longer than they will a \$25 fine, as the latter does not concern them a particle. Yes, I read Mr. Phelps' letter, and I think that it is a very good thing if the umpires are only allowed to enforce it."

It is very singular how leagues as well as clubs keep in the ruts of habit, even when the paths to improvement are plainly pointed out to them. Experience has conclusively shown the importance of attracting the very best class of men to act in the onerous position of umpire, and yet when it is known that liberal salaries will alone command the services of such, the leagues refuse to pay as much for an umpire's valuable work as they do for that of an

ordinary outfielder of their team. Then, too, it has been plainly shown by practical experience that the double umpire system is the only solution to the umpire problem which year after year has proved such a drawback to the paying success of professional clubs.

A SUGGESTION TO PROFESSIONALS.

One of the prominent weaknesses of professional ball players in the matter of trying to better their pecuniary position each season, is their great tendency to do as the greedy dog did in the fable, viz,, "grasp at the shadow while losing the substance." This is a habit they are prone to indulge in the moment their season of service in the field ends each year, and they begin to seek for better positions. something which the majority seem to think is comprised solely in the fact of being offered a large salary.

A player, we will say, is in receipt of a salary of three hundred dollars a month for six months' service, in a thoroughly responsible club, where he is well treated and is sure of a permanent position so long as he does faithful service in his position. the end of the season he is offered a salary considerably in excess of that he is receiving. Without due consideration of the relative positions of the two clubs -- that he is with, and the one he is asked to join-and tempted by the fancy terms offered him, he grasps at the shadow of the increased salary, and, in consequence, loses the substance of the surety he leaves behind him. Experienced players ought by this time to have practically realized the fact that it is far more to their advantage to accept a moderate salary from a sound organization, which has an established reputation for fair dealing with its employes, than to sign for a salary double in amount offered by a less responsible club. A comfortable home in the service of a reliable company, with a moderate salary, which is sure to be forthcoming on every pay-day, and which will not be mercilessly dropped the day an accident on the field disables the player, is of far more value than is a mere boarding-place in a new club at double the salary.

The contingency of receiving permanent employment in a club, year after year, is a matter, too, for a player's serious consideration in this respect. This is especially important in the case of a player having a family. The sensible player will prefer the home position with a sure salary, even if it is not very large, to a mere stopping place for a temporary period at fancy figures. The permanency of a club's abiding place is also a matter for consideration. A club having a long lease of its grounds, is better situated for a more successful career than one which may have to change its location within a year or two. Then, too, there is the reputation for considerate treatment of its professionals to be taken into consideration. A club may pay its salaries when due, and yet

treat its men simply as hirelings. The club to engage with is the one which acts toward its players as if they were part and parcel of the organization, and to be considerately cared for as such.

HINTS TO MANAGERS.

PLAYING FOR THE SIDE.

In the first place in the selection of players for your club team bear in mind the importance of "playing for the side" as one of the primary essentials of success. In the make up of your team for the carrying out this policy, you must avoid putting players in it who have any ambitious views of preferment, such as a desire to be made captain of the nine, or manager of the team. It is impossible for such men to "play for the side." They are so busy in organizing cliques against the powers that be, and in manœuvering for the desired place, that they think of little else and they play the game only with this one object in view. This has always been a cause of difficulty in teams in which there are two or more ex-captains or exmanagers. The player who has once tasted the fruit of authority is rarely amenable to control when occupying a subordinate position, unless it be under some ruler whom he knowns to be his superior as a captain or a manager.

AVOID DRUNKARDS.

Secondly,—Avoid the engagement of players who are in the habit of indulging in the use of intoxicating liquors to excess. Such men are demoralizing agents in any team in which they are allowed to play. Not only is a drunken professional his own enemy, but his presence in a team is also necessarily destructive of its morale. In fact, temperate habits among professional ball players are more essential to success than is any special skill they may possess in playing their several positions; for a comparatively poor player who is a temperate man and earnest in his work is more serviceable than any man can be who is under the infinence of drinking habits, no matter how fine a player he is.

AVOID QUICK TEMPERED MEN.

Thirdly,—Remember the fact that quick tempered, passionate men are unfit to be in a nine made up to "play for the side." Hot temper is not only opposed to clear judgment, but it entirely prevents a man under its influence from doing team work in a nine. Such men, when they 'get their mad up, at anything, do not hesitate a moment to indulge their spite at a brother player at the cost of even the loss of the match. A nine who are continually quarreling with one

another, or whose special interests clash in some way or other with the general interests of the club they play with, so as to prevent them from 'playing for the side" as it is called, never can successfully cope with a team who work in harmony together.

FAITHFUL EMPLOYES.

Fourthly-It is worth while to bear in mind the important fact that the longer players are kept in the service of one club the more they may be relied upon to play for the side, as a general rule; and it is not an unfair conclusion to arrive at that that a player who is ready to leave the service of a good club at the temptation of the offer of a couple of hundred dollars a year more salary, is a man whose heart is not in his work sufficiently to make him a good player for his side. In fact, this club feeling-that is, a feeling of special interest in the success of his club outside of any interested motive of a mere personal nature-is the foundation of the policy of playing for the side. The lack of "playing for the side" is a marked characteristic of nines which are entirely changed season after season. It takes all the summer for a nine to get used to each other's peculiar style of play, and just when they have got to the right point the season closes, and the nine is divided up among a half a dozen other clubs. Here is where the mistake is made. Get rid of your weak men, but retain every man who has worked well for the club, even if he is not quite up to the high mark of playing strength you aim at.

CONFIDENCE WINS.

Finally, managers should do their utmost in endeavoring to inspire their team with confidence in their ability to win when they

earnestly strive to do so.

Confidence is the one great element of success in a base ball team. It causes batsmen to "bunch their hits," and to punish even first-class pitchers. It inspires a supporting team to help a favorite pitcher to be effective, and it brings about a successful rally in a hard uphill fight. In fact, it is the basis of success in a team's work. Without it good batsmen strike out to poor pitchers; first class fielders become "rattled" in critical periods of a contest, and a lack of confidence in their team's pitcher causes his supports to fall off in their effectiveness. With confidence to aid them a second-class nine can whip a first-class team which lacks confidence in their work. It was the secret of the old Atlantic's success twenty odd years ago. It was the very basis of the brilliant career of the Cincinnatis of 1869, and it has helped to win every championship pennant since then.

THE EXHIBITION GAMES CAMPAIGN.

Experience for the past six or seven years, and more especially within the past two years, has plainly shown that there is no financial profit to the professional clubs in a fall campaign of exhibition games. In the spring of the year, before the regular championship contests begin, there is quite an interest taken in the opening exhibition games of the season-there being considerable curiosity expressed at that time to see how the newly organized teams, then first placed in the field, are going to turn out. But it is then, and then only, that exhibition games pay. There is a rule of play, too, in regard to exhibition games, either in the spring or fall of the year, which should be strictly observed; and that is, the rule prohibiting exhibition contests between clubs of the same league or association during the championship season, or before it begins. We mean that no exhibition game should be permitted between clubs of the National League-one with the other—or between those of the Eastern or the Western Association-one with the other-from the beginning of the season to the close of the championship campaign. If a League team chooses to play an exhibition game on an off day with an Eastern or Western Association club team on an off day, well and good, that is a different matter; but League clubs should be prohibited from playing exhibition games with any League club, and Eastern and Western Association clubs with Eastern or Western teams until the end of the championship campaign of each organization. There is nothing at stake in these contests; they are merely gatemoney affairs, devoid of interest alike to players and spectators, especially the general class of fall exhibition games.

BASE BALL IN ENGLAND.

The season of 1890 will be memorable in the annals of sport, as it witnessed the inauguration of professional base ball in England. In 1889 considerable interest was manifested in the game, and in October of that year "The National Base Ball League of Great Britain and Ireland" was formed, with the following provisional council: Newton Crane, chairman and honorary treasurer; the Rev. F. Marshall, M. A., N. Tames grammar school, honorary secretary Yorkshire Rugby Union; T. C. Slaney, honorary secretary Staffordshire County Foot Ball Association and honorary secretary Staffordshire County Cricket Club; Francis Ley, president Ley's Recreation Ground, Derby; D. Haigh, member of the Foot Ball Association council and honorary secretary Sheffield Foot Ball Association; W. H. Hivey, honorary secretary Rounders' Association of England; G. B. Ramsey, secretary Aston Villa Foot

Ball Club; Edwin Ash, past honorary secretary Rugby Union; Morton P. Betts (honorary secretary), secretary Essex County Cricket Club, member of the Foot Ball Association council. Although there were no base ball clubs in Great Britain, amateur or professional, the council of the League established an office in London and began to circulate literature, and in other ways spread a knowledge of the merits of base ball as a healthful, exciting and attractive summer game. It was found that the foot ball clubs, generally, and that the members of other athletic organizations, whose efforts were confined to the winter months, were disposed to encourage the movement. The first club to organize was the Birmingham Amateur Base Ball Club, which met for the election of officers in December, 1889. As the spring of 1890 advanced, and the football season neared its end, inquiries respecting the game were received by the council from over fifty different localities in England and Scotland. The great difficulty was in conveying to these inquirers a knowledge of how the game was played, there being no one in the country who could personally direct those desirous of organizing clubs and playing games. Two students of Edinburgh University, from Nova Scotia, volunteered their services during their Easter vacation, and instructed a number of clubs in the northeast of England, while Mr. Francis Ley, of Derby, took into his employ a professional player from America, who chanced to be in England. Beyond this, nothing could be done, and the council saw that unless aid from America was obtained, the sentiment which had been rapidly growing in favor of the game would soon spend itself, and that nothing would be left of the winter's work. It was therefore determined to obtain at least four professional players from the United States and place them in localities where they might be brought into contact with large bodies of young men, and instruct them in the game. Before these professional players arrived, it was ascertained that certain professional football players were quite willing to take up base ball and play professionally, and that grounds could be procured at Preston, Stoke, Birmingham and Derby. As these places were great foot ball strongholds, and each had popular representative football teams, composed of professional players, the council decided to encourage the idea of forming professional bare ball teams at those places, considering that the best way to teach the game would be by a series of object lessons. Accordingly, when the players arrived from America, they were assigned to Preston, Birmingham and Stoke, Mr. Ley, of Derby, having procured two extra men from Cleveland, O, in addition to the prof-ssional already in his employ. Although the work of instruction was not begun till late in May, the championship

season was opened in June, with four clubs, composed (with the exception of three players in Derby, two in Birmingham, two in Stoke and one in Preston) of men who had never before seen a bat or handled a base ball. It was expected that the play would be of a low order, and fears were entertained that the exhibitions might possibly be detrimental to the success of the game. The result, however, was most gratifying. The material, though raw, was of the very best character, the novices being experienced foot ball players, finely trained in hand, limb and eye. In each instance a large number of candidates for the team presented themselves, and only such were selected for thorough instruction as gave evidence of a natural fitness for the game. Although the weather was unpropitious, the "gates" were considered satisfactory, and toward the close of the season, especially at Preston, were quite as large as the average Minor League cities in the United States. Besides the weather, there was at first another drawback to the success of the game which threatened to decrease the attendance and disrupt the League. The Derby team had the advantage over the others of several weeks' preliminary training, and when the season opened it took the field with a strong battery and an experienced first baseman. The other teams depended upon native talent for pitchers, in order to give the spectators a chance to see the lively batting in which, from their cricket experience, the English people delight. The result made every game in which the Derby team took part a foregone conclusion, and it was not until it had rolled up, in the first month of the season, sufficient victories to assure it of the championship, that it suffered a defeat. The managers of the other teams protesting, Mr. Ley agreed that he would not put his American professional pitcher in the box in future games, except those with Birmingham—the club which had first defeated him. Notwithstanding this promise, the professional was soon after used in a game with Preston. A formal protest followed, and Derby resigned from the League. The three remaining clubs pluckily continued the championship schedule, and ended the season with a series of very interesting games, the Aston Villas, of Birmingham, assuming the championship, closely followed by Preston, Stoke bringing up a slovenly rear.

The following is the result of the championship games:

CLUBS.	Birming- ham.	Preston.	Stoke.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Birmingham	 6 3	9	11 11	20 17 5	9 11 22	.689 .607 .185

Some of the difficulties which the managers of the clubs encountered in organizing the teams and putting them in the field may be imagined when it is stated that in not or e of the cities in which a club was placed was there a newspaper reporter who had the slightest idea of the game, or an individual who could do more than keep the simplest kind of tally. From the first, however, fairly accurate official scores were preserved, and, as a knowledge of the game extended, the regular scorers became commendably proficient in their work. It is, therefore, possible to give the record of the individual players, which is as follows, those only being taken into account who played more than five games:

Rank.	PLAYERS AND POSITIONS.	Січв.	Games Played.	Runs Scored.	Batting Average.	Per cent.
1		Birmingham	34	59		.833
		Birmingham	34 31	59 60		.849
		Preston	35	71		.768
		Stoke	31	49	.376	
		Stoke	33	25	.373	851
	Widdowson, l. f	Birmingham	35	43		. 854
	Trainor, 1 b., 2 b	Preston	22	30		.919
	Cowan, 2 b., s. s	Birmingham	35	47		.727
	*Maskrey, c	Preston	35	74	347 345	.947
	Saunders, l. f	Preston	35 10	50	.343	
	Powner, r. f	Stoke	31	46	.340	
13	Dawson, s. s	Stoke	11	6		.767
14	Colford, s. s., p	Preston	35	34	.321	
	*F. Barr, 1 b.	Birmingham	34	68		.958
	Morrell, c. f	Stoke	12	11		.838
17	5 *Bart'ett, c	Stoke:	33	43		.885
	? Gllespie, 2 b., r. f	Preston	25	28	.316	
	*W. Barr, p. 3 b	Birmingham	33	66		.873
	B10wn, A., r. f., 3 b	Birmingham	35	23	.312	.777
	Holdford, 3b	Stoke	34 32	31	. 209	755
	Simonds, c. f	Birmingham	26	29	.276	.909
	Fogan, p., r. f	Stoke	26	27	259	
	Devey, W	Birmingh m	6	3		.750
	Eccles, s. s., p.	Stoke:	34	31	. 246	.533
26	Dobson, c. f., 1 b	Preston	29	33	. 244	.660
	Stewart, 1 b. c. f	Preston	25	27		.898
28	Ainsworth, l. f	Stoke	31	12	. 233	990
29	Pedley, c. f	Stoke	9	1		.600
	Montford, r. f	Stoke	9 8	5 7	.193	.428
	Billings, r. f	Stoke	15	5		. 800
	Booth, c. f	Stoke	9	11	,142	
	Drummond, r. f	Preston	12	13	.122	
34 Brown, p., r. f						

^{*}Those marked with an asterisk are players from the United States.

BASE BALL IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Base ball, like cricket, is now being played by Americans ... nearly all parts of the civilized world, just as the English play their National game. An old ball player writing from Johannisberg, Transvaal, South Africa, under date of December 21, 1889, states that the Americans residing in that far distant portion of the globe have decided to start a base ball club there and to dispute with cricket for popular favor. The local papers although of English predilection, favor the scheme, as it promises to be a welcome addition to the limited number of sports already existent there. The time may possibly come when our African team known as the Cuban Giants may take a trip to the dark continent to teach the natives how to play base ball.

At Malta, April 29, the base ball teams of the Boston and Atlanta treated the Englishmen to an exciting and hotly constested match on the Malta polo grounds. A large attendance mainly of Great Britain's naval and military officers—many of high rank—accompanied by their wives and daughters, witnessed the game. The game finished with the Atlantas with an inning to spare. Score—Atlantas, 20; Bostons, 15. The Englishmen seemed very much mystified all through the game,

but the ladies enjoyed it very much.

BASE BALL IN ROME.

Mr. Stacey while in Rome in 1890 wrote a very interesting letter home in which he said: During my sojourn in Rome while taking a stroll through one of the great parks on the outskirts of the town, I witnessed a surprising sight. It was a game of base ball between two teams composed of monks, and what was more surprising they played the game well and according to the rules of 1889, used the League ball and the best of bats, mask, and breast protectors. The monks were attired in their official robes, long flowing black gown, a broad, red ribbon tied around the waist and hanging down on one side, and black, broad-rimmed felt hats. Such an outfit is not very well adapted for a base ball uniform, still the monks played a fairly strong game. The catching was especially good, and during the half hour I watched the game, there was not a single passed ball on either side, and that too in the face of speedy and rather wild pitching. The infielding was necessarily loose, because the long robes made a clean handling of grounders almost impossible. Long flies were almost sure to be gathered in by the cutfielders, but grounders invariably went through the fielders who would then gather up their long robes and scamper after the ball. The batting was light, and but few runs were scored. Base running, too, was sadly handicapped by the robes, still the monks made good time between the bases, and were well up to the fine points in sliding. They used all the customary American expressions as "out," foul," "strike," etc., but when I approached some of the players to make inquiries, I was answered in fathomless Italian, and could not learn where they obtained their knowledge of the game. The monks played a very quiet, gentlemanly game, and there was not the slightest indication of a kick.

It was one of the remarkable coincidences of the season.

The third and last game of the series for the championship of Australia was played January 3, at Melbourne, between picked teams of the colonies of Victoria and South Australia. The Victoria team, which won by a score of 17 to 15, included Newbert, catcher; McKay, pitcher; Oliver, Steel and McAllister, on the bases; Ingleton, short stop, and Musgrove, Milford and Worrell, in the outfield. The South Australia nine were: R. Ewers, catcher; J. Ewers, pitcher; Chance, Sawyer and Plunkett, on the bases; McIntyre, short stop; and Shipway, Price and Leake, in the outfield. This game closed the series, Victoria having won all three.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

On the Season of 1890.

Never has there been a season in professional base ball history so full of sensational events, exciting occurrences, and of peculiar accidents on the field, as that of 1890. The revolt of the League players in 1889, which led to the organization of the Players' League in 1890, was in itself the prolific cause of the most sensational and exciting occurrences of the year; but the demoralized condition of things in the ranks of the professional clubs generally also aided in the development of exceptional events both on and off the field. All this, of course, made new history, and of a decidedly interesting character; and the GUIDE would not be what intended it should be—viz.: a reflex of the professional campaign of each year—unless it devoted some space to editorial comment on the most interesting features of the past exceptional season.

Catering for Base Ball Patronage

There are two distinct methods of catering for base ball patronage in the professional arena, viz.: that of the well-known method of the National League, and that which has characterized the American Association from its inception in 1882 to the close of its last season in 1890. The League's rule of business always has been, first, to prohibit the playing of Sundaggames; also to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors on its club grounds, and to charge an admission of fifty cents to all of its championship contests.

The Association rule is to admit of Sunday games; to allow the sale of liquor on its club grounds, and to charge but twenty-five cents admission to its games. There can be no compromise on this plain distinction. Clubs must cater either for grand stand occupants or those of the bleaching boards, and the latter plan requires the twenty-five-cent admission fee, Sunday games and "a license to sell liquor on the premises."

Matters were rather mixed, in this regard, during 1890, however, as the rival leagues of that year had two different prices of admission in different cities, and one of the new Leagues allowed the sale of liquor while prohibiting the Sunday games. Of course, this mixed condition of things interfered materially with the National League's regular policy. This year the position will be different.

Star Nines as Team Work Nines.

The season's experience of 1890 in the professional base ball arena very p ainly demonstrated the fallacy of the idea that a mere picked nine of star p'ayers wil carry everything before them in a championship race, simply because they are stars in their several positions. Note for example the utter failure of the aggregation of stars of 1889 in the Brotherhood Chicago team of 1890, with its St. Louis contingent, King, Boyle, Comiskey, Latham and O'Neil, and its old Chicago stars, Pfeffer, Baldwin, Ryan, Duffy and Bastin. Pick out the finest players in each position in the game, and put them in the field as a picked nine, and they will fail as against a nine playing in thorough harmony as a team, well trained to work together. When the New York "Giants" of 1889 were broken up by the retirement of a majority of them to other clubs, all their team work in playing together, which gave them the championship that year was lost, and it will take the best of field management in 1891 to bring the team back again to the strength in team work it had previously possessed.

A Renegade in the Ranks.

Judge Arnold in rendering his decision in the Picke't case, said:

"When we consider the fact that the plaintiff, the Kansas City Club, paid for the release of Pickett from the St. Paul Base Ball Club in May, 1889, \$3,300, of which sun \$800 was paid to Pickett, and a salary of \$340 a month, which was regularly and fully paid to him, although he was sick and unable to play nearly half of the season of 1889, his ingratitude is shown to be equal to his bad faith. Whi e we cannot punish him for his breach of contract. He will not be condemned to idleness, but he will be prevented from playing base ball as a business, unless he plays for the plaintiff."

State Leagues.

Each season show up is more and more the advantage of State League organizations of minor League clubs, in preference to duo and tri State Leagues. We claim for the idea of State Leagues that it presents the very best plan for the successful running of the minor leagues. While there can be a special interest created in the campaigns of sectional leagues, there is little, it any, taken in inter-State or tri-State Leagues; while in the State Leagues more interest would be likely to be aroused in a series of contests for the State championship than in any other form, outside of the Eastern and Western Leagues. The team of a State championship club would be very likely to have an opportunity afforded them of becoming candidates for contests with sectional League club teams, with the promise of still higher promotion. Then also these State Leagues would comprise a grand school of players for recruits for the clubs of the National League and the Sectional Associations. Had the professional clubs of the South contented themselves with State Leagues in the beginning, instead of at once forming an expensive Southern League before the time was ripe for it, there would have been no such failures as there have been in that section.

A Noteworthy Paragraph.

We quote the following well-written criticism of the National League's address to the public in 1890, written by one who was afterward the League's bitterest foe, and a writer who did more to sustain the base ball

war of 1890 than any one on the press:
"The address of the National League to the public, which was formulated by the League committee appointed for that purpose, is an interesting document, cleverly constructed, well worded, and, as an offset to the Brotherhood's recent card, it more than answers the purpose its authors had in view, and puts the League before the pub ic in the best possible light. Its dignified handling of the great issue between itself and its rebellious players, and its temperate language, are commendable.

"Its strong points are the concise but thorough review of the work of

the League in purifying the game, the great reforms wrought by it, the lucid explanation of the rise and development of the reserve rule and its concomitant, the sales system, and the facts about the concessions made to its players. All these important and integral parts of the history of the League which led up to the present rebellion, are well put forward, and their effect must redound to the advantage of the League with thinking men of all classes. In all these particulars the National League can well and safely stand upon its splendid record."

"Brief and to the point."

An Exposed Fallacy.

Among the fallacies which marked the revoluionary period in the base ball world of 1890 nothing was more plainly shown up than that entertained by the labor organizations of the great cities, in their imagining that the ball-players' strike was of a like character with that of the contest between underpaid operatives and grasping manufacturing monopolists. The absurdity of classifying professional ball players, earning from three to five thousand dollars for a season's services on the ball field three hours a day, either with the Southern slaves of old, or the overworked and underfed factory operatives of the present day, is one of the most glaring fall.:cies of the year.

Driven to the Race Courses.

There was a large contingent of the patrons of the professional ball grounds of 1889, who used to crowd the Polo Grounds, and Washington Park at New York and Brooklyn; the South End Grounds at Boston; Recreation Park at Philadelphia, and the Chicago Club's grounds, who in 1891 thronged the local race courses of each city. They were just as fond of base ball as ever, as a rule, but as there were no championship fights to be seen in 1890 in the ball arena, as there were in 1889, they went over to the more exciting events at the race courses. As John Ward said out West: "The fight has done one thing, viz., it has helped racing to the injury of bare ball in New York and Brooklyn. In fact, the people are racing crazy in the East."

Honesty in the Ranks.

The honesty of the professional exemplars of the national game dur ing the revolutionary period of 1890, was the one bright spot which shone between the rival Leagues of that year it is noteworthy that not a single word was spoken by any responsible person, in either faction, reflecting upon the integrity of the game. A sport that can go through such an ordeal without tarnish, is certainly great. Each League was watching the other for the first thing that even looked suspicious. It required nothing work then a suspiciou for aither side to easier the other than a suspiciou for aither side to easier the other than a suspicious of the side to easier the other than a suspicious of the side to easier the other than a suspicious of the side to easier the other than a suspicious of the side to easier the other than a suspicious of the side to easier the other than a suspicious of the side to easier the other than a suspicious of the side to easier the other than the side to easier the side that the side to easier the other than the side to easier than the side to easier the side to easier the side to easier that the side to easier the side to easier the side to easier the side to easier that the side to easier the side to easier that the side to easier the side that the side to easier the side that the side to easier the side to more than a suspicion for either side to accuse the other of hippodroming. Such a game deserves to be the national pastime.

The Success of the Amateur Clubs in 1800.

What was a sad financial loss to the professional clubs of 1890, proved to be a great gain to the leading amateur organizations of the base ball arena. Never before in the history of the College base ball clubs was there seen such crowds at their leading contests as in 1890. Especially was this noteworthy in the case of the championship games of the nines of Harvard, Yale and Princeton.

A Good Word for Anson.

The Chicago Herald in commenting on Captain Anson and his work as a manager of a team, says: "Anson has been with the Chicago Club for over ten years, and that during all this time, in spite of handicaps, he has always had his nine third or better in the race for the pennant, winning it several seasons. Anson is a hard worker. He deserves great credit for getting third place with the nine he had 1889. They came back from the globe tour in poor shape, had no time for hard practice before the season opened, and did well to keep out of a tail-end position at the close of the Incy took third place because Anson made them work. He revea quire... hem to practice daily. The boys didn't like ti, but there was no help for it. 'All they have against me, said Ans the other day, is that I made them work too hard. Now if these husky young fellows are not well able to work as hard as I do, I believe they had better get into some other business.' Captain Anson's heart is in his work, he is strictly temperate, is a good judge of young players, a splendid disciplinarian, and wtll always keep Chicago in a race for a base-ball pennant."

A Merited Tribute.

The Philadelphia Ledger gives catcher Clements and short stop Allen well-merited credit for the good work they did in their respective posi-tions during 1590. When the veteran manager was laid up with the temporary loss of his sight, Allen, as assistant manager, did effective service in the position, while Clements' admirable coaching of his pitchers as cap-

tain, was equally valuable to the club. The Ledger said:
"Where would the Phillies have been this season without Allen and Clements? The former's wonderful work at short won the club game after game, and the latter's clever catching prevented opposing clubs from accomplishing much in the way of run getting. The Phillies' pitchers would not have cut much of a figure, had they had a less competent catcher to back them up, as he made them effective by his superb coaching. He told them by signs where to pitch every ball, and by his fine throwing held runners so closely to their bases, that they could not get around unless by consecutive hitting or through errors by the fielders. Naturally this gave them confidence, and all they had to do was to pitch the ball Clements signed for, which made their work comparatively easy. The team took a bad tumble when Clements was disabled and unable to play, as during his absence the pitchers did very poorly. But for the accident to Clements and Myer's lay-off the Phi lies would probably have captured the League pennant. However, had Manager Wright not been incapacitated nearly all season, the chances are that the flag would have been won anyhow, despite the injury to Clements."

Counting the Attendance.

A curious feature of the revolutionary period of 1890 in the professional world, was the attention paid by base-ball cranks of the day to the attendance at the games of the two rival Leagues. Here is a conversation illustrative of this very thing, which occurred in Brooklyn.

One crank to another, who was hurrying by said:

"Hello, there, Jim, what were the scores? I've been out of the city allay."

"Oh, Byrne beat Ward out three to one."

"Byrne beat Ward, what are you talking about?

"Fact, the Nationals had over 10,000, and the Players a few short of 4,000."

"Why, I am not asking you the attendance figures, it's the scores I want. Who won on the day?"

"The scores? Oh, yes, I see. To tell the truth, I quite forget. I think the Bridegrooms dropped both games, and Ward split even. I can't remember the scores."

Think of such a declaration being made in 1889!

Players as Critics.

An able Philadelphia writer thus concisely comments on the existing position between the professional players and the newspaper critics of his

field performances.

"No two professions are so altied as that of the base-ball in player, and yet, as a matter of fact, the bond of friendship between who is of the frailest kind. Few ball players who read the humorous c. regalar incidents of the game, pause to picture the patient man with pen or pencil sitting down to body them forth. He is hidden, with a few exceptions, behind his work, and aims so to hide himself. His pen is oftener dipped in the milk of human kindness than in the gall, and yet the good things he does, are passed unnoticed, while the ill are remembered for all time.

You may speak well of the players, send their names flying from one end of the continent to the other, making their reputation world wide, if you will, but once chronicle their shortcomings, and a 1 the good things you have said of them, are forgotten. On the other hand, it may happen that the young chronicler of the game is too quick to find fault, and too ready to pick flaws in the work of this player or that. Such cases are frequent, to say the least, and thus serve to widen the breach. One thing is certain, however, and that is that the time must come when the player and the writer on base ball will be better and closer friends. One is as much interested in the success of the game as the other, and when all come to learn this fact there will be better feeling all around, and a more lasting bond of friendship than there is now."

Boys at Base Ball.

We know of no more attractive scene in the way of field sports than that presented on a base-ball field, on which two contesting junior nines are striving for the honors of victory; and I do not refer to the ordinary class of junior ball tossers, but to a party of youngsters in which the oldest member of the competing nines is not over twelve or fourteen years of To watch these "kids" play the game, and to note how they copy all the peculiarities of the leading local professionals in playing the several points of the game, is quite a treat. Their thorough earnestness, and the precocity in base-ball talent the majority exhibit, not to mention the manly pluck and nerve they evince in their work on the field, presents an attractive study of juvenile chrracter for intelligent observers. To see these juniors take to the field of a summer Saturday afternoon, and to observe their joyousness of spirit, and their thorough enjoyment of the sport, is to realize what a great boon our national game is to Young America. It is a game eminently suited to the requirements of boys just in their teens, in providing them with an outdoor pastime, which, while it affords exciting sport for them, at the same time is admirably adapted to give healthy play to their muscles without unduly taxing their physical powers; and the fact that the game calls for a due amount of courage, nerve and endurance, well calculated to encourage manliness of character, as well as to build up a boy's physique, is something that should lead to the fostering of the game for these very advantages alone.

Advice to Players.

Here are a few short hints to players worthy of their attention. They are from the Boston Globe. The good advice fell unheeded on the majority of the clubs the Globe favored in 1899.

Don't eat heartily immediately before a ball game.

Don't sleep after 7 A. M., if you want to keep in good condition.

Don't roast the poor umpire when you are getting the best of it, nor

Don't roast the poor umpire when you are getting the best of it, no at any time.

Don't try to throw before you get the ball.

Don't try to slide on your spikes.

Don't be too anxious to hit the ball.

Don't play in the same spot for all batsmen.

Don't try to kill a baseman with Lard throwing.

Don't hold the ball in the outfield.

Don't think the game is won until the last man is out.

Don't get rattled if the papers criticise your playing. Don't be afraid to soil your clothes in sliding.

Don't expect to win games without team work.

Don't forget that many of the spectators were players when school-

boys, and can appreciate good work.

Don't play for the grand stand.

Don't wait for a slow bounding ball to come to you. Don't look for perfect players or umpires.

Good Teaching.

The Rev. De Witt Talmage, in one of his sermons in the summer of 1890, thus referred to base ball and kindred field sports. He said:

"Twant in this warm weather the graceful oars to dip the stream, and the evening tide to be resonant with boatman's song, the bright prow splitting the crystalline billow We should have the smooth and grassy lawn, and we should call out people of all occupations and professions, and ask them to join in the ball-player's sport. You will come back from these outdoor exercises and recreations with strength in your arm, and color in your cheek, and flash in your eye, and courage in your heart. In this great battle that is opening against the kingdom of darkness, we want not only a consecrated soul, but a strong arm and stout lungs and mighty muscle. I bless God that there are so many recreations that have not on them any taint of iniquity: recreations in which we may engage for the strengthening of the body, for the clearing of the intellect, for the illumination of the soul."

The Superiority of Base Ball as an Athletic Exercise.

A peculiarity of the game of base ball, in regard to its demands upon a player's physique, is that in the game every portion of the muscular system of the player is evenly brought into play. Nearly every other field game or sport in vogue makes special demands upou this, that or the other muscle of the body to an extent which frequently leads to an abnormal muscular development at the costof other untrained forces. Thus in rowing the arm and chest muscles are called upon for excessive duty; in pedestrianism those of the nether limbs are overtaxed; but in base ball every portion of the muscular system is evenly brought into play. This it is which makes base ball so desirable a field sport for schools and colleges.

- The Benefit of the Reserve Rule.

Here is a noteworthy paragraph which we place on record.

"To the Reserve rule more than any other thing, does base ball as a basiness owe its present substantial standing. By preserving intact the

strength of a team from year to year, it places the business of base ball on a permanent basis, and thus offers security to the investment of capital. -John M. Ward's Book.

Veteran Base Ball Scribes.

It is a noteworthy fact that the only base-ball writers for the New York papers, who are now engaged in the business, who were base-ball reporters when the National League started in 1876, were Henry Chadwick, A. H. Wright, A. B. Rankin, and O. P. Caylor. The former was then on the New York Clipper; Al. Wright was on the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury; "June' Rankin, on the New York Sunday Mercury, and O. P. Caylor on the Classical Receiver, Lymes Kannady Mercury, and O. P. Caylor on the Classical Receiver, Lymes Kannady Reco. Steekhous and Lohn on the Cincinnati Enquirer. James Kennedy, Geo. Stackhouse and John Mandigo, began writing base ball as juniors in 1881; Geo. Dickerson and Walter Eschwege in 1889, and the others in 1890.

Luck in Ball Games.

"Good luck" in the professional arena in reality means competent management of a team, and able captaining of the nine in the field. "Hard luck" is the result of the absence of both, as a rule. There are times, of course, when a stroke of good fortune or its reverse will step in, and temporarily man the best offertone or porarily mar the best efforts of a manager and his captain. But take things in the long run, and you will find that "hard luck" is the excuse for bad management.

Worthy of Note.

Here is a significant paragraph which appeared in a Cincinnati paper

last year:
"All the new men in the Cincinnati team are very popular with their fellow-players. Harrington, Rhines, Marrand Knight are players of excellent habits, and they all have contributed much to the success of the Cincinnati Club."

That's it. "Excellent habits" and "harmony in the team." That is

"what wins."

The Pittsburgh's Leather Medal.

Guy Hecker, as pitcher, first baseman and one of the managers of the Pittsburgh Club during 1890, holds the unlucky record of being a prominent member of the two teams of 1889 and 1890, who carried off the leather medal for being the worst defeated club; known in professional championship records. In 1889, as one of the Louisville team, he saw his club defeated 111 times. Never dreaming that this record would be surpassed, he went to the Pittsburghs in 1890, and there he saw his club whipped no less than 113 times. This is an unprecedented experience for any player of such marked ability as Guy Hecker.

A Palpable Hit.

The following verses which appeared in a Cleveland paper in 1890, are supposed to be the result of midnight musings by a disappointed player of the Cleveland Players' League Club.

> Backward, turn backward, O Time, in thy rush, Make me a slave again, welt-dressed and flush! Bondage, come back from the echoless shore, And bring me the shackles I formerly wore.

I've acted the magnate till furrows of care Extend from my brow to the roots of my hair; I knew not enough a good thing to keep, And I'm now in the soup, which is twenty feet deep. Backward, flow backward, Oh fide of the year; O, give me shackles instead of state beer Toil without recompense, freedom in vain, Take them, and make me a poor slave again!

I have grown weary awaiting my pay, Gate receipts haven't been coming our way! Yes, the toboggan was fearfu ly steep, And—Oh, but this mulligatawny is deep!

A Perfectly Made Ball.

One result of the experimental season of the Players' League in changing the rules of play has been to show pretty conclusively that the ball played with by the National League in 1890, was as near a perfect ball for the game as possible. Besides which, the experiment with the new ball introduced by the Players' League that year, has also shown that changing the elasticity of the ball is no way to increase the attractive character of the game, as it increased batting facilities at the cost of poor fielding, or rather at the cost of increased chances for fielding errors. An elastic ball like that used by the Players' League clubs, while it admits of a plethora of home runs—the least skillful style of play in batting—is death to good fielding, even when the infielders are protected by gloves. If it be considered advisable to increase the batting facilities, the only feasible play is to increase the distance between the pitcher's box and the home plate. Had the Players' League been content with the increase of eighteen inches in this distance, and not have changed the ball, we should have had some reliable data at command to judge of the effect of such increase. As it is, however, there was none, as it is difficult to tell how much of the increased facilities for batting under the Players' League rules was due to the increased distance between the pitcher and the batsman, or to the increased elasticity of the ball.

The Folly of the Mascot Idea.

An ably-written article on the superstitions of ball players, which was

printed in 1890, begins as follows:

The steady influx of a more intellectual class of players into the base-ball profession, and the gradual weeding out of bummers and thugs, have worked wonders to raise the moral and intellectual standard of the game. There was a time when the base-ball, profession was as prolific of superstition as a dog is of fleas in the summer time, but that time has passed. Had not the mascot been introduced many of them would have remained, but after the latter's inglorious fall a new era begun in base-ball hi-tory, as it marked the beginning of the elimination of foolish ideas. The mascot was the most absurd invention, if sush he could be called, of modern times.

Miss Wilcox on Professional Ball Players.

Miss Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the poetess, saw a professional game of balat New York, in 1890, and here are some of her comments on the game and its professional exemplars:

"I was led to ask myself how this game has taken such a hold upon the American public? I answered my own queries something in this wise:

"Because it is a game in which physical strength and mental astuteness are mingled; because it represents not only force of body, but activity of mind.

"It is not purely intellectual like the game of chess. It does not represent mere brute force like the prize fight.
"The men who are chosen to be its leaders, are men who combine a

certain intellectual acumen with physical strength and agility—a combination essentially American.

"They are not savage pugilists, they are not pallid professiors from office or college, but they have the herculean muscles of one, and the necessity of the well-trained wits of the other.

sity of the well-trained wits of the other.
"The nature of the sport demands a carefully ordered life from those

who would win and retain success in it.

"Excesses of any nature must rob the player of his strength and acuteness, and therefore the tendency of the game is toward morality and

sobriety.

"As I looked upon these fine specimens of mankind I could not help wishing for a compulsory law in all American citic, especially in New York, enforcing the practice of base ball upon our young men of fashion, who seem to possess more money than muscle, more style than strength, more leisure than limb."

Kicking Pitchers.

It is always surprising to see intelligent headwork pitchers like Clarkson Caruthers make the mistake they do in kicking against decisions on strikes and balls. It is downright stupidity on the part of a pitcher not to do his utmost to secure the good will of the umpire by silent acquiescence in his decisions. In the first place not a possible point can be gained by kicking, on the contrary, many a point is lost. No matter how determined an umpire may be to do his duty with thorough impartiality, he can not help feeling irritable and angry when the pitcher charges him with being either a knave or a fool—a knave for rendering partial decisions, or a fool in not using judgment in his position—and that is what every pitcher does who kicks against decisions on balls and strikes. On the other hand, by silently acquiescing in such decisions, the pitcher is bound to win the umpire's favor, while, if he kicks, he is equally bound to lose it, and the result is that the pitcher who does not kick, gets every doubtful point given in his favor, while the kicker gets every seul point decided against him.

Sprained Ankles.

One of the mishaps ball players most frequently meet with, are sprained ankles, which often prove more troublesome to heal than limbs broken outright. In fact, just how to treat such injuries often bothers the best of surgeons and physicians. The well-known New York athletic trainer of pedestrians, known as "Happy" Jack Smith, said, "when a person gets a spreined aakle, he goes to a physician, has the leg painted with iodine and stays in the house for a week or ten days. How I circed J.hn L. Sullivan of a sprained ankle will serve to illustrate my system. I found John L. laid up with a badly swollen limb. He asked me what I could do for him, and I went to work.

"'What's that?' said I, taking his foot and removing a lot of bandages.
"'My doctor has painted my foot and ankle with iodine,' said Sullivan.

"'All right, I will fix you,' said I. I went over to a grocery store, and got a pound of common soda. Then got a pot of boiling water, put in a tub, and put the soda into it. Then I got some woolen rags, dipped them in the solution, and wrapped them around the injured member. I wrapped dry cloth around the outside, so that the steam could do its work thoroughly. I changed the bandages every fifteen minutes, and had his nurse do the same when I went home that night. When I called the next day Sullivan was al right. It would have taken two weeks for that iodine to have done its work. A peculiarity about this treatment is that no swelling remains, and that the flesh is not even discolored."

A Game Thrown Out.

An erroreous decision—in interpreting the rules, not one of more judgment—caused the throwing out of the game played at Philedelphia on May 2°, 1850, between the Chicago and Philadelphia cub teams. It was won by a score of 10 to 8, by Chicago in a ten-innings game, but it was thrown out by the Board of Directors of the League. Their decision when rendered, stated, "that in view of the fact the umpire, McQuaid, admits a violation of the rules, and the presumption being that his action had a material effect upon the result of the game, that it shall not be counted as a victory or a defeat for either club, but that it shall be played over on the first convenient opportunity." The game was the one in which Umpire McQuaid forbade Gray to be substituted in one of the middle innings.

Base Ball in German.

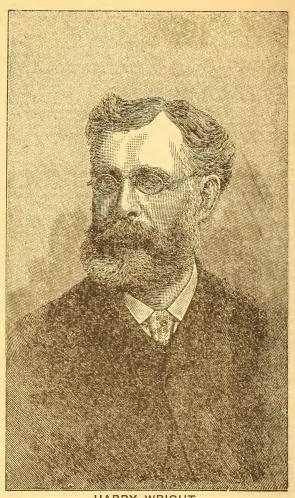
In 1830 the New York Staats Zeitung—the leading German newspaper of the metropolis—which is printed in the German language, introduced base-ball reports in its columns for the first time. Its reporter, Mr. Cassel, prepared a glossary of technical terms of the game for use in his reports, and here is a list of those most in use:

English.	9	German.
English. Umpire		Upparteiischer
Catcher		Foonger
Pitcher		
First baseman	Ers	ter Standmann
Short stop		Hemmer
Left fielder		
Home base		
Three-base hit		
Captain		
Balks		Verstosz
Strikes	Feh	lball or Fehler
Caught on the fly	Im E	luge gefangen
Throw		
Slugging		
Base-runner		
Called balls		
Diamond		Quadrat

Many of the slang phrases so common in base ball, caused the translator untold agony, and left him in a sea of doubt and trouble.

Recording Errors.

The veteran Jas. White wants to see errors which are charged in the scoring rules, when an infielder fails to field hard-hit ground balls in time to throw out runners, changed to base hits. He thinks at present too much is left to the judgment of the scorer. An error, as defined by him, is a muffed thrown ball, muffed fly ball, or a wild throw. In the matter of ground balls, where the player is unable to field the ball, he thinks the batter should be given a hit. He goes on to say that in [four cases out of six, where fielders are given errors on ground balls at present, the batter should be given credit for a hit. This, White argues, will induce certain record players to bestir themselves and go after everything within reach. This suggestion is a good one. There is very frequently a difference of opinion among scorers on ground hits, and, as Mr. White says, infielders are frequently given errors when the batsman should be given a hit.



HARRY WRIGHT,
The Veteran League Manager.

THE NEW NATIONAL AGREEMENT.

ADOPTED JANUARY, 1891.

The new National Agreement, which was adopted by the Conference Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York in January, 1891, and which was afterward ratified the same month by the National League, the American Association and the Western Association, now governs every League and Association of professional clubs in the country. Indeed, no organization of the kind could long exist unprotected by this compact; for without its powerful influence no League or Association of professional clubs could be held to a performance of their obligations to their players, or could clubs, hold their players to a strict observance of their duties. The National Agreement stands alone as a mutual bond, in protecting each professional league or Association of clubs, and all the employers and employes of each individual club from every abuse incident to all sports in which professional exemplars take part; inasmuch as no National Association governing any other sport save base ball has such a mutual bond to pro-

tect its individual club organization.

The New Agreement brings into operation a supreme court of adjudication, practically governing every professional club and player in the country, from the decisions of which there is no appeal. This is something we have never had before. The five years' term of service of the members of the National Board, will enable them to bring to bear an amount of experience in their government of the clubs which cannot but be of great advantage in carrying out the main objects of the mutual compact, in the preservation of harmony, the protection of the financial interests of the clubs, and of the rights of the players; in fact, for the securing of better government of the fraternity at large. The fact that the Board is empowered to compile and publish the championship records of each of the National Agreement clubs, must necessarily lead to more reliable statistics of each season's work in the field than was possible under the old condition of things. Their having the revision of the playing rules of the game in their hands too, will be of great advantage to the game at large; as it insures legislation in this important matter, free from the selfish consideration of individual club interests, which have hitherto interfered with progress toward a perfected code of playing rules.

In the "National Board," not only Leagues and Associations of

professional clubs, but the individual clubs themselves as well as the club players, now have a court of justice at command having full power to determine all disputes and complaints alike, between Associations, clubs, managers or players. The Board being the sole interpreter of the National Agreement rules, of course makes its decisions final. This, too, is something we never had before

in professional club government.

The measure of arbitrary power given the Board has been plainly shown, by costly experience,—especially during the season of 1860—to be one of the necessities in the government of the professional fraternity under the rule of true business principles. This fact was taken into due consideration in the selection of the members of the Board. The fact that such power has been given into their hands for so long a period, throws a measure of such serious responsibility upon each individual member as to insure a thoroughly impartial enforcement of the laws of the National Agreement.

The laws of the National Agreement, governing the class of professional club organizations known as the "Minor Leagues," have been revised under the New Agreement to an extent which makes them decidedly experimental in their character; and while they may, and probably will be, successful, they may also turn out to be a partial failure. One advantage of the laws of the New Agreement governing the Minor Leagues is, that they control the salary limit of each Minor League. The National Board now fixes the salary limit of the clubs of each Minor League, and not individual club of each such League or the League itself. insures an enforcement of the limit, which was not possible under the old rule of individual club control. The New Agreement plainly recognizes the position of the class of Minor Leagues as schools for recruits for the ranks of the Major League army of players, and as such brings to bear upon the Leagues and clubs a paternal care for their welfare and financial interest not possible under the old agreement. The important clause of the New Agreement is that which holds each club under its control amenable to just penalties for the failure of a club to pay its players their regular salaries. This is an important protective enactment for each player, and must make him feel assured that the Board will see that his interests are cared for, as well as those of his club employer.

A careful perusal of the appended official copy of he new National Agreement will show every one what a great improvement it is over the old compact. We have classified each article and section of the New Agreement in such a way as to make it a very easy task to find any particular clause of the document required for im-

mediate reference.

THE NATIONAL AGREEMENT OF PROFES-SIONAL BASE BALL ASSOCIATIONS.

KULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF PROFES-SIONAL BASE BALL CLUBS 1801.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD:

John I. Rogers, (National League), 138 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

L. C. Krauthoff, (Western Association), Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.

A. W. Thurman, Chairman, Columbus, Ohio N. E. Young, Secretary and Treasurer, Washington, D. C.

All official communications should be addressed to the Chairman, at Columbus, or to the Secretary and Treasurer, at Wash-

ington.

The National Agreement herein officially published was adopted, ratified and approved by the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs, the American Association of Base Ball Clubs and the Western Association of Professional Base Ball Clubs, and executed, signed and delivered by the respective Presidents of said Associations, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, on the evening of January 16th, 1891, although by the 21st Article it went into effect and force only from and after February 1, 1891. On February 13th, 1891, the National Board of Professional Base Ball Associations, consisting of one delegate from each of the three Associations parties to the National Agreement, met at the Auditorium in Chicago, organized, as required by its second and third Articles by electing A. W. Thurman, Chair man for one year, and N. E. Young, Secretary and Treasurer for five years, and ordered the eatablishment of the office of the Board at Washington, D. C.

The Board then adopted its Rules and Regulations as herein published, and after trying and adjudicating several controversies between different Clubs as to their respective rights to the services of certain players for the season of 1891, and after ordering the publication of the matter herein contained, adjourned subject to

the call of the Chairman.

N. E. YOUNG, Secretary. A. W. THURMAN, Chairman.

THE FULL TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT

THE OBJECTS OF THE AGREEMENT.

'To maintain the integrity of the National Game of Professional Baseball, to provide the means for preserving harmony and for adjusting all grievances and disputes, to protect the large financial interests at stake and the rights of individual clubs and players, and to give the most solemn assurance that the game will at all times be conducted with strictest honesty and under regulations of absolute justice to all concerned."

THE ORIGINAL PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT.

"The following agreement is hereby established and entered into by and between the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, the American Association of Baseball Clubs, and the Western Association of Professional Baseball Clubs.

THE TITLE.

"Article 1st.—This instrument shall be called the National Agreement of Professional Baseball Associations, and it shall supersede and be a substitute for all other agreements and articles, similarly or otherwise designated, existing between the parties hereto or any of them."

APROVISO.

"Provided, however, that all the rights acquired under any previous agreement or article, or by authority thereof or of any act done or contract or reservation made thereunder, shall nevertheless remain unaffected by this substitution, and in every respect in full force and effect, except only as herein otherwise provided "

THE NATIONAL BOARD.

"Article 2nd.—The general enforcement of this agreement, the protection of all rights thereunder, the 'determination of all controversies as hereinafter provided, and generally the regulation of all things within the scope of this agreement, are each and severally conferred upon and committed to a board to be known as 'The National Board of Professional Baseball Associations.'"

ITS MEMBERSHIP.

"This board shall consist of one delegate from the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, one from the American Association of Baseball Clubs, and one from the Western Association of Professional Baseball Clubs."

THE VOTING POWER.

"The said board by a majority vote shall elect one of its own members or some other person as its chairman; but if a person not a member of the board be elected chairman, he shall have no vote."

TERM OF SERVICE.

"The members of the board shall be elected for five years; but any member may be removed at any time by a two-thirds vote of the Association which elected him,"

VACANCIES AND QUORUM.

"Vacancies shall be filled for the remainder of the term in the same manner in which the member vacating was originally elected. Two members of said board shall constitute a quorum to do business."

OFFICIALS OF THE BOARD.

"Article 3d.—The board shall select a secretary, treasurer and such assistants as it may deem necessary to properly conduct the business in its charge, and shall fix the compensation and prescribe the duties of all officers and assistants, provided that the amounts to be paid out for such compensation shall be approved by the parties hereto."

QUARTERLY REPORTS AND OFFICE HOURS.

"The board shall make financial statements to each association, party hereto, quarterly. It shall also establish an office in a convenient location, which shall be kept open in charge of some person in authority from IO A. M. to 6 P. M., from April I to November I, and from IO A. M. to 4 P. M., from November I to April I of each year."

CHAIRMAN'S DUTIES.

"Article 4th.—The chairman shall preside at all meetings of the board. He may determine such matters requiring decision or adjustment as the board may have designated as proper to be so determined by him. But in all matters involving or affecting membership, rights of associations or clubs, or the release or exchange of players, and in all disputes affecting the standing of clubs, it shall be the duty of the chairman forthwith to submit all papers bearing on the case, or copies thereof, to the members of the board, each of whom shall vote thereon, in person or by mail, or telegraph, before any decision is promulgated."

POWERS OF THE BOARD.

ITS REQUIRED DUTIES.

"Article 5th.—The Board shall keep a record of all its proceedings, decisions and orders. It shall also keep a record of all contracts and agreements with umpires, and between clubs, and players, or managers, which have been approved by the board. Upon receiving notice of the signing of a contract or agreement by a player or manager, or of the release of a player or manager from

contract, agreement or reservation, the board shall forthwith promulgate notice thereof to the club members of all National Agreement Associations. It shall also define and interpret Playing Rules when called upon by any club official, manager or umpire. It shall also compile the playing record of all professional players who are members of clubs acting under this agreement, and shall publish the same, but may, on request, give confidential information from such record to any club acting under this agreement. It shall also have power to amend and enforce the National Playing Rules, under which all games of baseball shall be played.

ITS OPTIONAL DUTIES.

"It may also appoint official scorers for any association or club. It may also select, assign and control the umpires for each of the associations, parties hereto, separatély, on their request, under such regulations as the board may prescribe. It may also prescribe forms of contracts for players and managers.

THE TREASURER'S DUTIES.

"Article 6th.—The treasurer *shall* collect all moneys due to the board, and faithfully account for the same. Such money *shall* only be paid out on the order of the board. The treasurer *shall* give such bond as the board may prescribe and approve."

SPECIAL JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD.

"Article 7th.—It shall be the duty of the board, and it shall have full and final jurisdiction: Firstly (A.)—To hear and determine all disputes and complaints between associations and clubs, between one club and another, members of different associations, between clubs and players or managers, and, in addition thereto, all disputes and complaints arising under, and of all matters involving the interpretation of the National Agreement, or the disposition of rights thereunder. Any club belonging to the same association, by mutual consent, or the association to which they both belong, may refer any controversy between such clubs or in which such clubs are interested, to the board for decision or adjustment."

FINES AND PENALTIES.

"Section (B.)—In the performance of its duties the board shall have power to impose fines and penalties upon associations, clubs, club officers, players, managers, scorers and umpires, to suspend any such body of persons in any instance in which, in its opinion, it or he shall have been guilty of conduct detrimental to the general welfare of the game, or in violotion of the letter or spirit of the National Agreement."

POWER OF ADMINISTRATION.

"Section (C.)-Its decisions shall be final over any and

all matters within its jurisdiction. Its powers shall be exercised as it may deem just and equitable, unrestricted by technical objections, and it may make any order or take any action necessary to enforce its conclusions, and provide such penalties and means for their enforcement as to it may seem just and appropriate."

POWER TO REINSTATE.

"Section (E.)—It may reinstate any person or body suspended."

POWER TO ASSESS FOR EXPENSES.

"Section (D.)—It shall have power to make such reasonable assessments upon clubs or associations as may be necessary to defray the expenses incidental to the performance of its duties and the enforcement of this agreement."

TO MAKE REGULATIONS.

"Section (F.)—The said board shall make all orders, rules and regulations which it may deem necessary for the performance of its duties and the exercise of its powers and to accomplish its purpose in view in its establishment, and to amend or supplement the same from time to time; Provided, That notice of any proposed amendments or supplements be first given to all members thereof not present at the time."

PUBLISHING PROCEEDINGS.

"Section (G.)—The board may cause its proceedings or rulings or any part thereof in any case which may be deemed of sufficient importance to serve as a precedent to be published in such manner as it may prescribe."

CLASSIFYING MINOR LEAGUES.

"Section (H.)—The board shall have power to designate classes and grades in addition to the parties hereto, in which classes so to be established other Associations containing not less than four clubs, may, with the consent of such board and under such regulations as it may prescribe, become entitled to the benefits of this agreement for the time being. Such other classification shall fix the amount of assessments to be paid annually by clubs of each of said classes; the salary limit of such clubs; the limit of compensation to umpires in associations of each class; and also the amount upon paying or securing which any association of any such class may have its umpires selected, assigned and controlled by the said board under such regulations as it may prescribe, and the period for which any club of a particular class may contract with a player or manager."

PURCHASING PLAYERS' RELEASES.

"Section (I.)—For the purpose of enabling players to advance in their profession and of building up and maintaining associations

of classes in addition to the parties hereto, the said board shall be authorized to prescribe that if any association entering any such class as aforesaid, and the clubs composing the same, shall consent thereto, that any club of any association party hereto or belonging to an association of a higher class, may, at any time, during the season of said former clubs, with the consent of the board and at other times at its election, negotiate with any player then under contract with, or reservation, by said former club upon payment to it of a sum to be specified at the time the classification herein provided for is made, and said board may provide forms and rules for the exercise of such selection. Provided, That no such transfer of a player shall be made unless he shall receive an increase of salary, and that neither said board nor any association or club shall at any time make or undertake to enforce any provision or proceeding for the transfer of a player without his conseut."

RELEASE FROM CONTRACT.

"Section (J.)—The board may also release from contract or reservation any player or manager, when the club with which he has contracted or by which he has been reserved shall be in arrears to him for salary for more than fifteen days after such salary become due; or when the reserving club has failed to tender to any player, on or before the 15th day of March, after such reservation, a regular contract with a salary of at least such an amount per month as the board may fix as the minimum salary to be paid to such player, or when any such reserving club other than one of an association party hereto, has transferred its membership after the close of a championship season to a different association, if the board shall deem that the player will be prejudiced by such transfer."

THE RESERVATION CLAUSE.

"Article 8th.—On or before the 10th day of October, 1891, and of every year thereafter, the secretaries of associations parties hereto, or belonging to any class which may be entitled to the privilege of reservation, shall transmit to the said board a reserve list of players, not exceeding fourteen in number, then under contract with each of its several club members, for the current or for any succeeding season or seasons, and in addition thereto a list of such players reserved in any prior annual reserve list who have refused to contract with said clubs, and of all ineligible players. Such players, together with all others thereafter to be regularly contracted with by such clubs, are and shall be ineligible to contract with any other club of any association, except as hereinafter prescribed. The said board shall thereupon promulgate such lists, provided that no club shall be permitted to reserve any player while in arrears of salary to him."

PERIOD OF CONTRACTS.

"Article 9th.—Clubs belonging to associations, parties hereto, may contract with players for any period of time that may be mutually agreed upon; Provided, That no club shall at any time enter into negotiation or contract with any player under contract, sgreement or reservation with or by any other club, without the latter's consent. The board shall have power to enforce this section by such fines and penalties upon and against all bodies or persons violating this section, as it may deem proper."

EXPULSION AND SUSPENSION.

"Article 10th.—When a player under contract or reservation by any club of any association party hereto shall be expelled, suspended or rendered ineligible in accordance with the rules of such association, notice of such disqualification shall be given to the said board by the secretary of the association from whose club the player may have been thus disqualified, and the board shall forthwith give notice of such disqualification to the several clubs acting under this agreement. When a player shall become ineligible under the provisions of this agreement or by order of the board, the secretary of the board shall notify the several clubs acting under this agreement of such disqualification. From the receipt of any such notice all club members of associations acting under this agreement shall be debarred from employing or playing with or against such disqualified players, until the period of disqualification shall have terminated, or the disqualification be revoked by the association from which such player was disqualified, or by the board, and due notice of such revocation shall be given by the board to the said several clubs."

SUSPENSION OF PAY.

"Article 11th.—Any player who has entered into a contract with any club of any association party hereto may be suspended, without pay, by such club or association for breach of contract or breach of any of the rules of such club or association, and he shall thereafter be ineligible to sign or play during the remainder of the current season with any of the clubs of any association acting hereunder, unless such disability shall have been sooner removed by the club or association by which he was suspended, or by the board."

INELIGIBLE PLAYERS DEBARRED FROM PLAY.

"Article 12th.—No game shall be played between any club of any association acting hereunder, or any of its players under contract or reservation with any club or 'team' containing an ineligible player, nor with a club or 'team' that has played with another club or 'team,' containing such ineligible player. A violation of this section shall subject each offender to fine, suspension or expulsion, in the discretion of the board."

WHEN PLAYERS ARE ELIGIBLE TO SIGN,

"Article 13th.—Upon the release of a player from contract or reservation with any club member of an association, then acting under this agreement (unless the release be made under Article 7, Par. I), the services of such player shall at once be subject to acceptance by any club belonging to the same association expressed in writing or by telegraph to the board, for a period of ten days after notice of said release; and thereafter if said services be not so accepted, said player may negotiate and contract with any club. The releasing club shall send notice to the board of said player's release on the date thereof, and the latter shall promulgate any acceptance of his services. Provided, that the disbandment of a club or its expulsion from membership in either association acting hereunder shall operate as a release of all its players from contract with and reservation by said club. But the services of such players shall at once be subject to the acceptance of such association for a period of ten days for the purpose of supplying the vacancy in its membership. The board shall regulate the manner of exercising such acceptance."

RIGHTS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Article 14th.—" Each association shall have the right to make and enforce all rules and regulations pertaining to the control, discipline and compensation of all players under contract with its club members, Provided, That such rules and regulations shall in no way conflict with the provisions of this agreement or any rule, regulation or order of the board."

CLUB CONTROL OF TERRITORY.

Article 15th.—" Each club of either association party hereto shall have exclusive control of its own territory, and no club shall be entitled to membership in either of said associations from any city or county in which a club member of either of said associations may be already located, or within five miles from such city or county, *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prohibit a club of either of said associations from resigning its membership in such association during the month of November in any year, and being admitted to membership in any other association with all rights and privileges conferred by this agreement."

TERRITORIAL RIGHTS.

Article 16th.—"The territorial rights of clubs belonging to classes other than those parties hereto shall be regulated by the board, and no such club of a class different from said parties hereto shall play any game within the territory of any other club without the consent of such clubs."

AGREEMENTS TO BE IN WRITING.

"Article 17th.—Should any club member of any association agree in writing or by telegraph with any club of any association subject to the National Agreement for the release of any player then under contract or reservation with or by it, either party may file said agreement with the board, and, should any such club refuse to comply with its said agreement, said board may require said agreement to be complied with, and may transfer the said player accordingly (but not against his will), and may expel or otherwise punish the club so refusing to comply with its agreement."

EXPULSION OF CLUBS.

Article 13th.—" Fefore any association shall be granted the benefits of this agreement it shall enact laws or regulations debarring any of its clubs from entering into contract with any player while under arrears of salary to him, and from suspending or otherwise attempting to disqualify such player for refusing to contract while it is so in arrears; and shall also provide for the expulsion of any club for refusal to pay arrears of salary to a player when thereto required by the board of directors of said association, or by the board."

FORFEITING MEMBERSHIP.

Article 19th.—" All rights of any association hereunder shall be forfeited for failing to expel any of its club members that may play a game of ball except under the National Playing Rules adopted by the board."

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

Article 20th.—This agreement, and all rules and decisions made within the jurisdiction and scope thereof, shall be of controlling force.

21st.—This agreement may be amended at any time by a majority vote of each of the associations parties hereto. It shall

take effect and be in force from and after Feb. 1, 1891.

22d.—Any association acting under this agreement shall be entitled to suggest to said board any changes, amendments, or additions it may think should be made in or to the rules or regulations of said board or to this agreement. Any such association and any club officer, player, manager, umpire, or scorer shall be entitled as a matter of right to be notified of any matter in which the board may deem it or him to be inferested, and to be heard under such regulations as the board may prescribe.

23d.—The term "Association," as herein used, shall mean and comprise an organization of professional or semi-professional baseball clubs of not less than four clubs, whether known as a League,

an Association, or by any other designation.

24th.—The members of said board shall receive a salary of \$1,500 per annum, and be paid their necessary traxeling expenses.

We hereby certify that the associations parties hereto have adopted, ratified and approved this agreement, and authorized ns

to sign the same for them respectively.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL CLUBS, BY

N. E. YOUNG, PRESIDENT.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF BASEBALL CTUBS, BY ALLEN

W. THURMAN, PRESIDENT.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL CLUBS, BY L. C. KRAUTHOFF, PRESIDENT."

Rules and Regulations of the National Board of Professional Baseball Associations

1. The duties of a chairman shall be:

a. To call and preside over all meetings of the Board.

b. To decide all incidental and routine matters presented for determination.

c. To generally supervise the performance of the duties imposed

upon other officers.

d. To see that all associations acting under the National Agreement and all persons and bodies subject to the provisions of that instrument are protected by its benefits and faithfully comply with its provisions and the requirements of the Board.

2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary.

a. To make the financial statements provided for by Article III of the National Agreement.

b. To keep a record of the proceedings of the Board.

c. To keep a record of all contracts approved by him, agreements, releases, transfers, reserve lists, acceptances of services, suspensions, disqualifications and other matters affecting players, managers and umpires.

d. To give and promulgate, all notices referred to in the National

Agreement.

e. To define and interpret the "National Playing Rules" when

properly called on to do so.

f. To appoint scores when required to do so by any club or association, and to direct and control all scores whether appointed by him or not.

g. To select, assign and control all umpires in associations parties to the Agreement requesting the same.

h. To compile the playing records of all payers in clubs belonging to associations acting under said Agreement.

i. To superintend the printing of and to distribute copies of the National Agreement, Rules and Regulations of the Board, National Playing Rules, playing records, and also all forms of contracts, proceedings directed to be published, and generally all blanks, publications, and other matters directed to be printed and distributed by the Board.

j. To notify all clubs of assessments made, and of amounts needed to pay umpires' salaries and expenses, and if any club fails to pay the same as requested, to notify the Chairman of such failure, to the end that he or the Board may take proper steps to enforce such payment or to provide

and enforce penalties on account of such failure.

k. To receive applications of associations desiring to be admitted to the benefits of this Agreement, and to collect all dues and assessments from them. Having obtained the consent of the Board to such admission he shall promulgate the same. To give notice of all fines and penalties imposed by the Poard; to collect all such fines; to see that the penalties imposed are carried into effect; and to give notice of any non-payment or non-enforcement to the Chairman.

m. To require all clubs to send him the names of the officers or persons anthorized to sign and release players and to receive notices and communications on behalf of such clubs respectively. Until notice of any change is given to the Secretary, the authority of the persons whose names are so furnished to the Secretary will be recognized as continuing.

n. To attend to such other matters as may be directed by the Board

or its Chairman.

3. The Chairman of the Board shall be elected for a term of one year and the Secretary and Treasurer for the term of five years, but they shall hold office until their successors are qualified.

4. The Chairman shall receive a salary as such to be fixed by the

Board.

5. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be allowed a gross sum to be fixed by the Board for his services and for the payment by him out of said sum of all clerks and assistants needed and employed by him to discharge the duties of his office.

6. Al salaries shall be paid monthly. All expenses shall be paid when proper accounts therefor are presented to and approved by the

Secretary.

7. All scores and umpires selected by the Secretary shall be employed for the playing season and shall be subject to release or discharge at any time at the discretion of the Secretary. Such scores and umpires shall be subject to fines, penalties and discipline to be imposed and enforced by the Secretary for intemperance, failure to perform duties and generally all matters which the Secretary may deem a violation or non-performance of such person's duties and obligations. All fines imposed shall be collected by the Secretary and no scorer or umpire suspended shall be employed, during the period of such suspension, to act as player, manager, scorer, umpire or in any other capacity, by any club belonging to an association acting under this Agreement.

8. Whenever anybody or person shall desire to submit any matter for the consideration of the Board, it shall be presented to the Chairman by a concise statement thereof and accompanied by such evidence as may be desired to be in support of such statement. Notice shall be given to any other body or person interested in the matter, to make answer and to present appropriate evidence in support thereof. The issue shall then be decided upon the documents presented and such other evidence as may be called for; or if deemed necessary by the Board, or its Chairman, because the support of the such other evidence as may be called for; or if deemed necessary by the Board, or its Chairman, and the support of th

hearing shall be accorded.

9. The minimum salaries to be tendered to reserved players are fixed

at the following sums respectively:

By clubs of the National League and American Association for a season of seven months, \$1,000; by clubs of the Western Association, for a season of five and one-half months, \$750. By clubs of other associations having the privilege of reservation, \$100 per month for the playing season. If such contract is refused, the Secretary shall be notified thereof, and a proper entry of the fact shall be made by him.

10. When the services of any player released under Article XIII, of the National Agreement are accepted by any club or association authorized to do so, notice thereof shall at once be given to the Secretary, who shall

record and promulgate the fact.

11. The following classification is hereby made under Article XII,

paragraph h. of the National Agreement: Classes A, B, C and D.

Class A shall constitute associations whose clubs shall have the privilege of reservation and shall not be subject to the selections mentioned in-Article 7, Paragraph 1 of said agreement. When any such association shall, consist of four clubs it shall pay \$400 for each of said clubs to the Secre-

tary of the Board; when it shall consist of six clubs it shall pay \$375 each, and when of eight clubs \$250 each. The salary limit of such clubs shall be \$2,500 per month, not more than \$200 of which shall be paid to any one player, directly or indirectly, in any one month. The limit of salaries to be paid to umpires in Class A shall be \$150 per month. Players may be contracted with for three seasons, but if the club making the contract shall at any time during said period belong to an association not entitled to the privilege of reservation, a player so contracted with will be at once released from such contract by the Board.

Class B shall constitute associations whose clubs shall have the privilege of reser vation, but be subject to the selection mentioned in said paragraph 1 of article 7 at the rate of \$1,000 for the release of any player. The clubs of this class shall pay one-half of the amount prescribed for Class A under the same circumstances. The other provisions as to Class A

shall likewise apply to Class B.

Class C shall constitute associations whose clubs shall not have the privilege of reservation, nor b subject to the selection above mentioned; but the contracts made by such clubs with players will be protected for the term mentioned therein, not exceeding the term of one paying season. Clubs in Class C shall pay \$1.50 each if the association shall cosnist of four clubs, \$125 if it consists of six clubs, and \$100 each if it consists of eight clubs, to the secretary, and shall be subject to a salary limit of \$1,000 per month, not over \$100 of which sum shall be paid to any one player in any one month, and umpires in said class shall not be paid more than \$100 per month.

Class D shall constitute associations whose clubs shall not have the privileges of reservation, but the contracts made by such clubs with players will be protected for the term mentioned therein, not exceeding the term of one playing season, subject to the selection prescribed in said article VII., paragraph 1, at the rate of \$300 for the release of any player Clubs in such class shall pay one-half of the amount prescribed for Class C under the same circumstances. The other provisions as to Class C shall likewise apply to Class D.

12. Any association desiring to avail itself of the benefits of the National Agreement shall present its application to the Secretary of the Board on or before April 15, of each year, stating the clubs of which it is composed, the class into which it desires to be placed and the location of their respective business offices and playing grounds which cannot be thereafter changed without the consent of the Board. One-half the amount required to be paid under the foregoing classification shall accompany such application and the other one-half shall be paid on or before the ensuing 15th day of May. If such application shall be granted, such association shall thereupon be entitled to the benefits of the National Agreement accorded to the Class to which it belongs, and be in all respect subject to the jurisdiction of said Agreement and all things done thereunder. Any Association applying to be admitted into Classes B or D, shall be thereby deemed to have consented to the selection provided by Article VII, paragraph i.

13. Any club entitled to make a selection of a player and desiring to do so shall notify the Secretary of the Board, stating the name of the player and of the club with which he is under contract or reservation, and inclosing the amount specified herein to be paid for such release. The Secretary shall thereupon notify the club from which such selection is to be made. If the application shall be made during the latter's playing season, the Secretary shall notify such club and state the time within which it may present any reasons why such selection should not be consummated. If any such reasons are given or if those stated are not deeded the matter. If no reasons are given or if those stated are not deemed sufficient, or if the selection be not made during the aforesaid playing season the Board, on receiving the consent of the player shall

order his transfer to the selecting clab. Notice of such transfer share thereupon be promulgated.

EXPLANATORY.

SPECIAL.

RULE 2. Hereafter all the matters specified in paragraphs c and h with be reported to the Secretary of the Board and promulgated by him. Sexretaries of associations will no longer have charge of the approval of contracts, etc., and thus stand relieved of the greater portion of their

RULE 2. Under the National Agreement, (Article VII, paragraph h.) the Board is authorized to provide for the transfer of the matter of the umpires in classified (previously called minor) leagues to its Secretary, but it has been deemed wise not to exercise this authority at this time but to await the practical operation of the plan in the other associations.

RULE 11. While the amounts fixed by this classification are nominally larger than under the former Qualified Articles, yet they are not so in fact. Under the new arrangement the salaries of the officers of associations will be much smaller owing to the transfer of their duties to the Secretary of the Board. The expenses of associations for telegraphing, postage, printing and stationery will also be reduced. The expenses of the Board will of course include these items of additional labor and expense. The difference be; ween the amounts heretofore paid under the Qualified Articles and those named in the present classification represents the share of the expenses of the Board to be borne by what were called minor leagues, It is not contemplated that any further assessments shall be levied on the classified leagues during the season on account of such expenses. In addition to this, the benefits of the New Agreement are much greater than under previous legislation. Of course all should contribute to the cost involved in this charge. The associations which unanimously and heartily adopted it were more than willing to do this after careful consideration. Like reflection (n the part of associations, existing and contemplated, will doubtless produce the same acquiescence. The Board will cheerfully

explain any matter of detail to any party interested in inquiring.

The plan of selection outlined by the National Agreement should not be misunderstood. No association is obliged to submit itself to its provisions unless it so elects. The plan has many advantages which the future will doubtless fully develop. If a fair trial should show it to be oppressive, it will doubtless be modified or abolished.

GENERAL.

For the sake of brevity a number of phrases are used to describe associations, the precise definition of which will prevent misunderstandings.

In the National Agreement the words "parties hereto" and in the Rules the words "parties to the National Agreement" mean the National League, the American Association and the Western Association.

b. The words "acting under this Agreement" mean all associations

alike, present and future, so far as the particular clause has application.

c. The words "entitled to the benefits of this Agreement" or "Classified Leagues" cover what has been called "Minor Leagues" in the past. This term is not now used; but such associations are to be referred to as "Classified Leagues" to distinguish them from "Parties to this Agreement," previously called "Major Leagues?" in common parlance.

d. A careful reading of the instrument and of the rules made under it will very greatly facilitate the matter of putting the new arrangement into operation. This is earnestly requested, and it is hoped that the final result when all is in good working order will be gratifying and beneficial

to all.

The National Board held a special meeting Feb. 21, at Chicago, and took action against the Amerian Association for withdra wing from the National Agreement, Chairman Thurman handed in his resignation, but was immediately reelected to the position, and accepted. The following declaration of war against the American Association was adopted: "The National Board has received notice signed by William Barnie, vice-president of the American Association, announcing the withdrawal of that body from the benefi s and privileges of the National Agreement of Feb. 18, 1891. No reasons are assigned for this action, nor does this board understand that there is the slightest justification for so unwise a step on the part of the organization. If we are to believe the published accounts for the action, they cannot be regarded as more than pretexts for repudiating the new National Agreement so recently and so solemnly entered into, to the maintenance of which that Association stood pledged by the strongest considerations of truth and honor. The resulting consequences of this ill-advised action must rest on that body By its own action it has annulled the approval of the contracts its clubs have made with players, and its clubs have released all their players from reservation. These players are now free to sign with any National League, Western Association or other National Agreement club. The players under reserve by the last named clubs remain subject to their contracts and to reservation and to all the provisions of the National Agreement. Nor can any National Agreement club play a game with any American Association club, nor with a club which has played with such Association club." This was signed by Allen W. Thurman chairman, and N. E. Young secretary.

THE UMPIRING OF 1890.

But little, if any, improvement was manifested in the professional arena during 1890, in regard to the work done in the department of Umpiring in the game. But it is to be hoped that under the new government, established in 1891, a new order of things in Umpiring will prevail; inasmuch as the National Board will have the several staffs of Umpires of the National Leagues, the Inter-National League, and the Western Association under their sole control, and as Secretary Young has the government of the Umpires entirely in his hands, as the Board's official representative, the members of each staff will feel more safe in their positions, and more independent of individual club influences likely to affect them, than ever before.

The Umpire stands alone in being the one exception to the rule of receiving credit for the discharge of his duties on the field. From the time he takes up his position at the commencement of the game to the close of the last innings of the contest both the contesting teams act as if they regarded him as their general enemy, the losing side frequently blaming him as the sole cause of their

defeat.

Then, too, in addition to the contesting teams as his foes, there are the majority of the crowd of spectators to be added to the list, especially the rougher element of the assemblage, the latter of whom regard the Umpire as an especial target for abuse in every instance in which the home team is defeated. Last on the list of the Umpire's opponents are the betting class of reporters, who take especial delight in pitching into him whenever his decisions -no matter how impartially he acts-go against their pet club or the one they bet on. Those of the crowd of spectators at a ball game, who are so ready to condemn Umpires for alleged partiality in their work, or for a supposed lack of judgment in rendering their decisions, never give a moment's thought to the difficulties of the position he occupies, or to the arduous nature of the work he is called upon to perform. There he stands, close behind the catcher and batsman, where he is required to judge whether the swiftly thrown ball from the pitcher, with its erratic "curves" and "shoots," darts in over the home-base, or within the legal range of the bat. The startling fact is never considered that several Umpires have been killed outright while occupying this dangerous position Neither does any one reflect for a moment that the Umpire occupies this perilous position while regarded as a common enemy by both of the contesting teams, and as a legitlmate target for insulting abuse from the partisan portion of the crowd of spectators. In fact, the Umpire stands there as the one defenseless man against thousands of pitiless

foes. The wonder is that half the Umpires in the arena are as successful in the discharge of their arduous duties as they are, and the still greater wonder is that any self-respecting man can be induced to occupy a position which is becoming year after

year more objectionable.

There can be no successful umpiring accomplished in the position, no matter how perfect the code of rules governing the umpiring may apparently be, as long as that nuisance of the ball field, the professional "kicker," is allowed to have his way. In view of the express rules which are in the code, prohibiting the disputing of a single decision made by the Umpire, it is astonishing that the Umpires themselves, not to mention club managers and field captains, are so direlict in their duty in not enforcing the letter of the law of the code in this respect. The rule is explicit in the prohibition, in the first place, of any player's addressing the Umpire in disputing a decision except the captain of the team; and secondly, in his case only when the Umpire has erred in his interpretation of the rule of the code; and the error in question must not be one involving only an error of judgment, but a direct misinterpretation of the rules. And yet there was scarcely a game played in the League or American championship arena in 1890 in which the laws of the code governing these points were not plainly violated. Not only is the Umpire who allows this violation of the rules to go unpunished, himself a violator of the law; but the field captain who encourages kicking by his own example, and the club manager who fails to rebuke his captain for his unmistakable error of judgment, are both to that extent incompetent to properly discharge their respective duties.

A feature of the Umpiring of 1890 was the trial of the double Umpire system by the Players' League clubs of that year. It proved to be no test whatever of the merit of the system, owing to the utter absence of all discipline in the P. L. teams; not only the captains indulging in gross abuse of the Umpires, but their badly managed team players as well. The player stockholder magnates of the clubs defied the rules of their League in this respect, and "took it out" of the unlucky Umpires under the power their new League position gave them with characteristic indifference to

law or order

There is no question of the fact that more effective Ump'ring can be attained under the rule of the double Umpire plan, than is possible under that of a single Umpire to a game. Such a distinct class of duties as those appertaining to the judging of "called balls" and "strikes" in contrast to those required in simply judging the plays incident to base running, require two Umpires to discharge them efficiently. Of course, nearly all of the advantage derived from the double Umpire system is lost by the Umpires alternately

going behind the bat each inning. One of the meritorious features of the plan is that it takes from the Umpire who judges "balls" and "strikes" the additional task of running down the infield to judge the base running. His duty behind the bat is onerous enough without adding this additional work to still further confuse his mind. All his efforts should be devoted to the one arduous task of judging balls and strikes, while the other important duty should be entirely attended to by the judge of the base The Umpire behind the bat, too, should be the principal judge of the game at large, he having the privilege, at his option, however, of an appeal in a special case to his assistant Umpire. It goes without saying, that two Umpires can jointly work together, under a judicious code of Umpires' rules, with far more success than is possible for a single Umpire to attain. It is only a question of time when the plan will be the only one in vogue in the professional arena.

In regard to the Umpire's salary, it is plainly the best policy to make the amount so liberal as to insure the most intelligent and competent class of men for the position. The Umpire's position is the most important and onerous known to the game and merits

a high reward for effective service.

THE BASE RUNNING OF 1890.

The base running of 1890 was fully up to the mark of that of 1889, but the record of stolen bases was very unreliable indeed. The rule governing the scoring of stolen bases in the code of playing rules is about as bad as it well can be in the matter of correctly defining a stolen base. The difficulty is, in framing a proper rule for the purpose is to properly define the difference between a palpable fielding error which enables a base to be run on the error, and an error plainly induced by the very effort made to steal a base. No base can be credited to a base runner as having been stolen which is the result of a dropped fly ball, a wild throw to a base player, or a palpable muff in fielding a batted ball. But in view of the difficulties surrounding base stealing, it is not going out of the way to credit a base as stolen, when the effort of the runner, in taking ground and getting a start to steal leads to a passed ball, a failure to throw to a base quick enough, or a failure on the part of a base player to put the ball on the runner quick enough. Of course these are, to a certain extent, errors on the part of the fielders; but they are not of the class of palpable errors as wild throws, dropped balls, and failures to pick up batted balls, or to hold well thrown balls, are. The other errors are consequent upon the effort on the part of the runner to steal a base, and as such should be included as part and parcel of a credited stolen base.

Base running in base ball has come to be as much of an art almost as strategic pitching, and it is certainly one of the most important elements of success in the game. Your team may include one of the best "batteries"-pitcher and catcher-in the profession, and also have an excellent supporting team in the field; but without the strong point of excellence in base running in your team, a third of its strength will be wanting at the least. Effective pitching is a great aid to success, so is skillful batting; but it is equally as necessary to a successful issue of a contest after a base has been obtained by a good hit, that other bases should be secured by skillful running of bases. It is a difficult task to get to first base safely in the face of the effectual fire from a first-class club "battery," backed up by good support in the field; but it is still more difficult when the base is safely reached, to secure the other three bases. The fact is, a greater degree of intelligence is required in the player who would excel in base running than is needed, either in fielding or in batting. Any softbrained heavy weight can occasionally hit a ball for a home run, but it requires a shrewd, intelligent player, with his wits about him, to make a successful base runner. Indeed, base running is the most difficult work a player has to do in the game. To cover infield positions properly, a degree of intell gence in the player is required which the majority do not as a general rule possess; but to excel in base running such mental qualifications are required as only a small minority are found to possess. Presence of mind, prompt action on the spur of the moment; quickness of perception, and coolness and nerve are among the requisites of a successful base runner. Players habitually accustomed to hesitate to do this, that or the other, in attending to the varied points of a game, can never become good base runners. There is so little time allowed to judge of the situation that prompt action becomes a necessity with the base runner. He must "hurry up" all the time. Then, too, he must be daring in taking risks, while at the same time avoiding recklessness in his running. Though fast running is an important aid in base running, a fast runner who lacks judgment, coolness, and in fact, "head-work" in his running, will not equal a poor runner who possesses the nerve and intelligence required for the work. The great point in the art of base running is to know when to start, and to start promptly when the favorable opportunity is offered. One difficulty a base runner, trying to steal to second, invariably encounters, is his having to watch either the pitcher or catcher closely. He cannot watch both carefully, and therefore he must make his selection as to which player he will look after. If the catcher is an accurate and swift thrower to the bases, he is the man to be attended to. But if the pitcher is one who has a method of delivery which includes a number of

special movements which occupy more than the ordinary time in delivering the ball, then he is the man to watch, for he will surely afford the runner the required opportunity to steal a base, or to secure a balk if the runner only plays his part properly.

MISINTERPRETING THE RULES.

Two points on play occurred in the last Brooklyn-Pittsburg game of Sept. 2, 1890, worthy of special comment, in explanation of the proper interpretation of the rules the points involved. The first occurred in the fourth inning and the second in the ninth. Foutz hit a bounding ball to Hecker near first base, and ran to first on the hit, but seeing Hecker field it and run forward to meet and touch him, he stopped, and Hecker called for judgment, and on the appeal Umpire Strief decided Foutz out for not running, he being apparently ignorant that the old rule of requiring batsmen to run to first base after a fair hit, had been repealed since 1888. Hecker then threw the ball to the pitcher and Foutz ran for first base and reached it safely. There was quite a wrangle over the decision, but the Umpire stuck to his point and Foutz was decided out, and illegally so. There is nothing now in the rules which puts a runner out for not running to the base either from home to first or on returning on foul balls, except that in the latter case he must not act so as to delay the game in returning.

The second case was a new point, involving the violation of Section 2 of Rule 12, which reads: "At no time shall the ball be intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the sod or otherwise." In the first part of the ninth inning a new ball was legally introduced, but it was hit foul and did not come into play again until the Brooklyns went to the bat in their ninth inning, and when the new ball was called for—Miller having it in his hands discoloring it—he declined to give it up until he had blackened it. The Umpire then put in another new ball, as Miller had made the other unfit for the fair use the rule calls for. He thought he was playing a strong point, but he failed lamentably. A ball which has been discolored in violation of the rules is not legally fit for use. The Umpire was quite correct in putting a new ball in play under the circumstances. so Miller over-reached himself in this instance.

NEGLECTED RULES.

But few Umpires strictly enforced Section 6, of the playing code of rules of 1889, which read as follows:

Sec. 6. If in running the last half of the distance from home base to first base, he runs outside the three feet lines, as defined in Rule 10; except that he must do so if necessary to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, and in such case shall not be declared out.

The explanatory note to the section says:

Umpires should closely watch the runner from home to first to see that he does not touch fair ground in running along the pathway, for if he does he must be declared out. Runners frequently run off the path, touching fair ground, and when they do they are out.

This running off the path in front of the base player is done to balk the player in his effort to catch and hold the ball thrown to him from the field, and it is an unfair and illegal trick, and the offender should be penalized as the rule requires and provides for. It must be borne in mind that the amended rules of 1891 admit of a base runner violating this rule in the case of a long hit to the outfield on which he tries to make a home run, or even to get to second base on the hit, but not otherwise.

AN ANSWER TO A QUESTION.

A correspondent from the West wants to know whether we charge an error to an outfielder who throws the ball in home from deep outfield on the bound, the same as is done on a bound throw to a base player in the infield. The answer is, that it depends upon the nature of the play. In some cases we do, in others we do not. A bound throw to a base player in the infield is unquestionably an error, and if a failure to hold the bounding ball does not follow such a throw, it is all the more to the base player's credit in handling the badly thrown ball. But in the case of a throw in from deep outfield the position is different, and the bound throw in a majority of instances does not excuse a failure to stop the ball as it does from an infield bound throw. An accurate throw in from the outfield to home base-except from short outfield-is a very difficult play, and when made successfully redounds to the credit of the outfielder just as much as a brilliant running catch does. But it must be borne in mind that a throw in from deep outfield is safer when the ball comes in on the first bound than when the risk is run of an overthrow in trying to send it in on the fly. Of course, if the ground is dry and hard and the ball rebounds very lively, the infielder is excused from an error in receiving the ball. But in cases of all throwing in from the outfield there should be plenty of backing up from the infield when the catcher strives to take the ball on the bound. If then, a failure to stop the ball occurs, down goes an error to the infield player who fails to back up properly.

ERRORLESS GAMES.

This term is one mistakenly applied to contests in which on one side or the other, and in some instances on both, no fielding errors are charged, owing to perfect work in fielding the ball alike, by the infielders as well as the outfielders. But an errorless game is in

reality a game in which neither "batting" or fielding errors are chargeable. You cannot call a game errorless in which "wild pitches," "passed balls," pitched balls hitting batsmen, and bases given on called balls, are chargeable? There were a number of contests last season in which no fielding errors were chargeable, but really errorless games were few and far between. An errorless game, strictly speaking, is a game devoid of battery errors as well as fielding errors, and we have yet to see one of these really errorless games in all of our thirty odd years of experience in reporting base ball games.

AN EXCEPTIONAL RECORD.

The National League Club of Brooklyn made an unprecedented record in 1890 by winning three championship games in one day. This exceptional occurrence took place on September 1st, at the Washington Park grounds in Brooklyn, when the appended record was made:

 Sept. 1, Brooklyn in Pittsburgh; pitchers, Caruthers, Baker.
 10-9

 Sept. 1, " " Lovett, Anderson.
 3-2

 Sept. 1, " " " Terry, Anderson.
 8-4

The first game was exceptional in its exciting and extraordinary close finish. The home team had the game in their hands at the end of the eighth inning by the one-sided score of 10 to 0, the efforts of the visitors being confined to a desire to escape a Chicago defeat. One man was out in the Pittsburghs' ninth inning, with a runner on second, when the third striker was given a lift by Collins. The fourth got a base on balls and the fifth was retired, which would have ended the game for a blank but for Collins' muff. Up to this inning but three hits had been made off Caruthers' pitching, but after escaping a blank Hecker hit safely and sent two men home, and the expected shut-out was avoided. Then it was that the Pittsbulgh batsman made a rally at the bat, and, aided by a couple of battery errors and a bad throw by Caruthers, they secured six runs after two men were out, and with three men on the bases Miller hit clean for three bases, sending three more runs in, and but for his trying for a homer he might have been batted home. But he was finally thrown out at the home plate and that ended the game, with the score at 10 to 9. The next game, too was only won by 3 to 2, and that had an exciting finish, a grand catch by Collins alone saving the game from a tie.

LONG DISTANCE THROWING.

Hatfield's record throw of 400 feet and over was surpassed in 1890, on the occasion of a match at throwing between H. Vaughn and Jas. O'Rourke which took place at Buffalo, N. Y., on June

23d. It was a contest for a purse of \$25. There was no wind and O'Rourke in his effort to beat the record reached 128 yards, then Vaughn threw and beat the record with the figures of 134 yards, 2½ inches—402 feet; Hatfield threw 132 yards, I feet 7

inches-400 feet.

The fact in relation to Crane's alleged throw in St. Louis, in 1884, as given by M. Wright of the Clipper are as follows: The throw credited to Crane was made on Oct 19, 1884, at St. Louis, and the authority on the record was the judge who acted on the occasion, who was Mr. A. H. Spink, of St. Louis. It appears that Crane threw on a wager made between President Lucas, of the St. Louis Unions and R. A. Brown, a local enthusiast. Brown bet Lucas \$50 that Crane could not beat Hatfield's throw, and Lucas told Crane that he would give him the \$50 if he won it. Crane made five attempts, each time throwing the ball from a point near the bulletin board in Union Park to a point near the home plate. When he had finished his longest throw was measured by Captain Bill Richards, then the superintendent of Union Park, and in the presence of witnesses, and the measurement proved that Crane, in no one of his trials, had beaten Hatfield's record. This being the only question at issue, the stakeholder handed over the stakes to Brown, Crane getting nothing whatever for his pains. His best throw then was 131 yards, 5 inches, and the record was a good one for the reason that Crane threw across the wind which was blowing briskly at the time. This should settle once and for all the record made in St. Louis by Crane in so far as his beating Hatfield's great throw is concerned. Moreover, it shows conclusively that the throwing in Cincinnati in 1884 was not legitimately measured. The fact, too, that Crane while throwing in Australia made no effort to beat Hatfield's record in throwing a base ball, adds to the evidence against his previous claims. Crane's alleged throw in Cincinnati on Oct. 12th, 1884, was 135 yards, I foot and one-half an inch.

OFFICIAL RECORDS.

The official base ball records as contained in Mr. Wright's record table in the *Clipper* annual for 1891 includes the following events:

BASE BALL,

Largest number of innings played—24, Harvard vs. Manchester, Boston, Mass., May II, 1877. Quickest played game—47 minutes, Dayton vs. Ironton, Dayton, O, Sept. 19, 1884. Greatest distance ball thrown—133 yards, I foot, 7½ inches, John Hatfield, Brooklyn. N. Y., Oct. 15, 1872. (See "Remarkable Performances.") Largest number of games played by a club in any one season—1888 by the Detroit Club from March II to Oct.

26, inclusive, 1887. Largest number of games ever credited to a player in any one season—184 by S. L. Thompson of the Detroit Club in 1887.

The long distance throwing of Crane in 1884 and 1889, and of Vaughn in 1890, are not included in the above official records, but only under the head of "Remarkable Performances," and Mr.

Colvin in giving these latter, says:

The performances reported below are omitted from the foregoing best-on-record tables for the reason that they were accomplished under either unfair conditions or in an irregular manner, or lacked authentication at the time *The Annual* was put to press.

GREAT GAMES IN THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

The Guide of 1891 would be incomplete if it did not record, in detail, the scores of the leading contests of the past season. Before doing this, however, we place on record, for future reference, the score of which is generally regarded as the greatest League game on record, viz. that which was played at Providence, R. I., on August 17th, 1882, between the Providence and Detroit teams of that year. It was not the fact so much that seventeen innings out of the eighteen which marked the contest were played without a run being scored, but that during these innings sixteen base hits were made, and bases were occupied time and again by runners, and yet just at the critical time when a player was running home with the promise of scoring the first run, a brilliant throw in from the field, or a splendid catch or put out would prevent the run from counting. Wally Wallace of the California Sporting News, in giving the score of that game in the News of

May 31, 1890, says.

"It is a singular fact that the Providence Club should have engaged in three of the finest games ever seen, but the greatest of all was that with the Detroits as opponents played in Providence, August 17, 1882. It was the best game for a number of reasons; eighteen men continuously handled the ball; it was not a 'pitchers' game; nor one of many strike outs; the batting was heavy because of numerous outfield chances accepted, and altogether a model game of ball. The contest was doubly of interest to the fraternity of this coast, on account of the splendid record of Jere Denny and Sandy (Nava), both representative California players. The boxmen, Ward and Weidman, were the heroes of the hour, but to Radbourne did the honor go of actually winning the game. His one earned run, a corker, over the fence, eloquently told the story. Particular attention is called to Denny's remarkable score of eleven assists and five put outs. In the fourth inning Nava shut out a run at the plate on a firmly held ball which went in from Hines at short center, like a rifle shot."

PROVIDENCE. R	1B	PO	A	E	DETROIT. R	1B	PO	A	E
Hines, cf0		1	1	0	Wood, 1 f0	1	4	1	0
*Farrell, 2b0	1	6	9	0	Hanlon, c f0	1	4	0	0
*Start, 1 b0	0	26	0	1	*Powell, 1 b0	1	21	0	1
Ward, p		0	5	1	Bennett, 3 b0	1	3	3	2
York, 1f0		3	0	0	Trott, c0	2	13	0	3
Radbourne, r f1	1	4	0	0	Knight, r f0	0	1	1	0
*Wright, ss 0	1	2	6	1	*Weidman, p0	1	2	9	0
Denny, 3b0	1	5	11	1	Whitney, ss0	2	. 1	10	3
frwin, c	0	9	1	2	Foster, 2 b0	0	2	4	1
,					_				
Totals	7	53	34	6	0	9	50	29	10

Earned runs, Providence 1. Home run—Radbourne. Two-base hit—Bennett, Weidmin. Struck out—Providence 6, Detroit 4. Passed balls—Trott 1. Umpire—Bradley. Time—Two hours and forty minutes. *These players are not now in the arena.

The most exciting contest of 1890 in the National League arena, was that played on May 12th, on the Polo grounds between the New York and Boston teams. The following graphic report of the match written by Mr. O. P. Caylor for the New York Herald, will be read with special interest:

TIERNAN'S GRAND HIT.

IT WAS OVER THE FENCE AND WON WITH ONE RUN A
THIRTEEN INNINGS GAME.

For the information of those who have not been to the new Polo Grounds this season—and there are many, very many such—it should be stated, prior to describing the game played yesterday between the New York and Boston League teams, that it is a long way from the home plate to the center field flag pole.

It was so far last year that none of the Giants was able to hit a ball from point to point; and it is fifty feet further this year, for

the grounds have been extended on the north side.

Well, that pole will have a new mission hereafter. That it carries a flag will be a matter not worth noting. It is now a tall monument to Mike Tiernan, for it marks the point at which a ball from his bat—in the thirteenth inning, when the score was a tie at nothing to nothing—cleared the fence and won the game. It was the longest hit ever seen in New York, and the prettiest, for it was a liner; and the most valuable, for it not only won the day, but put a superb climax to a brilliant exhibition of base ball.

The game started tamely. Rusie was in the box for New York,

and it was soon demonstrated that the Boston men could not hit the shots from his catapult arm. Nichols was in the box for Boston, and what with his speed and curves and changes of pace the New York batters were mostly at his mercy. When they did hit hard Short Stop Long, who played an astonishing game, always

managed to head off the ball in time for a put out.

In the first inning, after the New Yorks had been retired on easy chances, the Bostons came within ninety feet of making a run and winning the game. Tucker, the first batsman, struck three times, but Buckley dropped the last ball and Esterbrook at first failed to hold the throw. The ball bounded from his hands, and though he caught it again the runner in the meantime had reached the base. McGarr flew out to Hornung in left, but Sullivan made a scratch hit to right and Tucker sprinted to third. Then McGarr started to second and fell a victim to a fine throw by Buckley to Glasscock, who managed by his alertness, after touching the man, to keep Tucker from attempting to gain the home plate. The next man went out on a fly to Tiernan and Boston's first and best chance to score was gone. Never afterward did a Boston man reach third base. In the fifth inning Smith reached first on balls, but the next man struck out. In the seventh Brodie made a safe hit—a short fly over second—but was caught trying to steal a base. In the ninth the first batsman, Nichols, hit safely and was advanced to second on a sacrifice, but was put out in attempting to reach third on a sharp grounder to Denny. In the tenth Hardie was suffered to reach first by Denny, who threw slowly, but Rusie, who was now keyed up to the highest notch, struck out the next two men.

To Rusie's pitching must be credited the long string of goose eggs that Boston received. Whenever necessary he struck his man out. It was necessary twelve times. Toward the end of the

game every third strike was the signal for a cheer.

Nichols of Boston, was at his best, too. He struck out eleven men, though his achievements in this line did not happen to come at the moments of greatest suspense, and so his work did not seem so brilliant. Besides this the New Yorks hit Nichols pretty hard at times, and had it not been for Short Stop Long's marvelous activity and skill, the game would have ended with the ninth inning in a one-sided victory for the home team.

It was not until the ninth inning had begun, with not a run scored, that the spectators became thoroughly excited about the result. Up to this time they had thought only of the work of the pitchers and the brilliant stops and throws of Boston's wonderful infielder. But when the extra innings began every play, however

simple elicited an outburst. Every strike meant a shout.

And so it may be imagined what delight there was-what cheers,

what tossing of caps—when Tiernan made his hit. One hand was out when Tiernan came to bat. The first ball he tapped foul, and it flew back into the grand stand. A new ball was torn from its case, but before the umpire had tossed it into play the old one was thrown back into the diamond, and it rolled to Pitcher Nichols.

"This ball is all right, isn't it?" he asked of the Umpire, remembering that in the eighth inning Tiernan had hit a new ball safely.

"No; the new ball was on the field first," said Umpire Powers, "and you'll have to use it."

"Oh, all right," said Nichols as he exchanged the balls.

"Now, Mike!" cried five hundred folks.

And the first time that sparkling new ball came toward that plate was its last. It was shoulder high and the end of Mike's bat met it with one of those solid whacks that mean that every pound of the batsman's power has been applied to perfect advantage. Centerfielder Brodie and Rightfielder Shellhasse both started as if to make a catch, but the ball, though only some thirty or forty feet high, had no time to shake hands with them. On it went beyond the fielders, on beyond the bank, on beyond the fence on top of the bank, on beyond the vision of the happy spectators.

And Mike, he trotted around home amid all the cheering that

was possible from the small crowd.

Boston went out in the thirteenth inning in short order, and all who were there rubbed their eyes to make sure the game was not a dream.

	A.B	R.	1B.	P 0.	Α.	E.
Tiernan, c. f	6	1	2	2	0	0
Glasscock, s. s.	6	0	0	5	2	0
Esterbrook, 1 b	5	0	0	14	0	0
Bassett, 2 b	5	0	0	3	4	0
Clarke, r. f	5	0	0.		0	1
Denny, 3 b	5	0	1	3	1	1
Hornung, 1 f	5	0	0	2	0	0
Buckley, c	5	0	0	10	5	1
Rusie, p	5	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	47	1	4	39	14	3
	AB.	R.	1B.	P 0.	Α.	E.
Tucker, 1 b.	AB. 5	$\frac{R}{0}$	1B.	P O.	A. 0	E.
Tucker, 1 b						E. 1
McGarr, 3 b	5 5 4	0		21	0	1 1 1 9
McGarr, 3 b Sullivan, 1. f	5 5 4 5	0 0		21 0	0	1 1 0 0
McGarr, 3 b Sullivan, 1. f Long, s. s.	5 5 4 5 5	0 0 0	0 1 0	21 0	0 3 0	1 1 0 0
McGarr, 3 b Sullivan, 1. f Long, s. s Brodie, c	5 5 4 5 5 5	0 0 0 0	0 1 0	$\begin{array}{c} \\ 21 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array}$	0 3 0	1 1 0 0 0 2
McGarr, 3 b Sullivan, 1. f Long, s. s. Brodie, c. Hardie, c. f Smith, 2 b	5 5 4 5 5 5 4	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 1	21 0 0 1 2	0 3 0 9 0	1 1 0 0
McGarr, 3 b Sullivan, 1. f Long, s. s. Brodie, c. Hardie, c. f	5 5 4 5 5 5	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0	21 0 0 1 2 10	0 3 0 9 0 2 4 0	1 1 0 0 0 2
McGarr, 3 b Sullivan, 1. f Long, s. s. Brodie, c. Hardie, c. f Smith, 2 b	5 5 4 5 5 5 4	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 1 0 0	21 0 0 1 2 10 5	0 3 0 9 0	1 1 0 0 0 2

First base on balls—Esterbrook, Sullivan and Smith. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Glasscock and Esterbrook. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 5. Struck out—Tiernan, Esterbrook, Bassett, Clark (2), Denny, Hornung, Buckley, Rusie (3), Tucker (2), McGarr, Long, Hardie (2). Smith (2), Shellhasse (3) and Nichols. Passed balls—Hardie (2). Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Powers and McDermott.

A PRETTY GAME AT NEW HAVEN.

The model game in the Atlantic Association arena in 1890 was that played on Decoration day afternoon at New Haven, between the visiting Baltimore team and the New Haven's. For fourt en innings each tried in vain to get in a single run, and at 7:15 P. M., Umpire Kelly had to call the game on account of darkness. Time and again the sides filled the bases only to retire by the excellent work of the batteries, and the fine support given the fielding. The score was as follows:

Mickee, 1. f	b	U	U	1	U	i i
Lynch, r. f	6	0	0	2	0	0
Shoenick, 1 b	6	a 0	1	16	0	0
Lally, c. f	6	0	0	5	0	0
Doyle, 3 b	6	0	1	1	5	0
Terrien, 2 b	6	0	1	2	4	1
Hofford, c	3	0	0	12	4	1
Deran, p		0	2	0	16	0
Lang, s. s.		0	2	3	3	0
Totals.	51	0	7	42	32	
T .						
	AB.	R.	В.	P.	A.	E.
Long, c. f	5	0	0	3	0	0
Mack, 2 b	5	0	0	2	3	0
Ray, r. f	6	0	2	1	1	0
Werrick, 3 b	5	0	0	6	6	1
Power, 1 b	5	0	0	16	0	0

Townsend, c... Sommer, l. f.....

O'Rourke, s. s.....

0 0 0 New Haven.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 - 0Baltimore.... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

5

0

0

2 ĩ

2

4

Bases Stolen-Long 3, Doran. Baker, Ray. First on Balls-Baltimore 5, New Haven 4. First on Errors—New Haven 3, Baltimore 1. Struct Out—O'Rourke 4, Baker 3. Long 2, Werrick, Power, Townsend, Lang 2, Lally 2, Doran, McKee, Ray. Hit by Pitcher—Power. Passed Ball—Townsend. Wild Pitch—Baker. Umpire—Kelly. Time, 2:05.

To als.... *Shoenick declared out for running out of line.

THE BEST GAME IN CANADA.

The finest exhibition of base ball playing ever seen in Canada was witnessed in Toronto on July 2, 1890, the occasion being the second contest of the day between the Detroit and Toronto clubs of the International League of that year. The morning game was won by the Toronto team by 2 to 0, but in the afternoon game the visiting Detroit team turned the tables on their Canadian adversaries, and the contest proved to be one of exceptional interest, as it beat the record of the professional arena in Canada. The game was one replete with brilliant plays. The *Toronto Mail*, in an

excellent report of the match, said:

"Time and again the game seemed won by either side, but a marvelous catch bobbed up at the critical moment and prolonged the game. It was indeed a royal battle and its beauties were keenly relished by the enthusiastic crowd. There have been numberless extra inning games played here, but this one beat the record made by the Toronto's and Troy's in 1887, when the former won after a struggle of fifteen innings. To-day's game was in every sense a better one, and though it resulted in a defeat for the home team the Detroit players were given an unlimited amount of applause for their victory. There was no partisanship among the spectators, who bestowed their approval alike upon the visiting and home players as their work merited, and they were busy in the distribution of their favors almost continuously in the last seven innings. Both pitchers were on their mettle, and their work was of the very best description. McCarthy suffered more than Titcomb by the opposing batsmen, but the hits were well scattered on both sides. In the second innings of the game McCarthy was unfortunate in hitting two batsmen in succession, which led to the only run the Torontos got in the entire sixteen innings. For seven long innings this run looked as big as a mountain, but it lost its ponderosity when the Detroits stacked up one alongside of it. The history of these runs may thus be described: Connors began the second innings for Toronto with a single to left, and was advanced to third when Grim and Rickley were hit by Mc-Carthy. Ike vainly essayed to connect with the sphere, but McLaughlin's long foul fly to Quinn enabled Connors to reach the plate. The Detroits' run came in the seventh, when Wheelock singled, was advanced to second on Goodfellow's sacrifice, went to third on Titcomb's wild throw, and scored when McLaughlin failed to retire the side on Miller's grounder.

"From this out the struggle was even more bitter. In the twelfth Detroit looked a sure winner, as Goodfellow got to second on his hit and a sacrifice. Miller was thrown out at first by Ike, who held Goodfellow at second. Titcomb allowed Virtue to go

to first on balls, preferring to deal with Rooks, whom he easily disposed of. In the fifteenth Toronto was on top as Bottenus rapped out a double after Titcomb had been retired. McCarthy would take no chances with Coleman, and sent him to first on balls. Wood's sacrifice advanced both runners, and with Connors at the bat Toronto's chances were rosy. Miller, however, was on hand and gathered in his grounder and sent it to first."

The visitors won the game in the sixteenth, when Harris singled, took second on McCarthy's sacrifice, and romped home

when Connors fumbled Wheelock's single. The score:

DETROIT.	AB.	R.	вн.	РΟ.	A.	E.
Wheelock, 2 b Goodfellow, c Smith, l. f	6 5	1 0 0	3 1 0	9 7 3	7 2 0	1 0 0
Miller, s. s. Virtue, 1 b. Rooks, c. f.	6 5 6	0 0	0 1 0	17 7	9	1 0 0
Quinn, r. f Harris, 3 b McCarthy, p	5 6 6	0 1 0	1 1 1	1 2 0	1 4 3	0 0
Totals	52	2	8	48	24	2

TORONTO.	AB.	R.	вн.	PO.	A.	E.
Bottenus, c. f.	7	0	1	2	0	0
Coleman, r. f	6	0	2	3	0	0
Wood, 1 b	7	0	0	16	0	0
Connors, l. f	1	1	3	3	0	1
Grim, c	6	0	2	9	3	0
Rickley, 3 b	6	0	2	4	2	0
Ike, s. s	7	0	1	0	6	0
McLaughlin, 2 b	5	0	1	7	2	2
Titcomb, p	5	0	0	2	6	1
Totals	56	1	12	*46	19	4

^{*} One out when winning run was scored.

Earned rune, none; sacrifice hits, Wood, McLaughlin, Goodfellow, McCarthy, Smith; stolen bases, Coleman, Virtue; first base on errors, Toronto 2, Detroit 2; left on bases, Toronto 12, Detroit 6; struck out, Ike (2), Titcomb, Quinn (3), Rooks, McCarthy, Wheelock, Miller, Harris; bases on balls, by Titcomb 2, by McCarthy 3; double plays, Miller, Wheelock and Virtue, Wheelock and Virtue, Titcomb and Wood, Grim and McLaughlin; wild pitch, Titcomb. Time of game, 2.35. Umpire, Mr. Curry.

AS GOOD GAME IN CALIFORNIA.

The most noteworthy game of ball in California during the season of 1890 was that played at Stockton on August 9th between the Stockton and San Francisco teams. The contest was of the ordinary character up to the close of the seventh inning, at which time the score stood at 8 to 8. After that both sides played ball and not a run was added to the score on either side until the last part of the fourteenth inning when the Stocktons batted on two runs by three hits and won the game. Here is the score:

SAN FRANCISCO.	AB	R	B	P	A	E	STOCKTON.	AB	R	B	P	A	E
		-	-	-	-	_			-	-			
Shea, 2 b	7	1	2	8	3	1	Cahill, r. f	6	2	0	2	0	0
Hanley, c. f	7	1	1	5	0	0	Armstrong, l. f	6	2	3	3	0	0
Levy, 1. f	6	0	0	1	0	1	Selna, 1 b	7	1	1	12	1	0
Veach, 1 b	4	1	0	12	0	1	Holliday, c. f	7	1	2	1	1	0
Ebright, 3 b	5	1	1	6	3	2	Fudger, s. s	6	1	3	4	4	2
Stevens, r.f	5	1	1	2	0	0	Wilson, 3 b	6	1	2	2	2	0
Everett, s. s	3	2	3	1	6	2	Fogarty, 2 b	6	0	0	4	2	0
Speer, c	5	0	1	6	4	0	Hapeman, p	4	0	0	0	2	0
Young, p	6	1	1	1	5	0	Duane, c	5	2	3	14	1	1
		-					Perrott, p	2	0	1	0	1	0
Total	48	8	10	42	21	7		-			_		-
							Total	55	10	15	42	14	3

Earned runs—Stockton, 2; San Francisco, 1. First on errors—Stockton, 6; San Francisco, 2. First on balls—Stockton, 1; San Francisco, 6. Left on bases—Stockton, 5; San Francisco, 4. Struck out—By Hapeman 7, by Young 3, by Perrott 5. Hit by pitcher—Armstrong, Everett. Double plays—Ebright, Shea, Veach 2; Holliday, Duane. Sacrifice hits—Selna, Armstrong. Stolen bases—Shea 2, Ebright 2, Stevens, Everett, Cahill, Holliday, Fudger 2, Wilson, Fogarty.

THE MODEL AMATEUR GAME OF 1890.

The ball playing exhibited by the higher class of amateur teams in 18.30 reached a higher point of excellence in comparison with the best field work of the professional class than has ever before been attained. We were forcibly struck with this fact on the occasion of our visit on the Fourth of July to the beautiful ball field of the Staten Island Athletic Club, near West Brighton, where we witnessed one of the best exhibitions of ball playing and one of the most exciting contests of the season. The contesting nines were those of the crack Riverton Club, of Philadelphia, and the Staten Island Athletic Club's nine. They had played a game in the morning, which had resulted in a victory for the local nine by a score of 5 to 2. In this game the absence of the Island club's regular pitcher had forced them to experiment with

new men in the box, who proved to be lamentable failures from their utter inability to control the delivery of the ball. On the part of the visitors a gentleman occupied the box who had previously distinguished himself by retiring the strong League team of Brooklyn in a championship match at Philadelphia, for four hits and a well earned victory, and he marked his play in the box in the morning game by disposing of the Island batsmen in nine innings for a single hit. But McFetridge's work in the box in this game was surpassed by his remarkable pitching in the afternoon contest. In the second game the Islanders changed their team somewhat, and replaced the two pitching failures, Lewis and Hughes, with a young Hibernian from Paterson named Burns, and judging from his fine work in the box in this game he is a pitcher worthy the notice of League Club managers in want of a first-class pitcher. The Philadelphians again placed Mr. McFetridge in position and, with the exception of a new catcher, they played with the same team as in the morning game. We wish we had space at command to give a detailed description of this remarkable game, for it was the "best on record" in the amateur arena during 1890. Following is the score of the second game:

							~					
S. I. A. C.	AB	R	BP	A	E	RIVERTONS.	AB	R	В	P	A	E
Streburgh, 2 b	6	-	1 4	1	0	Nellins, 3 b	5	1	_	_	-0	9
O'Flynn, 3b	6	1	11	4	0	Groff, c	6	0	1	6	00	ĩ
Spaulding, 1 b		1				Broadway, r. f	6	0	1	1	1	2
Deppler, c. f Geer, r. f		0	1 2 1 0		0	Hovey, l. f	5	0	0	3	0	0
A. Moore, l. f		0			0	Cake, c. f Simpson, 1 b	5	1	1	17	1	0
Kinsler, c		0		1	1	McFetridge, p		0	2	0	5	0
Burns, p		0			0	C. Moore, 2 b	5	1	0	7	4	3
Cadmus, s. s	5	0	0 1	5	1	Randolph, s. s	5	0	2	1	6	0
Total	50	2	542	19	2	Total	47	3	7	42	20	8

Staten Island Athletic Club....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2 Riverton.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3

Earned runs—Staten Island Athletics, 1; Riverton, 2. Double plays—Burns and Spaulding. Two base hit—Randolph. Three-base hit—McFetridge. Umpire—Hopkins. The Islanders had to be content with their single hit up to the close of the thirteenth inning, they making just two single hits off McFetridge's pitching in the twenty-two successive innings of the two games.

A CLOSE CONTEST IN TEXAS,

The best game in the Texas League arena in 1890 was that played at Waco on May 2 between the Waco and Austin teams. It was the finest exhibition of ball playing ever seen in Texas. The two earned runs Waco scored in the fifth inning were tied by Reeder's long hit over the fence for a home run, bringing in Carey,

and neither side scored thereafter until the fourteenth inning, when the game was called on account of darkness. The score:

AUSTIN,	AB	R	В	P	A	E			W	AC	O.			AB	R	В	P	A	E
Nulton, 3 b	4	0	1	1	3	1	I	etti	for	d,	c. f			5	0		3	0	0
Carey, 2 b	4	1	1	6	1	0	E	Iass	am	aér	, 2	b		4	0		10	2	1
Reeder, l. f	3	1	1	4	1	0	I	evi	s, 1	b	٠			5	0		16	2	0
Black, c. f	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	land	l, c					4	0	0	7	2	0
Smith, 1 b	4	0	0	12	0	0		Ierr							0	0		0	0
Conover, p	4	0	1	0	1	0		luss						4	0	0		2	0
Behne, r. f	3	0		7	1	2	I	dulle	er,	r. f				3	1	2	3	0	0
O'Donnell, s. s	3	0	0	1	6	0	1	≀ein	agl	e, 8	8. 8.			3	1	2	1	4	0
Schachern, c	3	0	0	8	4	0	I	Cittl	e, r)				4	0	1	0	9	1
	-			-	-	-								-	-				
Total	32	2	5	42	17	3		To	tal					136	2	9	42	21	2
Austin					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0-	-2
Waco					0	0	A	- 0	9	Ω	Ω	Λ	Ω	0	0	Ď.	0	0.	_9

Earned runs—Waco, 2; Austin, 2 Stolen base—Herr. Double plays—Nulton, Carey, Smith, Land, Hassamaer. Hit by pitcher—Smith, Reeder. Struck out—Kittle, 6; Conover, 6. Passed ball—Land. Umpires—Staunton, Time—2:25.

THE BEST TRI-STATE LEAGUE GAME.

The best game of the tri-State League in 1890 was that which took place at Dayton, O., on May 15th. It was the first game of the championship series, and it was a success in every way, great interest being taken before and during the contest. The game was rapidly played though extended to thirteen innings. Dayton's error, a stolen base and a hit brought in the winning run. Score:

DAYTON.	AB	R	В	P	A	E	WHEELING.	AB	R	B	P	A	E
-		-	-	-		-						-	
Gans, c. f	4	0	0	0	0	0	Lytle, r. f	4	0	1	2	0	0
Williams, r. f	3	0		2	0	1	Glenalvin, 2 b	4	0	0	2	1	1
Niles, 3 b		0		2	8	1	Osborn, c. f	3	2			0	0
Randall, l. f	3	0	1	1	0	0	O'Brien, s. s	4	1	2	7	5	0
Lyons, 2 b	4	1	2	6	1	1	White, l. f	4	0	0	6	0	0
Brewer, s. s	4	1	3	0	4	1	Zeigler, c	4	0	1	3	1	0
Burse, 1 b	4	0	0	17	0	0	Armitage, 1 b	3	0	0	16	0	0
Stapleton, p	3	0	1	1	3	0	Fitzgerald, p	4	0	0	0	3	0
Shert, c	4	0	1	9	0	0	Myers, 3 b		0	1	3	3	1
		_	-	_		_	,	-				- 1	
Total	33	2	8	38	*16	4	Total	33	3	7	39	13	2

^{*} Two men out when winning run was made.

Earned runs—Dayton, 2; Wheeling, I. First on balls—Williams, Randall, Stapleton. Osborn. Stolen bases—Dayton, 5; Wheeling, I. Hit by pitcher—Myers, Armitage. Struck out—Gans, Burke, White, Ziegler, Armitage 3, Fitzgerald. Double play—Glenalvin unassisted. Umpire—England. Time—I:50.

A GOOD A. A. U. CONTEST.

A noteworthy contest in the amateur arena of the Metropolitan district took place at West New Brighton on Staten Island on May 21, 1890, on which occasion the Staten Island Athletic Club's nine with their professional battery had difficulty in defeating the New York Athletic Club's nine in an eleven innings contest by the score of 5 to 4. The home team took a fine lead early in the game, but their rivals passed them in the fifth inning. Van Zant tied the score in the eighth inning by some good sprinting. In the eleventh Geer was hit with a pitched ball and scored on Streburgh's single. The score:

STATEN ISLAND A. C.	A.B	R.	1B.	PO.	Α.	E.
Deppler, c. f	5	0	1	1	0	0
Van Zant, p	5	2	3	1	6	. 1
Spaulding 1 b	5	1	1	19	0	1
O'Flynn, 3 b	5	0	2	1	0	2
Geer, r. f	3	1	1	_ 2	0	0
Moore, l. f	5	0	0	0	0	0
Streburgh, 2 b	5	1	2	0	4	e
Cushman, s. s	3	0	0	.0	1	1
Kinsler, c	4	0	0	9	6	0
Totals	40	5	10	33	17	5
NEW YORK A. C.	AB.	R.	1B.	PO.	Α.	E.
Fi her, 1 b	5	2	1	7	0	i
Thornton, c. f	5	0	1	3_	-0	()
Schreider, 3 b	5	0	1	5	3	0
Harris, 2 b	5	0	0	8	0	0
Shaw, s. s	5	0	0	1	0	1
O'Connor, l. f	5	0	2	2	0	0
Murphy, c	4	1	1	5	5	0
Powers, r, f	4	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn, p	4	1	0	1	2	0
Totals	42		6	32	10	

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Staten Island Athletic.......1 '1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—5

New York Athletic.......0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Staten Island A. C.. 2; New York A. C., 1.

Umpire—Hopkins. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

A FINE COLLEGE GAME.

The college contest of the championship season of 1890 was the surprise party given the Yale nine at Princeton on May 24th, on which occasion the Yale team, with Stagg and Poole as their battery, visited Princeton, confident of their ability to take the Princeton nine into camp even on the latter's own grounds. The New York World's report of the contest described it as the best game ever seen at Princeton:

"Up to the eighth inning neither side had been able to get a man further than second bag. In this inning Stagg's wild pitch advanced Brokaw to third and McMillan to second. Young made a hit, bringing in Brokaw, who scored the only run made during the game. At this point the air seemed filled with waving orange and bedlam was let loose. It then appeared that by a double play both Young and McMillan had been retired from the bases by the crafty Yalensians. In the ninth inning a passed ball by Poole advanced Payne to second, but thus far and no farther did any of them get. Owsley was the sole Yale man who reached this point. The feature of the game was the fielding on both Calhoun, the Yale second baseman, accepted everything that came within his vicinity. He played the game for Yale and his pretty work elicited rounds of applause from the large Connecticut delegation that viewed the game. In the third innings Watts made a superb catch of Calhoun's hot drive to third, which was equaled in the next inning by Brokaw's magnificent capture of McBride's foul and McMillan's catch in right field of Dalzell's hot drive after a hard run."

The full score is given below, and it gives every particular, showing not only the "times at bat," the "runs scored," "base hits" made and the "put outs," "assists" and "errors" of each player, but also the "stolen bases" each made, the times each took a base on balls and bases on errors, and the times each was left on bases, the whole presenting a model score table:

AB. R. BH. PO. A.

PRINCETON.

Totals...... 30

		-		-					-	OL CARDON STREET	-
Durell, 2 b	4	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	. 0	0
Payne, 1. f	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Watts, 3 b	4	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	2
Knickerbocker, s. s	4	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dana, 1 b	3	0	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	o.
Brokaw, c	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	o.
McMillan, r. f		0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Young, p		0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, c. f	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
,											
Totals	31	1	6	27	12	1	0	4	0	1	3
	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	Α.	E.	SB.	S).	BB.	BE.	LB.
YALE.	AB.	R.	вн.	PO.	Α.	Ε,	SB.	s).	BB.	BE.	LB.
YALE.	AB. 4	R. 0	BH. 0	PO. 0	A. 5	E,	SB. 0	S).	BB. 0	BE.	LB. 0
YALE. Stagg, p	4										
YALE. Stagg, p Calhoun, 2 b	4 4	0	0	0	5		0	0	0	0	
YALE. Stagg, p Calhoun, 2 b McBride, 1 b	4 4 4	0 0	0 0	0 3	5 5	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	
Yale. Stagg, p Calhoun, 2 b McBride, 1 b Dalzell, c. f.	4 4 4 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 10	5 5 2 0 2	0 1 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
YALE. Stagg, p Calhoun, 2 b MoBride, 1 b Dalzeil, c. f.	4 4 4 3 3 3	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 10 0	5 5 2 0	0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	
Yale. Stagg, p	4 4 3 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 3 10 0	5 5 2 0 2	0 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	
YALE. Stagg, p Calhoun, 2 b MoBride, 1 b Dalzeil, c. f.	4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1 1	0 3 10 0 7 1 2 2	5 5 2 0 2 3	0 1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	
YALE. Stagg, p. Calhoun, 2 b. McBride, 1 b. Daizell, c. f. Poole, c. McClung, s. s. Cushing, r. f.	4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1 1	0 3 10 0 7 1 2	5 5 2 0 2 3 1	0 1 0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	

18 2

Yale0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0
Base Hits0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Princeton0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0-1
Base Hits1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1

Princeton, N. J., May 24, 1890—Attendance, 2,575. Two-base Hits—Watts. Sacrifice Hits—McMillan, Double, Plays, McClung, Cushing, Poole, and McBride. Passed Balls—Brokaw 1, Poole 2. Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Duffield and Peters.

A GREAT GAME AT HARVARD COLLEGE.

The most noteworthy contest in the history of base ball at Harvard was that played on the college grounds at Cambridge on June 21st, inasmuch as it was witnessed by the largest assemblage of spectators ever seen at a kall match between college grounds on the occasion, and a more excited crowd at the finish

was never seen before at Cambridge.

The series of championship contests between Yale and Harvard began on May 17th at New Haven, on which occasion the visiting Harvards were readily taken into camp to the tune of a Chicago score of 8 to o. On May 31st, the return game was played at Cambridge, and after a close contest Harvard won by to to 8. The next meeting too, took place at Cambridge on June 21st, and again did the visiting Yale nine sustain defeat, this time by a score of 4 to 3 only. Harvard nine had the best of the fight, and the fourth game, due at New Haven, was looked forward to with deep interest.

This time Yale won with ease by a score of 7 to 1, thus tieing the score of games at 2 to 2. This necessitated a fifth game, and it was played at Springfield, Mass., on June 28th, and Yale came off victor by a score of 4 to 3 thereby winning the cham-

pionship after an exceptional struggle for the honors.

The most exciting game of the whole series was that of June 21st, at Cambridge, where the crowd was gathered which "beat the record" in attendance at college games. Stagg and Downer had previously been the opposing pitchers, and each in turn had been successful. This time, however, Bates went in the box for Harvard, while Dalzell—Yale's short stop—changed places with

Stagg.

Yale was the first to score in the game and at the end of the third innings the figures stood at 3 to 0 in their favor. By the end of the seventh, Yale had scored three runs to Harvard's single run. But in the eighth, the home team got in a single, and when the ninth began the score stood at 3 to 2 with Yale still in the rear. In the ninth innings after retiring Yale for a blank, Bates led off with a safe hit to right center, and reached third on a wild pitch. Dean flied out to Cushing. Linn got his

base on balls, and stole second. All this time the Harvard students were splitting their throats with cheers. Howland lined the ball into center, and Bates and Linn scored the winning runs. The scene that followed that hit beggars description. The students were crazy with delight, and the players were nearly torn to pieces in the friendly contest to see who should carry them off the field.

We append the score in full for record:

YALE.	R	1 B.	P. O.	A	Е	Harvard.	R	1 B.	P. O.	A	Е
	-			-			_			-	_
Stagg, s. s	0	1	1	2	1	Dean, s. s	0	0	2	2	2
Calhoun, 2 b	2	2	5	1	0	Linn, r. f	1	1	0	0	0
McBride, 1 b	0	1	3	1		Howland, c. f	1	2	1	0	0
Poole, c	0	1	5	1		Trafford, 1 b	1	2	8	0	1
Murphy, c. f	0	0	3	0		Alward, 3 b	0	0	0	2	1
Dalzell, p	0	0	2	4		Upton, c	0	0	14	1	2
Cushing, r. f	0	0	3	0		Mason, l. f	0	0	1	0	0
McClintock, l. f	1	1	2	0		Frothingham, 2 b	0	0	0	2	0
Owsley, 3 b	0	1	1	2	1	Bates, p	1	1	0	4	0
	-				-		-	-		-	_
Totals	3	7	†25	11	5	Totals	4	6	*26	11	6

[†]Winning run made with one man out. *McBride out, hit by batted ball.

Yale. 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 Harvard. 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2—4

Earned runs—Yale 1. Stolen bases—Dean (2), Linn, Upton, Calhoun, McBride, (2), Poole, Sacrifice hits—Trafford, McBride, Murphy. First base on balls—By Bates, 2; by Dalzell, 6. First base on errors—Harvard, 4; Yale, 3. Passed balls—Upton, 5. Wild pitches—Bates 1; Dalzell, 1. Struck out—Alward, Mason, Stagg, McBride, Murphy (3), Cushing (4), McClintock (2), Owsley (2). Double play—Dean (unassisted). Umpires—Bond and Ouinn. Time—1:45.

BEST OF THE SEASON.

A game that takes rank among the most remarkable in the history of base ball was played at Catasauqua July 5 between the Catasauqua and Ardmore clubs. It took eighteen innings to decide the game, which was brilliantly played throughout. The 2,500 people who witnessed it were at times nearly wild with excitement. The pitching of Cutler, of the home team, was the feature of the game, he striking out seventeen men. He was well supported behind the bat by McDermott, who also made six hits. The batting of Bush, of Catasauqua, was also noteworthy, as was that of Duffield and Dickey of the visitors. The score:

We regret not having the full score at command.

R. 1 B. PO. A. E.

......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

AN OLD TIME GAME.

Among the noteworthy games of the past decade in which National League clubs took part, that of the game played in 1884 between the League Club of Cleveland and the old Metropolitans of the American Association merits a place in the GUIDE if only to show who were the old "vets" players of that period. The report of the game in question, which we wrote at the time, is as follows:

"A MODEL GAME OF BALL.

The fact that seventeen innings' play—nine by the Metropolitans and eight by the Clevelands—occurred before the first run was scored, and that, too, in the face of batting by the Metropolitans for seven base hits and ten total bases, is sufficient to show the splendid fielding of the visitors. In six out of the nine innings base runners of the Metropolitans occupied bases earned by good batting, but they could not get in the coveted first run. The ninth innings on the Cleveland side would have ended without a run but for a bad throw of Crane's in returning a ball to Holbert, purposely thrown to second by the latter to induce the runner on third to try for home. This error of Crane's gave the Clevelands the victory. The full score is as follows:

CLEVELAND.

Metropolitan.

		1			
Dunlap, 2d b.	1	1	0	3	0
Hotaling, c. f	0	0	2	0	0
Glasscock, s. s	0	0	1	2	0
Muldoon, 3d b		0	2	5	0
York, 1. f	0	0	2	0	0
Phillips, 1st b.	0	0	17	Õ	0
Evans, r. f	0	, o	1	1	ñ
Bradley, p	0	ĭ	l ō	4	1
Bushong, c	0	0	2	2	0
Total	1	2	27	17	1
METROPOLITAN.	R.	1 B.	P 0.	A.	E.
Nelson, s. s.		1		6	
Esterbrook, 1st b.	ő	0	15	0	1
Roseman, c. f	0	0	1	0	ő
Brady, r. f.	ő	0	2	0	0
Keefe, p	ő	2	o i	3	3
Holbert, c	ő	2	1	4	ő
Kennedy, l. f	ő	ī	0	ñ	0
Crane, 2d b.	0	0	6	2	1
C. Caskins, 3d b.	0	1	0	4	2
O. Caskins, sa b				-	
Total	0	7	27	19	7
Cleveland0 0	0 () 0	0 0	0	11

INCIDENTS OF THE DIAMOND FIELD IN 1890.

There were many incidents which occurred last season in actual play on the diamond field, which yield practical lessons in special points of play in the game; and we have collected the most important ones as a means of giving instruction to young players by

the experience of the past season's work in the field.

In one of the contests between the Philadelphia and Cincinnaticlub teams at Philadelphia last summer a practical illustration of the difference between team play and record work in the outfield was afforded, worthy of special note. The Philadelphia *Times* in its report of the game in question thus describes the play I refer to:

"Hamilton tried to get under a short fly over the infield, but the ball got away from him. Burke, who was not twenty yards away from the ball, did not budge an inch to back him up, and by the time Hamilton could recover the ball two runs had been scored, the batter getting a home run on what should have been only a single. Such actions as these are demoralizing to any team if allowed to be indulged in, and, although a fine was administered in this case, it was not nearly so severe as the occasion warrants."

The failure to back up Hamilton was a woful neglect of duty, as much so as if Burke had refused to catch an easy fly ball. This is the worst kind of record play, viz., trying to injure the record

of a companion player.

A part of the work of a first-class outfielder is to back up the other two men in the outfield. The player who neglects to do this, no matter what his ability is in other respects, wilfully

neglects an important part of his outfield work.

Catcher Buckley and Short Stop Glasscock of the New York National League team of 1890, played a neat point on Burns and Foutz, during one of the contests at Washington Park between the New York and Brooklyn teams last May. It was presented in the form of a temptation to get a runner in from third by one on first base on base stealing. Foutz was on third and Burns on first. The latter tried to steal second, and as the tall first baseman was playing well off third, Buckley sent the ball down to Glasscock. He held down Burns between the bases, and when he had tempted Foutz off far enough he threw the ball to Denny and caught his man.

In one of the New York-Buffalo games of the Players' League, in May, 1890, two peculiar plays occurred, both in the sixth innings. Connor sent a ball at Pitcher Haddock, who threw to Wise, but the latter fell down. While sitting he captured the ball and cut Connor out at first base. In this inning Haddock was on first base when Clark sent a hot grounder near short stop. Rich-

ardson ran for and missed it, but accidentally kicked the ball to Shannon at second base, who captured and threw it to first baseman Connor in time to prevent a tally there.

In the New York-Boston National League game of May 9, 1890, played at the Polo grounds the New York team made the unequaled record of playing nine innings without being charged either with a "battery" or fielding error Their battery was Rusie and Buckley, and not a "wild pitch." a "base on balls," a "passed ball" or a "hit batsman," error was charged, while not a fielding error marked the infield and outfield support Frecken and Hardie comprised the Boston battery, and 11 battery errors and 8 fielding errors were charged to the team. New York won by 16 runs made in 20 base hits, to 3 runs made by 6 base hits.

A unique game was played at the Hot Springs, Ark. on St. Patrick's day, March 17, 1890, the occasion being a match game between Irish born and native American players from among the visiting people. several players temporarily sojourning at the Springs, the majority being players of the National League Club of Cleveland. The Irish battery team were Lincoln and Dean, while Wadsworth and Parsons were the American battery. The Hibernians led at the end of the fifth innings by 5 to 2, and there was great rejoicing among the crowd of Irishmen present. But afterward the Americans rallied in fine style, and tak ng the lead at the end of the seventh innings by 8 to 7, came in victors by the total score of 10 to 8, greatly to the discomfiture of the foreign element of the crowd.

A noteworthy contest occurred on March 29, 1890, at Philadelphia between the Yale College nine and the Athletic Club's professional team, in which the collegians came out victors by 19 to 6. The Yale battery comprised Brown and Poole, while Kilroy and Bausewine pitched for the Athletics, and Collins caught. On April 3, the National League team of Brooklyn played the same Yale nine, and this time the professionals won by 21 to 5. Caruthers and Daly were the professional battery.

It is a noteworthy fact that Hamilton of the Philadelphia National League team of 1890, who led his team in batting, only made a single home run the entire season, and this brought in two runs. This is to be said to his credit rather as it showed that he was working for his club; his idea being to get to first base and thus increase the chances for runs rather than fatten his own record for long hits.

Sound sense, temperate habits and prudence in management of his finances, has enabled Manager Captain Anson to play ball successfully for twenty years, and to lay up the nice bank account of \$50,000, and he has wisely invested in more of his club stock,

Joe Quinn of the Players' League Boston team, accepted twenty-three out of fwenty-four chances at second, many being very difficult; a record like Quinn's and Pfeffer's with the lively ball used by the Brotherhood, was extraordinary. Tebeau broke his record at third with five errors, each costing a run.

At Detroit, on May 14, 1890, pitcher Serad of the International Association Club of Toronto, had his right arm broken during the contest with the Detroit team. Higgins was at bat and Serad gave him a swift, straight ball. It collided with the bat, and the ball went like a cannon shot at Serad. Before he could move it struck his right arm midway between the wrist and elbow and bounded off nearly to the first base line. Serad threw his man out at first and then called for a doctor, who found that the ball had fractured his arm badly. His pluck in putting out his man won him the cheers of the crowd. In 1889 a ball from Higgins' bat broke the pitching arm of Cushman of Toledo, in the same way.

Denny's record in one of the New York-Cincinnati games, played at the Polo Grounds, of thirteen accepted chances out of fourteen offered—eleven assists and two put-outs—beats all previous records in the way of third base playing in a nine innings game. The best on record is that of Denny himself, which was made in the eighteen-innings game played at Providence in 1882, in which he had five put-outs and eleven assists out of seventeen chances offered.

In the last Brooklyn-Cleveland game at Washington Park in August last summer, Lovett did a pretty piece of pitching work in the box, which displayed his nerve and strategic skill very prominently. It was in the ninth innings, when by two good hits and a sacrifice runner had earned second and third bases with but one man out. West came to the bat and he had had two strikes called on him when he got his base on balls on a close decision. With but one man out and all the bases filled, and only two runs to get to tie the score, the position became critical, and one trying to the abilities of a pitcher. But Lovett was equal to the emergency; the fifth striker was caught out on a foul, and the sixth at right field in trying to hit safely, and the three runners were left and the home team came in victors by 2 to 0.

A remarkable feature of the work done by the Brooklyn team in 1890 was the surprising excellence of the fielding of their four leading pitchers, Caruthers, Terry, Foutz and Lovett. The two former did splendid field work in the outfield, while Foutz's first base play was especially noteworthy, and some of the pluckiest work in facing hard hit liners at the box was done by Lovett.

The first club to win fifty games in 1890 was the Baltimore, of the Atlantic Association, which club's team won their fiftieth

game on July 17. The next was the National League team of Philadelphia, theirs being won on July 21. The National League team of Boston came next on July 23, and the fourth was the Brooklyn National League team on the same day. The Brooklyn Players' League team was the first in that League to win fifty games, they doing it on August 1. The first club to lose fifty games was the National League Club of Pittsburgh, who did it on July 11. The second club was the Brooklyn American Association team, who lost their fiftieth game on July 20. The Hartfords, of the Atlantic Association, followed on July 22, and the Players' League Club of Buffalo on July 23.

In a game between the Brooklyn American Association team and the Metropolitans, played at Ridgewood street on April 3, 1890, it happened singularly enough that the Metropolitans won by 9 runs made by 9 base hits in a ten innings game, against Brooklyn's 8 runs made by 8 base hits.

DECORATION DAY INCIDENTS.

Some noteworthy records were made during the Decoration Day games of 1890. Singularly enough all favored the National League Clubs, which won the other morning game of that day, also won in the afternoon contests. Chicago defeated Brooklyn by 6 to 4 and 11 to 7; Cincinnati beat New York by 3 to 1 and 1 to 0. Boston beat Pittsburgh by 6 to 2 and 3 to 0, and Cleveland beat Philadelphia by 8 to 4 and 4 to 1. In the Brotherhood arena, it was nearly the same, as Boston defeated Buffalo twice; Philadelphia did the same with Chicago, and Brooklyn with Cleveland, New York and Pittsburg alone getting even 1 to 1. Of the twenty-three games played by the rival Leagues and the Association Clubs that day, but one game out of the fifteen played by the League and Association Clubs was marked by a double figure score; while only three of the eight games of the Players' League were similarly marked.

The best played game of the day was the fourteen innings game played at New Haven, between the New Haven and Baltimore Association teams, which was declared drawn at the end of the fourteenth inning, not a run being scored on the game.

The worst defeat of the day was that sustained by the London Canadian Club at Buffalo, which the home club whipped by 17 too.

On Decoration Day Henry Burns, of Worcester, struck out eighteen of the Washingtons in an eleven innings game. Fred Pfeffer accepted twenty-one chances at second base for the Players League Club of Chicago, most of them difficult.

MISCELLANEOUS OCCURRENCES OF 1890.

The New York *World* of May 31, had an excellent editorial commenting on Mr. Chauncey M. Depew's remarks before the young ball players of St. Paul's school at Concord, N. H. The editorial stated that:

"Mr. Depew reminded the boys that it was a St. Paul's man who, as stroke of the Yale crew, won applause by skilfully leaping from his boat when his oar broke, and in that way enabling his crew to win. The moral he drew from the occurrence was that the training of the mind and body which a good school had given to the young man fitted him for such achievements and gave him the intellectual alertness to see and do the right thing in an emergency, when an untrained mind would have been bewildered and incapable. It is not in boating only that emergencies arise, or that the alert precision of trained faculties gives its possessor an overmastering advantage. The truth illustrated in the incident is applicable in all human affairs. Discipline and drill tell upon the mind as certainly as they show their effects upon the carriage of the West Point cadet or the strength of an athlete's frame, and the advantage the educated man has is that he is an athlete in mind."

In this connection the following paragraph is illustrative of a similar instance of "alertness of mind," due to athletic training:

At Fort Worth, April 11, late in the afternoon a street car returning from the ball game frightened a horse attached to a buggy in which was Mr. W. W. Larmour and three children. The frightened animal in shying from the car, collided with a vehicle and a disastrous runaway was imminent, but Captain Mike O'Connor, of the Fort Worth team, who had taken passage on the horse car railway, rushed gallantly to the rescue, and prevented an accident. But for his interference the children might have been killed and Mr. Larmour hurt. Bystanders gave three rousing cheers for Captain O'Connor, who returned to the car as complacently as if he had just touched a Waco player out at second base.

The most exciting scene ever witnessed on a ball field occurred at Cleveland, on June 5th, on the occasion of a game which was commenced between the Chicago and Cleveland National League teams. Before the game began the sky looked ominous and rain threatened. Scarcely an inning had been played when a big black thunder cloud began rolling up in the west. Ferguson hurried the players along and two innings had been completed and the first half of the third, when the storm broke in all its fury. In a minute the diamond and base lines were invisible. Lightning darted from the clouds and several heavy claps of thunder betokened its near proximity. Suddenly the wind shifted, and in

a few moments after a deafening crash echoed under the roof of the pavilion and a shower of fire and splinters fell from the front of the stand to the ground. The crowd was dazed for the moment and then a rush began for the exits, although the rain was driving in sheets outside. Half a dozen gentlemen, who stood in the rear of the stand, had partially succeeded in quieting the people when another terrific crash of thunder was heard and the lightning seemed to dart into the ground in front of the stand. At this several of the more panic stricken fled from the stand and ran through the rain to a place of refuge.

On the occasion of the last Cleveland game in Philadelphia, in July last, Manager Harry Wright paid his second visit to the grounds since his illness, and when his carriage was seen entering the grounds a perfect storm of applause resulted. When, in response, Mr. Wright waved his handkerchief, the 4,332 people present rose en masse, and such an ovation has seldom been witnessed on the grounds. Attached to the whip of Manager Wright's team was a small silk American flag, and for every good play that his boys made the genial manager waved this emblem of victory. This ovation to the model base ball manager of the fraternity was a splendid tonic to help him to convalescence.

An incident of the season of 1899, which, if it did not "adorn a tale" unquestionably "pointed a moral," was the arrest and imprisonment of the old Providence Club catcher Nava, for fighting, in a low Baltimore dive. It presented another striking illustration of the downfall of a noted ball player by drink. The descent was from \$2,000 as catcher of a League Club, down by degrees from one fall to a still lower one, until we find him a bouncer in a wretched Baltimore dive. From ball playing to keeping a saloon, then as bartender, hackman, and lastly to the lowest round of drink degradation. What a lesson his career inculcates! And yet, even at this late day, we find drinking players finding engagements. The managers who engage them are blind to their club interests.

What a contrast was presented to Chris Von der Ahe on Decoration Day, 1890, between that day and that of the holiday of 1889 in the way of the attendance to see the Brooklyn and St. Louis teams play together. In 1889 Decoration Day's games at the latter place attracted a total of 30,583 people, at twenty five cents' admission; while the two games at Ridgewood last week on Decoration Day did not attract three thousand spectators. The change to Chris was decidedly one to reflect upon as to cause and effect.

When the Pittsburgh Club was in Philadelphia, shortly after Harry Wright's first appearance on the field after his eyesight had been partially restored, that worthy young player Mr. Sunday, had a handsome bouquet presented to him as he went to the bat, and characteristically he carried it over to the carriage where Harry Wright was sitting watching the game, and presented the flowers to the veteran amidst a round of well merited applause. How these little acts show up a man's character. All honor to the Pittsburgh team's worthy center fielder, who is himself an honor to the fraternity.

In 1890 the fingers of one's hands would have counted all the good captains on all the twenty-four clubs of the three major Leagues of that year. Players who have thorough control of their tempers and who are strictly temperate in their habits, considerate of the wellare of their players full of the courage of their convictions, well versed in the strategic points of the game, cool and nervy in try ng emergencies and never guilty of the folly of "kicking," are as rare as an oasis in a vast desert.

The victory of the Kansas City Club in winning the championship of 1890 in the Western Association, was the culminating event in the club's eight years of professional history. The club had tried to win championship honors in the old Union League, the Western Association, the National League and the American Association, but up to 1890 it had failed in each attempt.

THE CHANGES IN THE RULES.

The Conference Committee on the playing rules of the National Code, at their meeting in 1890, made but few changes of note in their revision of the rules of play. One of the most important changes introduced was that governing the introduction of substitute players in the team. Under the rules of 1890 the captain of a team could only introduce two new players in his team during a contest, except in the case of a substitute for an injured player. The revision made by the committee for the trade of 1891 changed all this. In the first place the clause having reference to a substitute for an injured player was thrown out as unnecessary under the change made in the rule applicable to the progress of a match. Under the new rules he can substitute any player he may have in his reserve corps of uniformed players on the team at the commencement of the game; and he can make such change at any period of the contest; it being provided, however, that no player retired from the game and replaced by a substitute, can return to the field again during that special contest. Under this new rule the captain of the team can replace his whole field corps if he chooses, and has players on the grounds ready in uniform to act This is a good rule, and one which will add to as substitutes. skilful, strategic movements in generaling a team during a contest. Another change made was that which removes a cause of needless dispute. Under the existing rule a batsman who becomes a base-runner after a long hit ball over the heads of the outfielders, had—in running to first base—to run within the three feet wide pathway, and the result was an amount of delay in his running which at times prevented his making a home run from his long hit. Under the revised rule he can now run to first base as he chooses and provided he touches the base with his foot in passing, he can run outside the line of the bases. In all other respects, however, the rule is the same as before; that is in making a short, fair hit to the infield or to short outfield he must keep inside the path, or the Umpire must decide him out if he runs outside the path before reaching the first base.

An important and valuable amendment to the scoring rules has been made which bears with telling effect on the recording of effective team work at the bat. Hitherto every encouragement has been given to record batting by the scoring rules, while not a record has been included—if we except sacrifice hits—favoring team work at the bat. While the revised rules still offer a premium to the batsman to bat for a record, by giving undue prominence to two and three-base hits and home runs, the team batsman now has somewhat of a show given him by the introduc-

tion of the new record "runs batted in by base hits."

Under the scoring rules of 1800 while the batsmen who made two and three baggers in a game, and yet did not bat a single runner home, were given special prominence in the score and the averages, the batsmen who batted runners home by single base hits were not given the slightest credit in the score. We called attention to this great fault in the scoring rules in 1890, but it was only in 1891 that we succeeded in getting it partially remedied by the introduction of a record giving the batsman credit for his work in team batting. We contend that the batsman, who by safe single hits or telling sacrifice hits, bats a runner home, or even forwards him on the bases, is entitled to credit for effective team work in his batting; but up to this year he has not had the least credit given him for his work under the old scoring rules of the code; while the batsman who made three three-baggers in a game, and yet did not bat a single runner home, received all the credit the rules could give him. The revised rules partially remove this injustice.

LIVELY BALL GAMES.

The introduction of a more than usually lively ball in the Players' League arena in 1890, in the place of the more perfect ball used by the National Agreement clubs that year, calls to mind the result of the use of a very elastic rubber ball in the professional arena during the period ranging from 1868 to 1871,

during which time "century" scores were as frequent in base ball games as they were in the English cricket arena. The highest score on record of this class of games was that played on June 9, 1869 at Buffalo, by the amateur Niagara Club of that city, which club's nine defeated the Columbia Club's nine of Buffalo, by the score of 209 runs to 10! In contrast to these "muffin" batting games were the scores made a decade later, when the dead ball was in vogue, the record of remarkable games in 1877, an exceptional year in this respect, showing the following scores:

May 11, Harvard vs. Manchester at Boston (24 Innings); 0-0. May 1, Stars vs. St. Louis at St. Louis (15 innings); 0-0. Oct. 1, Auburn vs. R. chester at Rochester (11 innings); 0-0. July 7, Springfield vs. Buckeye at Columbus (11 innings); 0-0. July 1, Hartford vs. Indianapolis at Indianapolis (10 innings); 0-0. July 1, Lowell vs. Rhode Isl nd at Providence (10 innings); 0-0. Aug. 3, Rochester vs. Buffalo at Buffalo (19 innings); 0-0. Sept. 2), B. ffalo vs. Rochester at Buffalo (9 innings) 0-0.

There is no need for any change in the size or weight of the ball. It is now about as perfect a ball for the needs of the game as can be made, being comparatively easy to handle in fielding and elastic enough for all batting purposes. The Players' League ball was a failure from the outset, owing to its increased elasticity, which made it almost impossible to be held by an infielder when hit fairly and hard from the bat, while in long hitting its lively character rendered it an easy task to hit it over the heads of the outfielders for home runs, there being a tiresome number of such hits during the past season by the Players' League batsmen.

BASE BALL FAMILY NINES.

It is proper that the names of a nine, consisting of members of one family, should go on record as among the noteworthy matters of a base ball season. Joliet, Ill. has a nine composed of the brothers of a family named Lennon. Moreover, besides the fact of the brothers Lennon occupying the nine positions on the field, a tenth brother, the youngest, is regarded as the "mascot" of the nine, while the father of the team acts as umpire—and as such allows no "back talk"—and to add to the interest the eight sisters of the players together with the mother, could at a pinch, become interested occupants of the grand stand as spectators.

The boys are sons of John Lennon, a prosperous marble dealer, age 45 years, and range in age from fifteen to twenty-four. They are sober, industrious, young fellows, who attend strictly to business, whether at ordinary work or at the bat. The father and mother are healthy and happy, and it is hardly necessary to add that both are base ball "cranks" of the first magnitude. The Lennon brothers have defeated all the amateur teams in their vicinity. Their names and positions in the field are as follows:

Tom Lennon, first base; Ray Lennon, second base; Allie Lennon, third base; Ed Lennon, pitcher; Artie Lennon, catcher; Joe Lennon left field; Dan Lennon, right field; Pete Lennon, short stop; Morris Lennon, center field; George Lennon, mascot; John Lennon (father), umpire.

It is said that when the Lennon boys defeated the Karpen team of Chicago, Joliet went wild over the game, and every man, woman and child in Joliet turned out to see Chicago worsted.

Another team of brothers were rivals of the Joliet nine in 1890, in regard to there being a family nine, and these were the McEntee nine of Rochester, N. Y. The family team including Eugene McEntee—a shoe manufacturer of Rochester—and his eight sons as follows:

Name.	Position.	Age.
Eugene McEntee, Sr		47
Eugene McEntee, Jr	. p.	22
John McEntee	. с.	20
Frank McEntee		18
Vincent McEntee		16
Alfred McEntee		14
Walter McEntee		12
Harry McEntee	. cf.	10
Raymond McEntee	. rf.	8

SACRIFICE HITTING.

The point of play in team work at the bat, known as a "sacrifice hit" has not hitherto been properly understood or appreciated. No batsman should go to the bat purposely to make a sacrifice hit. That is not the point for him to aim at, though it should be one of the objects he has in view. The true intent of a sacrifice hit is reached when the batsman goes to the bat intending to try and place the ball for a base hit, but in such a way as to insure a sacrifice hit if he fails to hit the ball safely and to make a base hit. When no runner has been put out and a runner is on first base, a sacrifice hit is useful. Under the same circumstances when two runners are on bases and such a hit is made it is still more advantageous; but when a runner is on third base with no player out, or only one, a sacrifice hit is as effective in bringing in a man as a base hit.

Of course the model hit in batting is a placed ball; the next best hit being an ordinary base hit when a runner is on first base; next comes a sacrifice hit when a runner is on third base. No sacrifice hit is of course possible unless runners are on the bases or at least one is; and no such hit can be made after two men are out. A sacrifice hit cannot be justly recorded when the batsman is thrown out at first base by an error of judgment on the part of the infielder in throwing to the wrong base, nor of course when

the runner from home base reaches first base by a palpable fielding error. When a runner is on third base and no player is out, or on'y one player out, and a high ball is hit to deep left field, which gives the outfielder a chance for an easy catch, the batsman in such a case gets credit for a sacrifice hit if the runner gets home after the catch without his being thrown out at home base.

BASE BALL CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

The base ball championship of the United States necessarily embraces that of the entire world: though the time will come, and that in the near future, when the base ball clubs of Australia will enter the lists and following them will come those of Great Britain. It is only a question of time for this "consummation most devoutly wished for" to be practically realized. At present, however, the list of competitors is confined to the champion clubs of the major leagues, which up to 1891 included only those of the National League and the American Association. In 1891 two new competitors entered the world's championship tourney, and this year the contestants will include the champion clubs alike of the National League, the new Eastern Association and the Western Association, the latest accessions to the limited list of major

League organizations in the professional arena.

There is no questioning the fact that the time has arrived for establishing the series of contests for the world's championship on a more permanent basis than these important games have hitherto stood. It is to the personal interest of all those of the Major Leagues that this series of games should be the culminating point of the championship campaigns of each year. It has fre quently occurred in the history of the championship contests of the National League and the American Association within the past decade, that the interest in their championship pennant races has culminated before the season had more than two-thirds expired, owing to the decided lead one club attained early in the season. This condition of things, of course, proved costly in each season and resulted in the loss of club patronage in the latter part of the championship campaign. Of course, this one sided condition of the pennant race can be obviated to a certain extent by placing the competing teams on an equal footing of playing strength; but even then superiority of management on the field will give a particular club so great a lead in the race as to lead in the falling off of interest and patronage before the close of the season. Just here, it is, that the world's series tourney comes in most advantageously in renewing the interest in the season's play, by introducing a supplementary championship which brings about a most attractive climax to the season's campaign.

The practical realization of the financial advantage derivable

from this important series of championship contests has also brought into notice the prospective financial benefit to the clubs of the Major Leagues by the introduction of a new supplementary series of games to precede the world's championship series, in the form of a test of the relative playing strength of the twenty-four club teams of the existing Major Leagues. By reducing the season for each League's championship pennant race room will be given for a short season for these special series of contests.

By limiting the regular championship season to a period dating from April to the last of August, or the middle of September at farthest, time would be afforded for the supplementary season of playing each League's club against those of the rival Leagues; the eight National League clubs playing two games with each other of the eight American, and eight Western Association teams, after which the respective champions could readily enter the lists in a still shorter campaign to settle the world's championship. Such a supplementary season following the close of each League's championship campaign, would take the place of the existing series of worthless fall exhibition games, to the great financial benefit of each League.

SERIES OF 1890.

Owing to the condition of things in the professional base ball arena of 1890, the World's series of games may be said to have been held in abeyance until 1891. Nominally the League champions of 1890, and those of the American Associations had a contest for the World's championship; but had it been piayed to a finish it would not have been regarded as a satisfactory test of superiority, as the Player's League champions were of course, not allowed to enter. The League and American champions played in a series of seven games, but the interest taken in them was so slight that the series was ended with a nominal draw, the result of the seven games played being three victories for each club with one game drawn, the record being as follows:

DAT	E.	CONTESTING CLUBS.	PLACE.	PITCHERS.	Score
Oct.		Brooklyn vs. Louisville			9-0
	18	Brooklyn vs. Louisville	Louisville		5-3
6.6	20	Brooklyn vs. Louisville	Louisville	Terry Stratton, } Meakin, 8 innings. }	7-7
64	21	Louisville vs. Brooklyn	Louisville	Ehret Lovett	5-4
66	25	Brooklyn vs. Louisville	Brooklyn	Lovett Daily	7-2
66	27	Louisville vs. Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Stratton, Ehret, Terry	9-8
- 66	28	Louisville vs. Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Ehret Lovett	6-2

It was agreed to play off the tie in the spring of 1891, but as both clubs would play then with changed teams the contest would not be an equitable one.

SERIES OF 1890.

What promised to be the most interesting series of contests for the World's championship would have undoubtedly been that of this present year, that is under the promising condition of things which prevailed up to the revolt of the American Association, as in that case there would have been three competing teams, viz., those of the three Major Leagues of this year; but the revolt of February, 1891, threw out the American Association Clubs from the competition, and left only the Western Association champions to play the champions of the National League in 1891.

SERIES OF 1889.

The world's championship series of 1889 brought a new competitor in the arena, in the Brooklyn Club, the American champions of that year, and these contests attracted wider attention and a larger patronage than any of the preceding series. The contests were confined to New York and Brooklyn, and the latter city gave the best patronage of the games. There were but nine games played, the rule governing the series giving the championship to the winner of the first six games out of the series of ten. The record of the games is as follows:

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Cities.	Pitchers.	Score.	Innings.	Attend- ance.
Oct.18	Brooklyn v. N. York	N. York	TerryKeefe	12-10	8	8,448
			Crane Caruthers		9	16,172
" 2 2	Brooklyn v. N. York	N. York	{ Hughes, Caruth- } } ers Welch.O'Day	8-7	8	5,181
· 23	Brooklyn v. N. York	Brooklyn.	Terry Crane	10-7	8	3,045
" 24	N. York v. Brooklyn	Brooklyn.	Crane Caruthers	11-3	9	2,901
** 25	N. York v. Brooklyn	N. York	O'Day Terry	2-1	11	2,556
	N. York v. Brooklyn		{ Crane, Keefe, Lo- } vett Caruthers }	11-7	9	3,312
" 28	N. York v. Brooklyn	Brooklyn.	Crane Terry Foutz	16-7	9	2,584
" 29	N. York v. Brooklyn	N. York	O'Day Terry	3-2	9	3,057

The attendance at the four games played in Brooklyn reached a total of 24,702; and at the five games played at New York a total of 22,551, making a grand total of 47,256 for the nine games at fifty cents' admission.

The batting and fielding averages of those who played in a majority of the nine games, were as follows:

NEW YORK.			BROOKLYN.				
Players.	Games.	Per cent. of Base Hits.	Fielding Average.	Players.	Games.	Per cent. of Base Hits.	Fielding Average.
Ward, ss. O Rourke, l. f. Connor, I b. Gore, c. f. Richardson, 2 b. Tiernan, r. f. Ewing, c. Whitney, 3 b. Crane, p.	9 9 5 9 9 8 9	.389 .333 .278 .263 .250 .229	.947 .978 .700 .875 .923 .857 .919	Collins, 2 b. Pinkney, 3 b. Foutz, 1 b Burns, r. f Smith, ss Terry, p Corkhill, cf O'Brien, lf Visner, c	9998589	.154 .129	.943 .889 .800 .800 1.000

O'Day played in three games; Keefein 2; and Brown and Welch in but one game each. Caruthers played in four games; Clark in 4; Bushong in 3; and Hughes, Lovett and Davis in but one each. Keefe's batting average was .500: Welch's .333; Slattery's .187: Brown's .600, and O'Day's .143. Caruthers' batting average was .250; Clark's .417; Hughes .333, and the other three notl.ing. Clark's fielding average was .913.

New York's batting average was .301 and Brooklyn's .216. The former's club fielding average was .914, and the latter's .905.

The series of 1889 shows the appended record of receipts:

Where Played.	When Played.	Receipts.
New York City	Tuesday, Oct. 16. Wednesday, Oct. 17. Thursday, Oct. 18. Friday, Oct. 19. Saturday, Oct. 20. Monday, Oct. 22. Wednesday, Oct. 24. Thursday, Oct. 25. Friday, Oct. 26. Saturday, Oct. 27.	\$\begin{array}{c} 2,876.50 \\ 3,875.50 \\ 3,530.00 \\ 1,562.00 \\ 5,624.50 \\ 1,781.60 \\ 2,024.00 \\ 2,365.00 \\ 411.00 \\ 212.00 \end{array}
Total		\$24,262.10
Total expenses	i to	8,000.00 16,362.10 8,181.05

Of the New York's share of the receipts, \$200 was paid to each of their eighteen players, reducing the club's profits by some \$3,600. The general expense account includes traveling expenses and advertising for both clubs.

The financial exhibit of the series of 1888 and 1887 is given be-

low as a matter of reference.

The following shows the figures for the series between St. Louis

and Detroit in 1887:

RECEIPTS.—St. Louis, \$9,000; Detroit, \$6,750; Pittsburgh, \$2,300; Brooklyn, \$5,800: New York, \$4,100; Philadelphia, \$8,000; Washington, \$800; Boston, \$3,100; Baltimore, \$2,000; Chicago, \$200; total \$42,000. The expense of the trip was \$18,000, leaving a balance of \$24,000. This was divided evenly, so that St. Louis received \$12,000 and Detroit \$12,000.

SERIES OF 1886.

In 1886, as both clubs were again successful in winning their respective pennants, they again came together in October of that year for the worln's championship, and this time the St. Louis Club bore off the honors. By this time too, the world's series of games had become established as the closing series of each season's campaign, and they were more largely attended each season. The record of the series of this year follows:

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Cities.	Pitchers.	Innings.	Score.
" 19 " 20	St. Louis vs. Chicago Chicago vs. St. Louis St. Louis vs. Chicago	Chicago Chicago St. Louis St. Louis	Clarkson Foutz Caruthers McCormick Clarkson Caruthers Foutz Clarkson Hudson Ryan Caruthers Clarkson	10	6-0 2-0 1-4 8-5 0-3 4-3

Ten innings.

Total runs for St. Louis, 38; for Chicago, 29.

It will be seen that pitchers Clarkson and Caruthers shared the pitching honors in the decisive series, each winning and losing a game.

SERIES OF 1887.

In 1887 the world's series had become so important in public estimation, and the demand to witness the games so great that the two champion clubs of that year—the Detroit and St. Louis—decided to play an extended series of fifteen games, and of these the Detroit Club won eleven, the St. Louis winning but two out of the first nine games, Caruthers winning all the St. Louis games. Foutz pitching in four of the defeats, and King in three. The record of the series is as follows:

Dat	e.	Conte	sting	Clubs.	Cities.	Pitchers.	In'gs.	Score
Oct.	10	St. Lou	is vs.	Detroit	St. Louis	CaruthersGetzein		6-1
66	11	Detroit	vs. S	t. Louis		Conway Foutz		5-3
6.6	12	66	66	6.6		GetzeinCaruthers		2-1
6.6	13	66	6.6	66	Pittsburg	Baldwin King		8-0
5.6	14	St. Lou	is vs.	Detroit	Brooklyn .	Caruthers Conway		5-2
66	15					GetzeinFoutz		
6.6	17		6.6	66		Baldwin Caruthers		
6.6	18	66			Boston	Baldwin Caruthers		9-2
6.6	19	66	66	66		Conway King		4-2
66	21	St. Lou	is vs.	Detroit	Washington.	Caruthers Getzein		11-4
44						Baldwin Foutz		
66	22	66	4.6	6.6		Baldwin Foutz		
66	24			66		Baldwin Caruthers		
46	25	66	6.0	44		Getzein King		
64	26	St. Lou	is vs.	Detroit	St. Louis	Caruthers Baldwin		9-2

This series of contests and the patronage extended fully established the world's series as a regular closing campaign for the United States championship, and now the world's series is regarded not only as the most interesting portion of the annual campaign, but as an additional incentive to the clubs of the League and the Association to strive for their respective championship honors.

SERIES OF 1888.

In 1888, as St. Louis again won the Association pennant, they had new opponents to face in the team of the League champions of New York, and the St. Louis Browns were knocked out with greater ease by the Giants than they had been by the great batting team of Detroit in 1887. This time the Browns were deprived of the services of Caruthers, and Chamberlain proved to be a poor substitute that season. The result of the contest was that the Giants led their opponents in the first six games by five games to one, and having virtually won the honors then, they almost allowed the remaining games to go by default, Keefe and Ward not playing after the sixth game. The record is as follows:

Da	te.	Contesting Clubs.				С	lities.	Pitchers.	Innings.	Score.
66	17 18 19 20 23 24 25	St. N. St. St.	Louis York " " Louis York Louis	vs. N. vs. St. vs. N. vs. N. vs. St. vs. N.	York Louis " York Louis York	New Broo New Phila St. L St. L St. L	York Yorkklyn Yorkdelphia ouisouis	Keefe King Chamberlain We ch Keefe King Crane Chamberlain Keefe King Welch Chamberlain King Crane King Chamberlain King George		4-2 6-3 6-4 12-5 7-5 11-3
**	27		"	66	66	St. L	ouis	Chamberlain, Tit-		18-7

Total Runs-New York, 64; St. Louis, 60.

Pitchers' Victories-Keefe, 4; Welch, 1; King, 2; Chamberlain, 2;

Crane, 1.
Pitchers' defeats—Keefe, 0; Welch, 1; Crane, 1; Titcomb, 1; King, 3; Chamberlain, 3.

Keefe bore off the pitching honors, he not pitching in a single defeat.

Keefe bore off the pitching honors, he not pitching in a single defeat.

THE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD FOR 1800.

The following exhaustive record of the field work accomplished by the eight competing teams in the National League championship for 1890 presents a very interesting array of figures, covering every point of play in the pennant race of the past season. The first table gives the figures of the victories and defeats scored by each club with every other club, and the total of such games played, with the percentage of victories, as also the number of drawn games played by each club.

RECORD OF 1890.

				,				
	Brooklyn	Chicago,	Phila- delphia.	Cincin- nati.	Boston.	New York.	Cleveland	Pitts- burgb.
Victorics	86 43 129	83 53 136	78 53 131	77 55 133	76 57 133	63 68 131	44 88 132	23 113 137
Per cent. of victories.		610	.595	.586	.571	.481	333	168
Drawn games	0	2	1	2	2	1 9	4	(2

With a view of comparing the same records of 1889 with those of 1890, we give below those of 1889.

RECORD OF 1889.

				-				
	*Brook- lyn	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	*Cincin- nati.	Boston.	New York.	Cleveland	Pitts- burgh.
Victories. Defeats Games played Per cent, of victories. Drawn games.	93 44 137 .679 4	67 65 132 .508	63 64 127 .496 3	76 63 139 .547 2	83 45 128 648 5	83 43 126 .659 4	61 72 133 459 3	$\begin{bmatrix} 61 \\ 71 \\ 132 \\ .462 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

In comparing the percentage of victories of the League clubs for 1890, with those of 1889, we find that New York's team of 1890 fell far behind the record of the team of 1889 the difference being .659 to but .481 for 1890. On the other hand, the Philadelphia team of 1890 led the percentage figures of the team of

1889 by .505 to .406, nearly a hundred points better. Chicago did better even than this, as the club's 1890 team led that of 1889, by .610 to .508. Boston of 1890 fell off by .571 in 1890 to .648 in 1889; as did Cleveland from .459 in 1889 to .333 in 1890. But the worst fall of all was that made by Pittsburgh from .462 in 1889 to .168 in 1890, the Pittsburgh winning the leather medal for having reached the lowest point in percentage of victories known in League annals. Just think of 114 defeats, these figures even exceeding the previously unequaled record in defeats of the Louisville club of 1889-111 defeats.

Brooklyn's first record of percentage of victories in the National League did not equal that which gave them the American Association championship in 1889, by twelve points, the figures being .667 for 1890 to .679 for 1889. On the other hand Cincinnati bettered its team record in the League over that of the Association in 1889 by .586 in 1890, to .547 in 1889. There were fewer

drawn games in 1890 than in 1886 by 8 to 13.

The record of the series of games played by each club, showing the series won, lost, tied, and unfinished by each, together with the figures of the majority of games won by each club in the unfinished series, is as follows:

	Brooklyn	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	Cincin- nati.	Boston.	New York.	Cleveland	Pitts- burgh.
Series won	4	5	3	4	5	2	1	0
Series lost	0	1	2	2	2	4	6	7
Series tied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feries unfinished	3	1	2	1	0	1	0	0
Majority of games won								
in unfinished series.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Chicago leads the Brooklyn in having a credit of most series won; but Brooklyn, though not winning as many series took the lead by not being charged with the loss of a series as Chicago was. Brooklyn had three unfinished series, and in each of them their team won the majority of series, viz.: 10 to 8 with New York; 10 to 8 with Philadelphia and 9 to 7 with Cincinnati. Boston stands next to Chicago in winning the most series; but they lost two series to Chicago's one. Cinci nati won as many series as Brooklyn, but they lost two series, and had a minority of victories in their unfinished series. There was not a tied score of series in the record. Cleveland saved itself by winning the series with Pittsburgh, the latter club's team losing every series of games.

The table showing the games won and lost by each club in each

series of games is as follows:

								Service and service and	
	Brooklyn	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	Cincin- nati.	Boston.	New York.	Cleveland	Pitts- burgh.	Games won to games l'st
Brooklyn Chicago Philadelphia Cincinnati Boston New York Cleveland, Pittsburgh	9-11 8-10 7-9 6-11 8-10 3-17 2-18	8-12 8-11 6-13 7-13	11-9 6-11 5-14	9-7 12-8 9-11 11-8 6-14 4-13 4-16		10-8 13-6 11-6 14-6 11-8 6-12 3-17	17-3 13-7 14-5 13-4 13-7 12-6	18-2 17-3 17-2 16-4 16-3 17-3 12-6	86-43 83-53 78-53 77-55 76-57 63-68 45-88 23-114

The record showing the victories won abroad and at home, as also the games lost abroad and at home, presents an interesting table, as it shows which club is the strongest in playing games on its opponents' grounds. There is always an advantage in playing the club games on the home grounds, and the contrary in playing them abroad.

	Brooklyn	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	Cincin- nati.	Boston.	New York.	Cleveland	Pitts- burgh.
Victories abroad Victories at home	28 58	35 48	28 50	29 48	34 42	26 37	16 28	9 14
Totals	86	83	78	77	76	53	44	23
Defeats abroad Defeats at home	27 16	29 24	31 22	32 23	34 23	40 27	49 39	91 23
Totals	43	53	53	55	57	67	88	113

The Boston Club was the most successful in winning games abroad, Chicago being second in that respect, and New York third.

Brooklyn excelled only in victories at home.

The record of victories and defeats marked by single and double figure scores, is valuable as showing the advance in the batting as against the pitching. An increase in double figure scores shows that the batting has gained ground against the pitching work in the box. In 1888 there were but 97 games in the League championship record marked by the double figure scores to 433 which were marked by single figures. In 1889 the double figure record had increased to 160, and the single figures had been reduced to 348. The record of 1890 shows 137 double figure games against 394 single figure games. The records in question are as follows:

SINGLE FIGURE VICTORIES.	Brcoklyn	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	Cincin- nati.	Boston.	New York.	Cleveland	Pitts- burgh.	Totals.
Brooklyn Chicago Philadelphia Cincinnati Boston New York Cleveland Pittsburgh	5 6 3 8 3 2	9 10 7 7 6 4 3	6 5 10 7 6 5 0	7 9 7 10 4 4 4	8 10 8 7 7 7 3	7 11 11 11 7 5	11 9 11 10 10 11	9 11 8 10 9 10 7	57 59 60 61 53 52 35 17
Double Figure Victories.	Brooklyn	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	Cincin- nati.	Boston.	New York.	Cleveland	Pitts- burgh.	Totals.
Brooklyn Chicago Philadelphia Cincinnati Boston New York Cleveland Pittsburgh	5 3 1 3 0 0	2 0 1 1 0 3 0	4 3 1 4 0 0 2	2 3 2 1 2 0 0	3 1 1 1 1 0 0	3 2 0 3 4 	6 4 3 3 3 1	9 6 9 6 7 7 5	29 24 18 16 23 11 9 6
SINGLE FIGURE DEFEATS	Brooklyn	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	Cincin- nati.	Boston.	New York.	Cleveland	Pitts- burgh.	Totals.
Brooklyn Chicago Philadelphia Cincinnati Boston New York Cleveland Pittsburgh	9 6 7 8 7 11 9	4 5 9 10 11 9 11	5 10 7 8 11 11 8	6 7 10 7 11 10 10	3 7 7 10 7 10 9	8 6 6 4 7 11 10	3 4 5 4 7 5 6	2 3 0 4 3 1 4	31 46 39 45 50 53 66 63
Philadelphia Cincinnati., Boston New York	2	3 1 2	0 2 1	1 1 1 3	3 1 4 1	0 0 0 0 2 1	-stitte	0 12 0 7 2 14 0 10 0 7 2 15 2 22	53 53 55 57 68

A summary of the above four tables shows the appended result:

	Single figure victories	Single figure defeats.	Total single figure games.	Double figure victories.	Double figure defeats.	Total double figure games.	Total victories.	Total defeats.	Total games played.
Brooklyn	57	31	88	29	12	41	86	43	139
Unicago	59	46	105	21	7	31	83	53	136
Philadelphia	60	39	99	18	14	32	78	53	131
Cincinnati	61	45	106	16	10	26	77	55	132
Boston	53	50	103	23	7	30	76	57	133
New York	52	53	105	11	15	26	63	68	131
Cleveland	35	66	101	10	22	32	44	88	132
Pittsburgh	17	64	81	6	50	56	23	113	136

It will be seen that Cincinnati leads in single figure victories, showing the best fielding games, Philadelphia being second and Chicago third. In double figure victories, showing the heaviest batting, Brooklyn leads, with Chicago second and Boston third. In the record of games marked by single figure scores—victories and defeats combined—Cincinnati leads, with Chicago and New York equal for the second and third place. In double figure games Pittsburgh leads—the record of extra innings games played in the League chempionship arena during 1890 as follows:

	Brooklyn	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	Cincin- nati.	Boston.	New York	Cleveland	Pitts- burgh.	Totals.
Extra innings victories	3	4	2	1	6	3	3	0	22
Extra innings defeats	0	1	4	2	5	2	6	2	22
Extra innings drawn	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
	-								
Extra innings games	3	6	6	4	12	6	10	3	50

Boston led in victories, Chicago being second and Brooklyn third. Cleveland lost the most extra innings games, and Boston played the most, Cleveland being next in the latter respect.

played the most, Cleveland being next in the latter respect.

The record of "Chicago" games—viz., games in which the defeated nine did not score a run—is as follows:

	Brooklyn	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	Cincin- nati	Boston.	New York.	Cleveland	Pitts- burgh.	Totals.
Average victories	6 5	6	9	9	13 8	6	2 14	3 8	54 54
Average games	11	12	12	15	21	10	16	11	108

Boston led in "Chicagoing" its opponents, Philadelphia being second, and Cincinnati third. Cleveland sustained the most "Chicago" defeats, and Philadelphia the fewest.

The record of games won and lost by a single run, with the

total of such games played is as follows.

	Brooklyn	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	Cincin- nati.	Boston.	New York.	Cleveland	Pitts- burgh.	Totals.
Games won by one run	14 4	17 9	16 8	10 11	20 17	11 21	9 20	4 11	101 101
Total games	18	26	24	21	37	32	29	15	202

Boston led in victories scored by a single run, Chicago being second and Philadelphia third. New York sustained the most defeats by a single run, Cleveland being second and Boston third. In the totals of such games Boston had the highest figures and Pittsburgh the lowest.

The record showing the highest scores in victories made by each club, and the lowest scores in defeats, not counting "Chi-

cago" games, is as follows:

	Brooklyn	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	Cincin- nati.	Boston.	New York.	Cleveland	Fitts- burgh.
Hig'st score in a vict'y	20-1	18-3	20-7	23-17		18-1	20-9	20-12
Lowest " " "	1-9	1-12	1-9	3-15		2-16	2-17	1-18

The highest score made in a victory was that made by Cincinnati against Pittsburgh, and the lowest score in a defeat was that made by Pittsburgh against New York. The worst defeat sustained, however, was that of Brooklyn against Pittsburgh, marked by a score of 20 to 1. The official record showing the victories and defeats of the campaign and per cent. of victories is as follows:

	Brooklyn	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	Cincin- nati.	Boston.	New York.	Cleveland	Pitts- burgh.	Games won.	Per cent.
Brooklyn		11	10	9	11 11	10 13	17 13	18 17	86 83	.667
Chicago	8	10	8	12	9	11	13	17	78	.595
Cincinnati	7	8	11	9	8	14	13	16	77	.583
Boston	6	8	11	11	_	11	13	16	76	371
New York	8	6	6	6	8	11	12	17	63	.481
Cleveland	3	7	5	4	7	6		12	44	.336
Pittsburgh	2	3	2	4	3	3	6		23	.167

Games lost	43	53	53	55	57	68	88	113	530	

THE LEAGUE CHAMPIONS OF 1890.

The championship pennant of the National League, after having been held by the Chicago club for five seasons; by the Bostons for three: the New York and Providence clubs for two seasons each and the Detroits for one, went into the possession of the Brooklyn club on the occasion of its advent in the League in 1890. In that year the Brooklyn club-which from 1884 to 1889 inclusive, struggled hard to win the American Association pennant—proving successful, "sought for new worlds to conquer," and owing to the peculiar condition of affairs in the National League arena in the year 1800, found its opportunity for adding a new pennant to its trophies. Unluckily for the full fruition of its ambitious hopes, however, it was deprived of the opportunity for capping the climax of its League triumph by winning the world's championship series, that sequel to the regular championship campaign of the season, ending in an unsatisfactory drawn contest. It only remains for the Brooklyn club to win the world's series in 1891 to reach the topmost round of the ladder of base ball fame.

The Brooklyn club completed the eighth year of its history in 1890, and it signalized the event by winning the National League pennant. Out of the eight seasons of championship contests which the Brooklyn club was engaged in from 1883 to 1890 in clusive, they were successful in three. They won the Inter-State Association pennant the first year of their organization; and after entering the American Association arena in 1884, they won the Association pennant in 1889, and during their first year of competition with National League clubs in 1890, they won the League pennant. The record of the eight seasons' campaigns shows the club as holding the following relative positions in the pennant races of the eight years:

Year.			Per c. Vct's		
1883	Inter-State	Associa	tionF	irst.	.611
1884	American .	Associati	on N	inth.	.400
1885	6.6	6.6	F	ifth.	.473
1886	6.6	6.6	T	bird.	,552
1887	6.6	66	Si	ixth.	.447
1888	46	6.6	Se	econd.	. 629
1889	4.6	6.6	F	irst.	.679
1890	National I	League	F	irst.	.667

The total number of championship contests played by the club during its eight years of existence each year was 867, of which they won 477 and lost 390. The record in full is as follows:

Year.	Victories.	Defeats.	Games Played.	Per c. Vict's.
1883	64	28	92	.611
1884	20	47	67	.300
1885		69	122	.434
1886		61	138	.558
1887		74	134	.448
1888		52	140	.629
1889		44	137	.679
1890	86	43	129	.667

The appended table gives a full and complete analysis of the field work done by the Brooklyn club's team of 1890, which ended with their winning the National League pennant for that year. The record of the victories and defeats scored in championship

games during the six years the club was a member of the Ameri-

can Association, was as follows:

	St. Louis.	Cincin- nati.	Louisville	Balti- more.	Athletic.	Metro- politan.	Pitts- burgh.	Columbus	Kansas City.	Cleveland	Total.
Victories Defeats	35 69	56 50	69 49	61 47	60 45	28 34		14 15	27 13	29 10	397 351 ·
Games Played	104	106	118	108	105	62	47	29	40	39	748

BROOKLYN'S RECORD FOR 1890.

	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	Cincin- nati.	Boston.	New York.	Cleveland	Pitts- burgh.	Total.
Victories	11	10	9	11	10	17	18	86
Defeats	9	8	7	6	8	3	2	43
Games played	20	18	16	_17	18	20	20	129
Per cent. of victories.	.550	.556	.563	.647	.556	.850	.902	.667
Series won	1	0	0	1		1	- 1	4
Series unfinished	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
Chicago victories	2	1	1	0	0 1 1 2 7 8 3	1	0	6
Chicago defeats	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	5
Single figure victories.	9	6	7	8 3	7	11	9	57
Single figure defeats	9 4 2 5 5	5	6	3	8	3	2	31
Double figure vict's	2	4	2	3	3	6	9	29
Double figure defeats.	5	3	1	3	0	0	0	12
Victories abroad	5	3 7	3	4 7	4 6 4 4 0	7	2	28
Victories at home	6 5	7	6		6	10	16	58
Defeats abroad	5	7	4 3	4	4	3	0	27
Defeats at home	1	1	3	2	4	0	2	16
Extra inning games	1	0	_ 0	2	0	0	0	. 3
Victories by one run	1	1	0	4		2	5	14
Defeats by one run	1	2	0	- 1	0	0	0	4
Highest score in vic'y.	10-3	17-7	19-4	14-5	20-7	15-5	20-1	20-1

BROOKLYN'S RECORD - Continued.

	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	Cincin- nati.	Boston.	New York.	Cleveland	Pitts- burgh	Total.
Lowest score in vic'y	4-0	4-3	3-0	5-2	4-2	2-0	3-2	2-0
Highest score in def't	7-11	6-13	11-20	9-15	4-6	5-7	5-7	11-20
Lowest score in def't	0-1	1-4	0-3	0-3	0-3	2-4	4-6	0-1
	114	114	100	106	106	146	187	873
Total runs scored	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
	106	102	83	97	73	70	91	622
	156	172	128	157	139	197	194	1143
Base hits	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
	160	84	149	158	137	144	161	1113
	.234	.274	. 235	.268	. 254	.284	.282	.279
Batting average	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
	. 233	. 289	. 266	.263	.222	. 210	.230	,206
	.843	.840	.862	.838	.867	.863	.865	.946
Fielding average	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
	.857	. 810	.844	.834	.840	.816	. 874	.901

The pitching record of the club for 1890 in the championship contests shows Lovett in the lead in percentage of victories pitched in, Caruthers being second and Foutz third. The latter, however, only pitched in a few games; Terry being third, taking into consideration the large number of games he pitched in, in comparison to Foutz. Hughes was last on the list. The record in full showing how the pitchers stood with each club, is as follows:

•	Oly is a	Cincago.	Phila-	delphia.	Cincin-	nati.	1000	poston.	New	York.		Отеленани	Pitts-	burgh.		Totals.		Per cent.
	w.	L,	w.	L.	w.	L.	w.	L.	w.	L.	w.	L.	w.	L.	w.	L.	P.	
Lovett	7	3	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	7	1	5	0	32	12	44	.727
Caruth 's	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	2		2	6	2	6	0	22	11	33	.667
Foutz	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	.667
Terry	2	4	4	0	3	3	4	2	4	5	4	0	5	1	26	15	41	.634
Hughes	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	8	.500
Totals	11	9	10	- 8	9	7	11	6	10	8	17	3	18	2	86	43	129	

It will be seen that Lovett was more successful against the Chicago club than any other pitcher; while Caruthers found the Pittsburgh team his easiest victim, as did Terry and Foutz. Hughes did the best against the Boston team, Terry could do but little against the New York and Chicago batsmen.

The team which took part in the championship games of 1890 included Lovett, Caruthers, Terry and Hughes as the regular pitchers; Daly, Bushong, Reynolds, Stallings and Clark as catch-

ers; Foutz, Collins and Pinkney on the bases; Smith shortstop, and O'Brien, Corkhill, Burns and Donovan in the outfield; Foutz, too,

acted as change pitcher in a few games.

The team which won the Association pennant in 1889 included Terry, Caruthers, Hughes, Lovett and Carsey as pitchers; Bushong, Clark, Visner, Reynolds and Newman as catchers; Foutz, Collins and Pinkney on the bases; Smith shortstop, and O'Brien, Corkhill and Burns in the outfield.

THE LEAGUE TEAMS OF 1890.

The following tables present a very interesting array of figures, showing the batting, fielding and base running statistics of the eight National League teams who took part in not less than fifteen championship games during 1890. Each table gives the figures of the teams of each individual club, the order the names are given on each table, being that of the relative position in percentage of base hits. The clubs are given in the order of their position in the pennant race of 1890.

THE BROOKLYN CLUB.

-			 		TOWNS NAMED		-	
	PLAYERS.		Positions.	Games played.	Per cent. of base hits.	Sacrifice hits.	Stolen bases.	Fielding Percentage.
O'Brien			L. F.	85	314	20	38	.915
Pinkney			3 B.	126	.309	20	47	.932
Fontz			1 B.	129	.302	36	42	.977
			R. F.	119	.284	38	21	.941
Collins:			2 B.	129	.278	23	85	.944
			P.	99	.278	12	32	.930
Caruthers			 P.	71	.265	17	13	.859
Donovan			C. F.	58	254	13	19	.937
Daly		. 	 C.	82	.243	17	20	.912
Bushong			C.	16	.234	10	2	. 826
Corkhill			C. F.	51	.225	12	6	.977
Clark			C.	43	.218	10	10	.713
Lovett			 P.	44	.201	12	6	.771
Smith			 S. S.	129	.191	28	24	.904

It will be seen while only three of the players rate above .300 in percentage of base hits, no less than ten of them rate above .900 in percentage of chances accepted in fielding. In base stealing Collins bore off the palm, Pinckney being second and Foutz third. In sacrifice hitting Burns took the lead, Foutz being second and Smith third. But seven of theplayers played in 70 games and but five in 100 games and over.

THE CHICAGO CLUB.

PLAYERS,	Positions.	Games played.	Per cent. of base hits.	Sacrifice hits.	Stolen bases.	Fielding Percentage.
Luby	P.	30	.342	3	4	.783
Anson	1 B.	139	311	40	29	978
Carroll	L. F.	136	.285	32	34	936
Wilmot	C. F.	139	278	46	76	.937
Burns	3 B.	139	277	39	44	898
O'Brien	F.	27	.275	4	8	.896
Cooney	S. S.	135	.271	20	45	.936
Glenalvin	2 B.	66	.268	49	30	.928
Nagle	C.	38	264	4	4	861
Earl	2 B.	92	.247	19	17	.860
Foster	F.	27	.247	9	18	.986
Hutchinson	P.	68	. 203	13	6	.830
Kittredge	C.	96	.201	13	7	.885
Andrews	R. F.	53	. 188	11	11	.900
Stein	P	1	.152	3	1	777

But two of the Chicago team have a batting percentage of .300 and over, while seven have a fielding per centage of .900 and over. In base stealing Wilmot leads, with Cooney second and Burns third. In one base batting Glenalvin, Wilmot and Anson took the lead,

THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB.

PLAYERS.	Positions.	Games played.	Per cent. of base hits.	Sacrifice hits.	Stolen bases.	Fielding Percentage.
Hamilton	L. F.	123	.324	29	102	882
Clements	C.	97	.315	32	10	.892
Thompson	R. F.	132	.313	49	25	938
Smith	P.	24	.281	5	9	.757
Decker	C.	95	.278	12	20	.813
Myer	2 B.	117	.277	39	44	878
Schriver	C.	57	.273	21	9	.864
Burke	F.	132	. 267	28	63	.917
Sunday	C. F.	116	.265	29	96	.908
McCauley	1 B.	112	244	28	8	.973
Gray	F.	32	.242	14	4	
Mayer	3 B.	117	241	28	20	.878
Allen	S S.	133	. 225	28	13	.924
Gleason	F.	58	209	21	10	.867
Vickery	P.	43	.107	13	12	.666

Only three of the Philadelphia team have a batting percentage of .300 and over, while five exceeded .900 in fielding percentage.

In base stealing Hamilton took a decided lead, Sunday being a good second, and Burke third, the three aggregating a total of 261 stolen bases, averaging 83 each. The best sactrifice hitters were Thompson, Meyer and Clements. Nine of the team played in 70 games and over, and seven in 100 games and over.

THE CINCINNATI CLUB.

PLAYERS.	Positions.	Games.	Per cent. of Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Fielding Percentage.
Knight	L. F.	127	.312	41	17	.925
Reilly		133	.300	33	29	.977
Marr	3 B.	130	.299	33	44	930
Mullane	P.	81	.276	29	19	941
Holliday	C. F.	131	.270	42	50	.948
Beard	S. S.	122	.268	49	30	.895
McPhee	2 B.	132	.255	19	55	942
Latham	3 B.	41	.250	13	17	.853
Harrington	C.	65	.246	15	4	.887
Nicol	R. F.	50	.209	10	24	926
Rhines	P.	45	.188	5	2	.869
Baldwin	C.	21	.153	7	2	814
Duryea	P.	32	,151	5	9	.707
Keenan	C.	54	.138	13	5	.892
Vian	P.	24	.137	5	2	863
Foreman	P.	22	.133	5	3	.734
						and the same of th

But two of the Cincinnati team had a batting percentage of .300 and over, while seven reached a fielding percentage of .900 and over. In base stealing McPhee held the lead, Halliday being second, and Marr third. The best sacrifice hitters were Beard, Halliday and Knight. Seven players took part in 70 games and over, and six in 100 games and over.

THE BOSTON CLUB.

Playerš.	Positions.	Games Played.	Per cent. of Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Fielding Percentage.
Tucker Brodie Brodie Sullivan Lowe. Ganzel Donavan Long. Clarkson. Nichols. Hines McGarr Getzein Smith.*	1 B. R. F. L. F. S. S. C. C. F. S. S. P. C. F. 3 B. P. C. F. 2 B. C.	132 132 121 52 38 58 101 41 47 100 121 41 134 47	. 295 . 295 . 285 . 280 . 269 . 254 . 250 . 248 . 247 . 237 . 236 . 231 . 229 . 227	27 39 31 10 14 13 17 8 7 21 27 7 38 15	43 29 33 15 1 19 49 2 2 14 39 4 39 4	.979 .953 .951 .971 .929 .897 .760 .717 .979 .933 .768 .917
Bennett	 C.	85	213	21	6	.944

Not a player on the Boston team reached a batting percentage of .300, while no less than ten had a fielding percentage of .900 and over. In base stealing Long took the lead, with Tucker second, and McGarr third. In sacrifice hitting Smith was best, Brodie being second and Sullivan third. Only eight players took part in 70 games and over, and there were seven who played in 100 games and over.

THE NEW YORK CLUB.

	DOD.					
Players.	Positions.	Games Played.	Per cent. of Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Fielding Percentage.
Glasscock	S. S.	124	. 336	33	54	.909
Burkett	P.	101	309	24	14	.824
Tiernan	C.	133	.303	20	56	895
Esterbrook	1 B.	45	.289	14	12	.984
Whistler	1 B.	45	.288	12	8	982
Rusie	F.	73	.278	11	6	.764
Buckley	C.	70	.255	19	3	.862
Henry	F.	37	,243	7	12	. 869
Bas ett.	2 B.	100	.239	35	14	.951
Hornung	L.F.	120	238	42	39	.976
Murphy	C.	32	. 235	11	3	.829
Clarke	C.	101	.225	33	44	.9 0
Denny	3 B.	114	.212	25	11	.888
Sharrott	P.	29	. 201	10	6	. 745
Welch	P.	34	.179	7	1	.852
Crane	2 B.	25	.179	3	6	.917
Howe	F.	17	.172	6	3	.886
Sommers	C.	23	.153	3	1	.789

Only three of the New York batsmen reached a batting percentage of .300 and over, while the fielding percentage of seven exceeded .900. In stealing bases Tiernan took the lead, followed by Glasscock and Clarke. In sacrifice hits, Hornung, Bassett and Clarke led. Nine players took part in 70 games and over, and seven in 100 games and over.

THE CLEVELAND CLUB.

PLAYERS.	Positions.	Games Played.	Per cent. of Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen	Fielding Percentage.
Virtue	C. S. S. R. F. C. F.	62 136 64 134 37	.305 .296 .288 .264 .245	11 30 22 35 8	9 23 17 22 4	.982 .903 .859 .946 .831

THF CLEVELAND CLUB-Continued.

Veach	1 B.	70 .244	15		.968
Ardner	2 B.	84 . 223	17	9	.920
Zimmer	C.	125 .214	20	15	. 869
Smalley		136 . 213	46	10	.893
Gilks		130 .213	22	17	.941
Dawse		40 . 207		3	
Delaney		36 189		6	.926
Wadsworth		20 .178		1	711
Sommers		23 .143		Î	.789
Beatin		53 .141		- 2	.817
Viau		24 .137		2	.863
				2	
Young	P.	17 . 143	4	1	1.796

But one of the Cleveland players reached a batting percentage of .300 and over, while seven had a fielding percentage of over .300. In base stealing McKean took the lead, with Davis second and Daily third. In sacrifice hitting Smalley, Davis and McKean led. But seven players took part in 70 games and over, and only five in 100 games and over.

THE PITTSBURGH CLUB.

PLAYERS.	Positions.	Games Played.	Per cent. of base hits.	Sacrifice hits.	Stolen bases.	Fielding percentage.
Decker.	C. F.	95	.278	12	20	.956
Miller	3 B.	138	.273		32	
Burke	R. F.	132	.267	28	63	.917
Berger	C.	104	. 266	18	11	
Sunday	C. F.	116	.265		96	
Veach	1 B.	70	.244		13	
LaRoque	2 B.	111	.242		27	
Osborne	F.	41	.238		0	.827
Hines	1 B.	100	237	21	14	
Kelly	F.	59	.236		10	
Sales	3 B.	51	.228		3	.87
Hecker	1 B.	86	.226		_13	
Roat	3 B.	57	.223			8:
Wilson	C.	83			5 3	8t.
Hemp	F.	21	.213		6	860
Crane	2 B.	25 17	.179		2	.872
Dunlap	2 B. P.	23	.147	6	1	817
Baker	R. F.	37				
Jordan	It. F.	1 31	1.090	4	0	1.349

Not a player of the Pittsburgh team reached a battery percentage of .300, while eight exceeded a fielding percentage of .900. In base stealing Sunday took the lead, Burke being second and Miller third. In sacrifice hitting Miller stood first, with La Roque and Sunday following. Ten players took part in 70 games and over, and six in 100 games and over.

THE LEAGUE'S DRAWN GAMES.

The following is the record of the championship contests which ended with drawn games. There were only eight of them, one of them being declared forfeited.

	Contesting Clubs.	Cities. –	Innings.	Pitchers.	Score
May 5 Aug. 4 Oct. 2 May 3 July 17 Sept. 8	Clevel'd v. N. York. Boston v. N. York. Cincin'ti v. Chicago	Chicago Cleveland Cleveland Cleveland New York New York Chicago	9 9 11 9 11 12	Welch Clarkson Duryea Hutchiason Welch Smith Gleason Young Sowders Beatin Wadsworth Welch Nicholls Sharratt Duryea Seint Rusie Smith	2-2 2-2 2-2 3-3 4-4 6-6 6-6

^{*}Game declared forfeited in favor of Boston.

The most noteworthy contest was the twelve innings game played at Chicago in September.

THE MONTHLY RECORD.

The record showing the games won and lost each month in the National League championship arena during 1890, is as follows:

	Ap	April. Ma		May. June		10.	July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Totals.		s.
	w.	L.	w.	L.	w.	L.	w.	L.	w.	L.	w.	L.	w.	L.	w.	L.	P.
Brooklyn	4	3	14	9	16	9	19	8	18	7	13	7	2	0	86	43	129
Chicago	5	3	9	11	13	11	15	13	18	9	21	6	2	0	83	53	136
Philadelp'a.	4	3	16	8	14	11	21	6	10	14	12	9	1	2	78	53	131
Cincinnati	4	4	14	8	19		12	15	15	8	11	13	2	1	77	55	132
Boston		4	10	13	17	8	21	7	16	8	6	15	1	2		57	133
New York	3	6	13	10	9	16	11	17	13	11	14	6	0	2	63	68	131
Cleveland	3	5	7	12	7	18	6	23	8	15	11	13	2	1	44	87	131
Pittsburgh	4	4	5	17	4	20	5	21	1	27	4	23	0	2	23	113	136
	-																
Totals	32	32	88	88	99	99	110	110	99	99	92	92	10	10	530	530	

This is one of the most interesting tables of the statistics of the League campaign, showing as it does the ups and downs of each club in the pennant race during seven monthly periods of the championship season. It will be seen that the Brooklyn club stands alone in not losing more games than they won during any month's play. The Chicago club lost more games than they won during May, but in that month only. The Philadelphia lost more than they won, during August and October, and the Cincinnati, during July and September. The Boston failed to win as many games as they lost, during May, September and October; and the New Yorks during April, June, July and October; while the

Clevelands lost more than they won during every month except October, and the Pittsburghs during every month except April,

and then they stood at four games won to four lost.

The Chicago and Philadelphia teams tied each other in scoring the most victories in a single month; Chicago winning 21 to 6 in September, and Philadelphia the same in July. Boston was next with 21 to 7 in July, and Cincinnati did the best with 19 to 6 in June. Brooklyn's best was 19 to 8 in July, and NeweYork's best 14 to 6 in September, Cleveland had 2 to 1 in October, while the best Pittsburgh did was 4 to 4 in April.

The worst month in the way of defeats was recorded by the Pittsburghs in September, when they lost 23 games and won but 4 Cleveland's worst record was in July, when they lost 23 games and won but 6. New York's worst month was in June when they lost 16 games to 9 victories. Boston's worst was in May, 13 to 10. Cincinnati's worst was in September, 15 to 6. Philadelphia's in August, 14 to 10. Chicago's in May, 11 to 9 and Brooklyn's worst record was in April, when they won 4 games and lost 3. Neither Brooklyn nor Chicago lost a game in October, while Pittsburgh did not win one that month. The best three months' record was that of Boston in June, July and August, when they won 54 games and lost but 23. Brooklyn's was next, with 53 to 24 and Chicago third with 54 to 28.

EXTRA INNINGS GAMES.

The record of the extra innings games showing the victories, defeats, and drawn games in the League championship arena marked by extra innings, during 1890 as follows:

	Brooklyn.	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	Cincinnati.	Boston.	New York.	Cleveland.	Pittsburgh	Total Victories.	Drawn.	Total Extra In'i'gsG'ms
Brooklyn		1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	3
Unicago	0		2	0	1	0	0	1	4	1	6
Philadelphia	0	0		0	0	1	0	1	2	0	6
Cincinnati.	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	1	1	4
Boston	0	0	2	0		1	3	0	6	1	12
New York	0	0	0	0	1		2	0	3	1	6
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	1	0		0	3	1	10
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	3
Total defeats	0	1	4	2	5	2	6	2	22	- 6	50

It will be seen that the Boston team led in playing extra innings games. Cleveland being second, while Chicago bore off the palm for third place by having the most victories. In this latter respect Boston was first; Chicago second, and Brooklyn third, the latter team not losing an innings game.

GAMES WON AND LOST BY ONE RUN.

The following table presents the record of the games won and lost by a single run in the League championship arena during 1890.

	Brooklyn	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	Cincin- nati.	Boston.	New York.	Cleve- land.	Pitts- burgh.	Totl Won.
Brooklyn	 1 2	1 2	1 1	0 3 2	4 2 3	1 6 4	2 2 3	5 2 0	14 17 16
Cincinnati Boston New York	0 1	1 3	1 4		1	3	3 5	0 1	10 20
Cleveland	0 0 0	1 0 1	0 0	1 2 0	3 2 2	3 0	4	1 2	11 9 4
Total Lost	4	9	8	11	17	21	20	11	101

Boston took the lead in games won by a single run, Chicago being second and Philadelphia third. No less than 100 games were won and lost by this close margin.

RECORD OF HIGHEST SCORES IN SINGLE GAMES.

The appended table shows the figures of the highest scores made in single games in victories by each club, as also the smallest scores in defeat, in the championship contests of the National League in 1890.

				-					
	Brooklyn	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	Cincin- nati.	Boston.	New York.	Cleve- land.	Pitts- burgh.	Highest.
Brooklyn. Chicago Philadelphia. Cincinnati. Boston New York. Cleveland Pittsburgh	14-1 13-6 20-11 15-9 9-1 8-4 7-5	10-5 9-3 10-5 12-1 12-5 16-4 9-7	17-7 13-3 9-1 14-4 9-3 8-4 12-8	19-4 18-9 14-12 12-4 15-3 8-4 8-6	14-5 15-11 12-6 11-3 16-3 8-4 9-8	20-7 14-7 9-5 12-3 14-6 11-7 16-2	15-5 17-2 15-4 14-3 17-8 18 4	20-1 18-3 20-7 23-17 19-7 18-1 20-9	20-1 18-3 20-7 23-17 19-7 18-1 20-9 20-12
Smallest	1-9	1-12	1-9	3-15	3-11	2-16	2-17	1-18	

The worst defeat of the season in the League arena was that given the Pittsburgh team by the Brooklyns on August 1st, score 20 to 1.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE LEAGUE CAMPAIGNS FROM 1876 TO 1890.

The following record presents the scores of the total victories won by every League club each year since the National League was organized, the table presenting the figures of thirteen consecutive seasons from 1876 to 1890 inclusive:

	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Chicago	52	18	30	44	67	56	55	59	62	87	90	71	77	63	83
Boston	39	31	41	49	40	38	45	63	73	46	56	61	70	83	76
Provid'ce			38	55	52	47	52	58	84	53					
Detroit						41	42	40	28	41	87	79	68		
Buffalo	1000			44	24	45	45	52	64	38	56				44
Cleveland				24	47	36	42	55	35					61	63
New York				24		50	- 44	46	62	85	75	68	84	83	78
Phila'lpia					••••			1	39	56	71	75	69	63	
	.;;.	19			•••			_		38					77
St. Louis.	45			38							43				
Cincin'ati	9		37		21										
Troy				19	41	39	35								
Worcest'r					40	32	18			• • • •					
Wash 'ton											26	46	48	41	
Indi'aplis			24									37	59	59	
Hartford.	47	24													
Louisv'le	30	28													
Pittsb'gh.												55	66	61	23
Athletic.	14														
Mutual	21							1							
Syracuse.				15											
Mil'aukee			15												
Kansas C.			10									29	1		
Brooklyn															86
DIOORIYII										• • • • •					00
Totals	0==	100	100	000	000	004	004	000	445	444	140	201	W 17	710	F00
Totals	257	120	189	288	532	334	334	390	441	444	448	521	541	518	530

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

FROM 1876 to 1889.

The following summary of the League championship campaign from 1876 to 1889 inclusive, presents interesting figures for references.

1876. cent. Won. .788 Louisville .691 Mutual .703 Athletic .557 Cincinnati Chicago ... 52 14 . 455 47 21 21 35 375 Hartford St. Louis..... 14 .237 45 19 45 31 .135

1877.

10//											
Boston	19	29 .396									
Louisville	18	3ĕ .375 53 .268									
Hartford 24 24 .500 Cincinnati		33 .200									
1878.											
Boston	30	30 .500									
Cincinnati 37 23 .617 Indianapolis.		36 .400									
Providence	15	45 .250									
1879,											
Providence 55 23 .705 Cincinnati	38	36 .514									
Boston 49 29 .628 Cleveland	24	53 .312									
Chicago 44 32 .579 Troy Buffalo 44 32 .579 Syracuse		56 .253 27 .357									
Bullato 41 02 total Sylabase		21 1.001									
1880.											
Chicago		43 .482									
Providence 52 32 .619 Boston Cleveland 47 37 .559 Buffalo		44 .474 58 .293									
Troy 41 42 494 Cincinnati	21	59 .263									
1881.											
Chicago 56 28 .667 Troy	39	45 .464									
Providence		45 .458									
Buffalo 45 38 .542 Cleveland	36	48 .429									
Detroit	32	50 .390									
1882.											
Chicago		40 .512									
Providence 52 32 .619 Detroit		41 .506 48 .422									
Buffalo 45 39 .536 Troy Boston 45 39 .536 Worcester		66 .214									
Doston		1 44 11									
1883.											
Boston		45 .536 60 .479									
Chicago		58 .408									
Cleveland		81 .173									
1884.											
Providence	62	50 .554									
Boston	39	73 .348									
Buffalo 64 47 .577 C eveland	35	77 .313 84 .250									
Chicago 62 50 .554 Detroit		1 04 . 200									
1885.											
Chicago 87 25 .776 Roston		66 .410									
New York 85 27 .758 Detroit		67 .379 74 .339									
Philadelphia		72 .333									
Providence 53 57 .481 St. Louis											

т886.

	1000	
Chicago 90	34 .725 Boston 56	61 .478
Detroit 87	36 .707 St. Louis	79 .352
New York 75	44 .630 Kansas City 30	91 .247
Philadelphia 71	43 .622 Washington 28	92 .233
	1887.	
	•	
Detroit 79	45 .637 Boston 61	60 .504
Philadelphia 75	48 .610 Pittsburgh 55	69 .444
Chicago 71	50 .587 Washington	76 .377
New York 68	55 .553 Indianapolis 37	89 . 294
	000	
	1888.	
New York 84	47 .641 Detroit 68	63 .519
Chicago 77	58 .578 Pittsburgh 66	68 .493
Philadelphia 69	61 .531 Indianapolis 50	85 .370
Boston 70	64 .522 Washington 48	86 .358
Name of the Control o	-00-	
	1889.	
New York 83	43 .659 Pittsburgh 61	71 .462
Boston 83	45 .648 Cleveland 61	72 .459
Chicago 67	65 .508 Indianapolis 59	75 .440
Philadelphia 63	64 .496 Washington 41	83 .331
	_	
	1890.	
Brooklyn 86	43 .667 Boston	57 .571
Chicago 83	53 .610 New York	68 .481
Philadelphia 78	53 .595 Cleveland 44	88 .333
Cincinnati	55 .586 Pittsburgh 23	114 .168

THE CHAMPIONSHIP TEAMS.

FROM 1871 TO 1890.

The champion ship teams from 1871, when the first official code of rules was established to govern the professional championship contests each season, comprised the following list of players:

1871, Athletic—McBride, pitcher; Malone. catcher; Fisler, Reach and Meyerle, on the bases; Radcliff, short stop; Cuthbert,

Sensenderfer and Heubel, in the outfield.

1872, Boston—A. G. Spalding. pitcher; C. A. McVey, catcher; Chas. Gould, Ross Barnes and Harry Schafer on the bases; Geo. Wright, short stop; Andy Leonard, Harry Wright and Fraley Rogers in the outfield.

1873. Boston—A. G. Spalding, pitcher; Jas. White, catcher; James O'Rourke, Barnes and Schafer, on the bases; George Wright, short stop; Leonard, Harry Wright and Manning, in the

outfield.

1874, Boston-A. G. Spalding, pitcher; McVey, catcher; Jas.

White, Barnes and Schafer, on the bases; Geo. Wright, short stop;

Leonard, Hall and Jas. O'Rourke in the outfield.

1875, Boston—A. G. Spalding, pitcher; James White, catcher; Latham, Barnes and Schafer, on the bases; George Wright, short stop; Leonard, James O'Rourke and Manning, in the outfield.

The National League championship series began in 1876, and

the champion nines from that date to 1889 were as follows:

1876, Chicago—A. G. Spalding, pitcher; Jas White, catcher; McVey, Barnes and Anson, on the bases; Peters, short stop; Glenn, Hines and Addy, in the outfield.

1877, Boston—Bond, pitcher; Brown, catcher; Jas. White, Geo. Wright and Morrill, on the bases; Sutton, short stop; Leonard,

Jas. O'Rourke and Schafer, in the outfield.

1878, Boston—Bond, pitcher; Snyder, catcher; Morrill, Burdock and Sutton, on the bases; Geo. Wright, short stop; Leonard, Jas. O'Rourke and Manning, in the outfield.

1879, Providence—Ward, pitcher; Brown, catcher; Start, Mc-Geary and Hague on the bases; Geo. Wright, short stop; York,

Hines and Jas. O'Rourke, in the outfield.

1880, 1881 and 1882, Chicago—Corcoran and Goldsmith, pitchers; Flint, catcher; Anson, Quest and Williamson, on the bases; Burns short stop; Dalrymple, Gore and Kelly, in the outfield.

1883, Boston—Whitney and Buffington, pitchers; Hines and Hackett, catchers; Morrill, Burdock and Sutton on the bases; Wise, short stop; and Hornung, Smith and Radford, in the outfield.

1884, Providence—Radbourne, pitcher; Gilligan and Nava, catchers; Start, Farrell and Denny, on the bases; Irwin, short

stop; and Carroll, Hines and Radford in the outfield.

1885, Chicago—Clarkson and McCormick, pitchers; Flint, catcher; Anson, Pfeffer and Williamson, on the bases; Burns, short stop; and Dalrymple, Gore and Kelly, in the outfield.

1886, Chicago—Clarkson, McCormick and Flynn, pitchers; Kelly and Flint, catchers; Anson, Pfeffer and Burns on the bases; Williamson, short stop, and Dalrymple, Gore, Kelly, Ryan and Sunday, in the outfield.

1887, Detroit—Getzein, Baldwin, Conway, Twitchell and Weidman, pitchers; Bennett, Briody and Ganzel, catchers; Brouthers, Dunlap and White, on the bases; Rowe, short stop;

and Richardson, Dunlap and Thompson, in the outfield.

1838, New York—Keefe, Welch, Titcomb, Crane and George, pitchers; Ewing, Brown and Murphy, catchers; Cannon, D. Richardson and Whitney on the bases; Ward, short stop; and O'Rourke, Gore, Slattery, Foster and Tiernan, in the outfield,

1889, New York-Keefe, Welch, O'Day, Crane and Hatfield,

pitchers; Ewing, Brown and Murphy, catchers; Connor, D. Richardson and Whitney, on the bases; Ward, short stop; and

O'Rourke, Gore, Tiernan and Slattery, in the outfield.

1890, Brooklyn—Lovott, Caruthers, Terry, Foutz and Hughes, pitchers; Daly, Bushong, Clark, Reynolds and Stalings, catchers; Foutz, Collins and Pinkney, on the bases; Geo. Smith, short stop; and Darby O'Brien, Corkhill, Burns and Donovan, in the outfield.

The record showing the managers of the champion teams of

each year from 1871 to 1890, twenty years, is as follows:

CLUB.	Manager.	Year.	CLUB.	Manager.
1872 Boston	Harry Wright Harry Wright Harry Wright Harry Wright A. G. Spalding Harry Wright Harry Wright George Wright	1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889	Chicago	Adrian C. Anson Adrian C. Anson W. H. Watkins James Mutrie James Mutrie

CHAMPION TEAM PLAYERS.

FROM 1871 TO 1889 INCLUSIVE.

A very interesting record for reference is presented for use in the GUIDE this year in the form of the list of players who comprised the champion teams of each year from the time of the old National Professional Association of 1871 to 1875, to that of the National Leagues from 1879 to 1889. The stars indicate those men who are not now to be found in active service as players. It will be noticed that George Wright played in more championship teams than any other player, and he is followed by James O'Rourke, White, Anson and Andy Leonard. The names of the players, the champion club, and the championship years are given below:

PLAYER.	CLUBS.	YEAR.
*G. Wright. {	Boston Providence Boston	1872, '73. '74, '75, '77, '78 1879 1873, '74, '75 '77, '78 1879 1888, '89 1873, '74, '75, '77 1876 1887
J O'Rourke	New York	1879 1888, '89 1873, '74, '75, '77
Anson	Detroit Chicago	1887 1876, '80, '81, 82, '85, '86

PLAYER.	Club.	YEAR.
*Leonard	Boston	1872, '73, '74, '75, '77, '78
(Boston	1872, '73, 74, '75
*Spalding }		1876
Dalrymple		
Gore {	Chicago	1880, '81, '82, '85, '86
. 0016	New York	1888, '89
Kelly	Chicago	1880, '81, '82, '85, '86
*Barnes { · · · · · · · · ·		1872, '73, '74, '75
(Chicago	
Flint	Chicago	1880, '81, '82, '85, '86
Burns	Chicago	
*Schafer	Boston	1872, '73, '74, '75, '77
	Chicago	
	Providence	
Morrill		
Sutton	Boston	1877, '78, '83
Corcoran		
		1880, '81, '82
Quest		1880, '81, '82
	Boston	
(1876
J. Manning		
H. Wright		1872, '73
*Bond		
*McCormick		1885. '86
Burdock		
Pfeffer		
*Start		
Ewing	New York	1888, '89
Brown		
Keefe		
Welch		
Ward		
Tiernan		
Connor		
Richardson		1888, '89 1888, '89
Slattery		1888, '89
Murphy		
Hatfield		
)	Boston	
*Lew Brown.	Providence	
Radford. }	Boston	1883
)		
Daly		
Bushong		
Clark		1890
Reynolds		
Stallings		
Lovett		
Terry		
Foutz.		

PLAYER.	CLUB	YEAR.				
Hughes Collins. Pinkney. George Smith. Darby O'Brien. Corkhill. Burns. Donoyan.	Brooklyn Brooklyn Brooklyn Brooklyn Brooklyn Brooklyn	1890 1890 1890. 1890. 1890 1890				

The following players played one season in a champion club: *McBride, *Malone, *Fisher, *Reach, *Meyerle, *Radcliff, *Cuthbert, *Sensenderfer and *Heubel, Athletics, 1871; Charles Gould and *Fraley Rogers, Boston, 1872; *Hall, Boston, 1874; *Latham, Boston, 1875; *Peters, Glenn, *Addy, Chicago, 1876; Snyder, Boston, 1878; Ward, *McGeary, *Hague, *York, Providence, 1879; Whitney, Buffington, M. Hines, M. Hackett, Hornung, Wise and Smith, Boston, 1883; Radbourne, Gilligan, *Nava, Farrell, Denny, Irwin and Carroll, Providence, 1884; Flynn, Ryan and Sunday, Chicago, 1886; Getzein, Baldwin, Conway, Twitchell, Weidman, Bennett, Briody, Ganzel, Brouthers, Dunlap, Rowe, Richardson and Thompson, Detroit, 1887; Tit comb, George, Foster, 1888; Crane, O'Day, 1889. (Those whose names are marked by a * are off the field.)

THE FIFTEEN YEARS RECORD.

The records made by the pennant winners of the National League since its organization, in 1876, will be found of interest at this time. They are as follows:

Year	CLUB.		Won.	Per Cent.	CLUB.	Year	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1877 1878	Boston		$ \begin{array}{c c} 31 & 17 \\ 41 & 19 \end{array} $.648	Providence Chicago	1885 1886	87 90	25 34	.776 .725
1880 1881	Chicago		$67 17 \\ 56 28$.798 .667	Detroit New York New York	1888 1889	84 83	47 43	.641
1882 1883	Chicago Boston		55 29 63 35	.655	Brooklyn	1890	86	43	. 667

A summary of the above shows the Chicago Club has wen the championship six times, the Boston Club three times, the New York and Providence clubs twice each, and Detroit and Brooklyn once each.

The Chicago Club has the best record of a single season—90 victories and 34 defeats—and the highest percentage of victories, .798. The only clubs which have played in every single season are the Boston and Chicago clubs.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE VS. THE PLAYERS' LEAGUE—THEAMERI-CAN ASSOCIATION AND THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

A comparison of the most important figures of the championship campaigns of the National League; the Players' League; the American Association, and the Western Association for 1890 presents a very interesting series of statistical records. We give the tables in question in their regular order:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Brooklyn	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	Cincin- nati.	Boston.	New York.	Cleve- land.	Pitts- burgh.
Victories	86	83	78		76	63	44	23
Defeats	43	53	53	55	57	68	88	114
Games played	129	136	131	133	133	131	132	137
Per cent. of victories	.667	.610	.595	.586	.571	.481	.333	.168
Series won	4	5	3	4	5	2	1	0
Series lost	0	1	2	2	2	4	6	7

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

	Boston.	Brook- lyn.	New York.	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	Pitts- burgh.	Cleve- land.	Buffalo.
Viciories	81	76	74	75	68	60	55	36
Defeats	48	56	57	62	63	68	75	96
Games played	129	132			131	128	130	132
Per cent. of victories	.628	.576	.565	.547	.519	.469	.423	.273
Series won	6	4	3	3	2	2	0	0
Series lost	0	1	2	1	2	4	4	6

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Louis- ville.	Colum- bus.	St. Louis.	Toledo.	Roches- ter.	Syracuse.	Athletics.	Balti- more.
Victories	88	79	77	68	63	55	55	41
Defeats	44	55	58	64	63	72	78	91
Games played	132	134	135	132		127	132	132
Per cent. of victories	.667	.590	.570	.515	.500	.433	,400	.311
Series won	5	4	4	3	2	1	1	0
Series lost	1	0	1	2	2	2	5	6
					-			

The National League played in 530 games—exclusive of drawn games; the Players' League in 525 games; the American Association in 526 games, and the Western Association in 482, making a

total of 2063 games played in the four championship series, not counting drawn games. The winning club in the National League won by a percentage of victories of .667; that of the Players' League by .628, that of the American Association by .667, and that of the Western Association by .666. The record showing the relative standing of each club in percentage of victories, irrespective of the organization the club be ongs to is as follows:

PERCENTA	GE R	ECOR	D.
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					BOOKD.		
	CLUBS.	LEAGUES.	Per cent. of Victories.		CLUBS.	LEAGUES.	Per cent. of Victories.
1.	Brooklyn	National	.667	17.	Toledo	American	.515
2.	Louisville				Rochester	American	.500
3.	Kansas City				New York	National	.481
4.	Minneapolis				Denver		.475
5.	Milwaukee,				Pittsburgh	Players	
6.	Bostoŭ				Sioux City		
7.	Chicago				Syracuse		
8.	Philadelphia				Omaha	Western	
9.	Columbus				Cleveland		
	Cincinnati				Athletic		
11.	Brooklyn				Lincoln		
12.	Boston				Cleveland		
13.	St. Louis				Baltimore		
14.	New York				St. Paul		
15.	Chicago				Buffalo		
16.	Philadelphia				Pittsburgh		

THE PITCHING OF 1890.

The professional season of 1890 was in every respect the most exceptional known in the history of the fraternity, and especially was it noteworthy in this respect in the pitching department. In the National League arena it was exceptional in its character from the fact of the advent of so many "colts" in the box, who were taken from Minor League teams without any graduating experience in the American Association arena, as had been previously customary. In the Players League the pitching season was rendered specially exceptional from the fact of the important difference in the conditions governing the work in the box by the Players League pitchers compared to those controlling the pitchers of the National League arena; the former not only being handicapped by having to deliver the ball at a greater distance from the batsmen than the National League pitchers had; but also in their having to pitch a more elastic ball than their National League rivals, thereby not only giving their opposing batsmen a batting advantage but also in making the fielding of the livelier ball more difficult

The character of the pitching of 1890 as a whole may fairly be set down as showing a degree of improvement over that of 1880 inasmuch as there was more attention paid to strategic skill in the box in the better managed teams, in preference to that of the style of wild intimidating speed. The club managers in fact, have come to realize that mere "pitcher's games"-contests in which nearly the whole of the work falls upon the battery players of the team-have lost favor with the club patrons; not that they dislike to see contests marked by exciting and closely contested single figure games, so much, but that they favor a style of game more which admits of plenty of activity among the fielders. The two extremes in the character of contests on professional fields are the "pitcher's games" and the 'slugging contests" Both are objectional and unattractive to the connoisseur of base ball, the one being rendered tedious by the comparative inactivity of the majority of the fielders, and the other for the self same reason, only in a different form. There is, in fact, a wonderful difference in the results arrived at between a skillful strategist in the box who goes in to pitch for catches backed up by a splendid outfield support, and that of a pitcher who goes in for mere speed, and then suddenly slacking up in the pace of his delivery, finds his pitching knocked "out of sight" in the form of three baggers and home runs

The pitching of 1890 was greatly aided by the great advantage derived from the use of the protective catcher's glove on their previously unprotected left hand. Every pitcher depends largely for his success upon the ability of his catcher, and up to the time of the introduction of the catcher's new glove there were but few catchers who could long stand the wear and tear upon their hands, -even with the use of the old gloves-which they were subjected to in facing the wild swift pitching in vogue of late years. But with the new glove came the power to hold the swiftest pitched balls, and with the renewed confidence in having good support behind the bat, came an improvement in the pitching. The effect of the large padded left hand glove in protecting a catcher's weakest point, - stopping balls to the left of him-may be judged by the fact that Bennett, the veteran catcher of the Boston National League team of 1890 allowed only nine passed balls to be charged against him in over eighty games in which he played behind the bat, such a record being an impossibility before the introduction of the padded left hand glove. In fact, the record of passed balls charged to catchers during 1890 in the face of the hot fire of swiftly thrown balls the majority had to face, was the smallest known in the annals of the game. The pitcher necessarily has to depend on the ability of his catcher to such an extent that unless he has a first-class man in the position to assist him he cannot fully employ his strategic skill successfully.

More than ever before was it plainly manifested last season that without team work together by the two battery players no pitcher, no matter what his individual ability in the position may be, can hope to be successful. "How can I pitch to-day?" says the rattled star pitcher, "when I have not got my regular catcher?" And that regular catcher is the player who knows every signal of his pitcher, and who is familiar with all his strategic points of play, and knows how to ably assist him in his work.

In estimating the degree of skill shown in the box during 1890 we have again to depend mainly upon the percentage of victories a pitcher takes part in as the principal criterion of success. The absurd system of scoring earned runs which governs the code of scoring rules, and which mixes up runs earned off the *fielding* as well as the pitching, entirely precludes the use of such earned runs as a basis of estimate. We have, therefore, ranked the pitchers of 1890 in the order of best percentage of victories.

Hitherto the two battery players of a team have had to do pretty even work together in their respective positions, the one as pitcher, and the other as catcher; but within the past year the introduction of the protective glove for the latter player has so reduced the arduous duties of his position, that quite a lead has been given the pitcher as the most important player of a club nine. In 1890 this fact was very plainly demonstrated in the catching records made by Bennett, Clements and Zimmer, respectively of the Boston, Philadelphia and Cleveland Clubs, who in playing in consecutive games from May to October bore off the palm in the large number of games each were enabled to play in against the weakest kind of throwing from the box, owing ro the protection to their hands given them by the new gloves of the period. Not only was better catching recorded than ever known before in League history, but the fine catching proved to be of such value to the pitchers that they were enabled to do more effective work in the box in the form of skillful, strategic pitching than ever before known.

The pitching records of each season have come to be the most important of the club statistics, and they will be still more so when the scoring rules are so amended as to introduce a correct method—and, of course, a reliable criterion of skillful play—of recording earned runs, something at present unknown to the code.

Two questions naturally accur to the reader in perusing the scoring section of the national code of rules, and these are, "What constitutes an earned run?" and, "What is the object of the earned run record?" The answer, in brief, to the former question is, that an earned run is a run scored without the assistance of fielding or "battery" errors; and to the second query, that

the object of the record of earned runs is to afford a reliable record of the pitcher's ability in his box work. This latter record can only yield the required object in view when the data for earned runs is correct, and this only occurs when earned runs are based on the data of base hits scored off the pitching, and not through the errors of judgment or of actual play in allowing runs to be scored.

There is a marked difference between runs earned off the pitching solely, and those earned off the pitching and fielding combined, and the rule governing earned runs should be so worded as to confine them to those earned off the pitching alone. For instance, suppose the first batsman in an innings leads off with a safe hit for a single base and he then steals second and third bases, and is sent home by a long fly ball to the outfield, which, though being caught, enables the runner to get home on the hit. Under the existing scoring rules this is recorded as an earned run, though it has plainly enough not been earned off the pitching alone.

We established the record of earned runs nearly twenty years ago, and solely for the purpose of having a record from which to judge the ability of the pitcher, and in order to do this we recorded runs as earned only which were scored solely by means of base hits, and not runs earned by means of base stealing and

errors of judgment in fielding.

There is another point bearing upon the record of runs legitimately earned off the pitching, and that is runs scored by base hits which are made before the fielders have been afforded three chances for outs off the pitching. If the pitcher delivers three balls to the bat, which successively afford three plain chances to put the side out, and the field fails to accept such chances, and then base hits are made off his pitching, no runs can justly be charged to him as earned off his pitching, no matter if home runs are afterward made; yet the existing code charges him with earned runs if such runs are made chiefly by base-running, unaided by but a single hit or a sacrifice. This is unjust to the pitcher, as the fault lies with the catcher's inability to throw well to base, or to the base player who fails to properly accept chances to put out runners.

THE CRITERION OF EFFECTIVE PITCHING.

There are three ways of judging a pitcher's ability in doing his work in the box, one is by the figures of the percentage of runs earned off his pitching; another by the percentage of base hits similarly scored and the last by the percentage of victories he pitches in. The most reliable one of the three is that of the percentage of runs earned off his pitching. But to make this any-

thing like a fair criterion the percentage of runs earned must be based upon the data of runs legitimately earned by base hits, and those only, and not on the unfair data of runs earned off the infielding as well as the pitching. Moreover, in estimating the earning of runs from base hits, no base hits scored after the pitcher has given the field three chances for outs off of his pitching, which they have failed to accept, should be included in such data.

A STRONG POINT IN PITCHING.

Harry Weldon wrote a paragraph in the Cincinnati Enquirer last summer in which he refers to one of the strongest points in the play of a strategic pitcher in a way which would go to show a very mistaken view in the matter. He said: "There is a great deal of rot in the popular impression that a battery must know the weak and strong points of the batsmen whom they contend against. The success of Rhines and Harrington goes a long way to support this assertion. Both are novices so far as knowledge of League batsmen is concerned. Neither of them knew three League players when they joined the Reds, yet their work has been the best of any of the Cincinnati batteries." The writer of the above evidently drew a very erroneous conclusion from his observation in the case. It stands to reason that a pitcher who is familiar with strong and weak points of his batting opponents, must, of necessity, be better prepared to cope successfully with them than the pitcher who does not know a single point of the batsman's ways in handling the ash. The success of headwork pitchers like Keefe, Clarkson, Galvin, Radbourn and others of note, is largely due to their practical familiarity with the strong and weak points of play of opposing batsmen. These may be learned, to some extent, in a single game.

PITCHING FOR CATCHES.

A feature of the box work of 1890 was the noteworthy success of that special point of play made by strategic pitchers, known as "pitching for catches." Pitching for a strike-out record is easy work, requiring simply intimidating speed and but little skill when facing a majority of batsmen. But pitching for catches requires strategic skill of no small degree, and it gives lively work for the fielders, while pitching for strike-outs yields nothing but the wearisome pitcher's games.

BAD PITCHING PRACTICE.

We hope to see the old rutty habit pitchers have of straining their arms in showing off the great speed of their delivery before grand stand patrons in the preliminary half hour's practice before the game begins, done away with this season. A physician, who is experienced in the effects of the practice pitchers ordinarily indulge in, said last season that "it would be better for pitchers only to twirl five innings each day and then give way to a change pitcher. Managers," he said, "should also see to it that their pitchers do not practice as they do before a game. Half the arms are ruined by the ridiculous overwork indulged in in that way. Except in old worn-out arms, a dozen balls are quite sufficient to put the arm in shape for a game. Any pitcher can pitch five innings every day better than he can pitch ten innings three times a week, for the muscles are never overdone and are therefore always in good order."

THE ART OF PITCHING.

The whole art of pitching can be summed up in a brief paragraph, and the problem of strategic skill in the art finds its solution in a single line, viz., "how not to do it while you are apparently doing it." In other words, the pitcher's aim is not to send in a ball to the batsman which he can possibly hit at advantageously, at the same time that he appears to deliver the very ball the batsman wants to hit at, being, in addition, always prepared to send in a fair ball whenever the batsman is seen to be temporarily "out of form" for hitting. Add to this disguised change of pace, and you have the secret of the art in a brief paragraph.

THE LEAGUE PITCHING OF 1890.

The pitching record by clubs of the National League, the Players' League and the American Association for 1890, made up on the basis of the percentage of victories pitched in, was as follows.

THI	7 NA	TIC	NAT	L LE.	AGI	IE.

Brooklyn.	100	Culcago.	Phila-	delphia.	Cincin-	nati.	Dogton	Doston.	New	York.	-	Cieveland	Pitts-	burgh.		Totals.		Per cent.
	w	L	W	L	w	L	w	L	w	L	w	L —	w	L	w	L	P	
Lovett	7 2	3	2 2	3	3 3	3	4	$\frac{0}{2}$	3 2	1 2	7 6	1 2	5		$\frac{31}{22}$.738 .667
Terry Foutz	0	4 0	4 0	0	0	3	0	$\frac{2}{0}$	4	5 0	4 0	0	5 2	1 0	3		4	.634
HughesBaldwin	0	0,	1 1	1 0.	0	0	0	$\frac{2}{0}$	0	0	0	0	0	1	3 1	5	8	.375 1.000

Опісаво.	Brooklyn	Phila- delphia.	Cincin- nati.	Boston.	New York.	Cleveland	Pitts- burgh.	Totals.	Per cent.
	WL	W L	WL	WL	WL	WL	wL	WLP	Pe
Hutchison. Luby Stein Sullivan Coughlin Gibson.	5 5 3 3 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 0	4 5 1 3 2 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	6 5 3 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0	6 4 3 1 2 1 0 1 0 1 0 0	7 3 4 0 1 0 1 2 0 1 0 0	6 4 3 0 2 1 1 1 1 1 0 0	8 0 3 1 2 1 1 0 2 1 1 0	42 26 68 20 8 28 11 6 17 5 6 11 4 7 11 1 0 1	.618 .714 .647 .455 .364 1.000
PHILADELPHIA.	Brooklyn	Chicago.	Cincin- nati.	Boston.	New York.	Cleveland	Pitts- burgh.	Totals.	Per cent.
	wL	w L	wL	WL	wL	WL	wL	WLP	Per
Gleason. Vickery. MoVetridge Esper. Smith. Day Anderson. Bowman.	5 4 1 3 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0	6 3 4 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0	6 5 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 3 4 3 0 0 1 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 1 4 3 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0	7 1 3 3 0 0 1 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 0 6 1 0 0 0 0 3 1 1 0 1 0	1 2 3	.696 .571 1.000 1.000 .318 .500 .335 1.000
Downlau	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0 1	1.000
Cincinnati.	Brooklyn	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	Boston.	New York.	Cleveland	Pitts- burgh.	Totals.	Per cent.
	w L	wL	wL	w L	W L	WL	WL	WLP	Per
Rhines. Mullane Foreman Duryea Viau Dolan	1 4 1 0 2 2 2 2 1 1 0 0	4 1 0 5 2 1 2 2 0 2 0 1	5 3 4 1 0 4 1 1 1 0 0 6	1 6 2 1 1 1 4 3 0 0 0 0	6 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 0 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} - & - \\ 6 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	5 0 1 0 4 1 4 3 1 0 1 0	6 3 9	.622 .545 .542 .567 .667 .500
Boston.	Brooklyn	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	Cincin- nati.	New York.	Cleveland	Pitts- burgh.	Totals.	Per cent.
	WL	WL	w L	wL	w L	wL	WL	W L P	Pe
Clarkson Nichols Getzein Taber Fricken Lawson	3 3 2 4 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0	2 5 0 5 6 1 0 0 0 0	2 3 6 3 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0	0 1	4 2 6 2 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 3 6 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	27 19 46 23 15 38 0 1 1 0 1 1	.581 .587 .605 .000 .000

New York.	Brooklyn		Chicago.	Tolering	delphia.	Cincin	nati		Boston.		Cleveland	pitts.	burgh.		Totals.		dem nations over referen	Per ceut.
	w :	L	W I	M	L	W	L	W	L	w	L	W	L	w	L	F	•	Ъе
Rusie Welch Sharratt Murphy Burkett Daily	1 1 0 0 0	2 0 1 1 0	3 6 2 8 0 2 1 0 0 2 0 0		3 1 1 1 0 0 3 3	1 3 1 0 0	3 3 0 0 1 0	5 2 0 0 0 0 1	*1 3 0 0 3 *0	6 2 3 0 1 0	4 2 0 0 0 0	5 5 5 0 2 0	1 0 0 1 1	28 18 11 1 3 2	33 13 9 1 11 *0	1	1 0 2 4	.459 .581 .550 .500 .214 1.009
Totals	8 1	0	6 13	1	3 11	6	14	8	12	12	6	17	3	63	67	13	0	
CLEVELAND.	W. A. C.	Brooklyn	-	T Curcago.	4 Phila-	н / delphia.	₹ Cincin-	H nati.	₹ Boston.	L	New	H York.	Pitts-	H burgh.	w	F Totals.	P	Per cent.
Beatin) 1) 1) 1) 0) 4) 2) 0	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 0 0 3 2 0 2 2 0 0	2 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0	5 3 1 2 1 1 0 0	2 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0	5 1 2 1 0 2 0 0 0	3 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0	4 3 1 3 0 0 0 2 0 0	4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	4 1 0 2 2 1 1 1 0 0	5 1 0 0 4 1 2 0 0 0	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array}$	1 2 10 2	10 4 15 7 2		.415 .231 .209 .118 .588 .509 .286 .126 .009
Pittsburgh.	w	Brooklyn	-	T Curcago.	Phila-	н delphia.	≼ Cincin-	H nati.	Boston	L	A New	н York.	Cleveland	T CIOLOGIA	W	r Totals.	P	Per ceut.
Gumbert Hecker Schmidt Phillips Sowders Anderson Bowman Daniels Baker Jon's Esher Smith Heard Lawson Coleman Osborn Gray Day Gibson	. 00 . 11 . 00 . 00 . 00 . 00 . 00 . 00	22 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 3 2 2 1 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 3 1 1 1 0 4 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	$\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0$	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 3 1 2 1 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1 1 3 1 0 4 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 2 1 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	1 3 2 2 2	7	10 10 10 13 9 4	.500 .148 .100 .109 .300 .154 .222 .500 .095 .509 .000 .000 .000 .000 .000

The complete record showing the work of the three leading pitchers of each club of the National League for 1890 is as follows:

PITCHERS.	Clubs.	Per cent. of Viotories.	Battery Errors.	Struck Out.	Percentage of Fielding.	Batting Average.	Percentage of Base Hits off the Pitching.	2	Stolen Bases.
Lovett	Brooklyn	.738	156	120	.771	.201	.234	1.90	6
Laby	Chicago	.714	134		.783	.342	.224	1.50	4
Gleason	Philadelphia	.696	179	220	.864	.209		1.89	
Caruthers	Brooklyn	.€67	104	62	.809	. 265	.250	1.75	
Stein	Chicago	.647	81	62	.777	.152	.238	2.33	1
Terry	Brooklyn	.634			.757	.278		2.00	
Rhines	Cincinnati	.622	117	178		.188		1.26	2
Hutchinson	Chicago	.618	219	*299	.860	.203		1.89	6
Getzein	Boston	.605	93	132	.768	.231	.251	2.55	4
Young	Cleveland	.588	31	37	.796	.123		2.47	1
Nichols	Boston	.587	148	222	.717	.247	.234	1.70	2
Clarkson	Boston	.581	160	*132	.760	.248	.246	2.34	2
Welch	New York	.581		105	.852	.179	.235	1.48	1
	Philadelphia	.571		165	.666	.207	.252	2.21	12
Vickery	Cincinnati	.567	76	111	.707	.151	.249	2.49	9
Duryea Sharrott	New York	.550		81	.745	.201	.234	2.30	6
	Cincinnati	.548			770	.276	.222	2.18	19
Mullane	Pittsburgh	.500							
Gumbert	New York	.459		345	.764	.278	.219	1.50	6
Rusie	Cleveland	.415			.817			2.28	2
Benton		.318						3.17	9
Smith	Philadelphia	.300		110			1	1	
Sowders	Pittsburgh	.286		72				2.78	2
Vian	Cleveland	. 154		1 '2	1.500	1			
Anderson	Pittsburgh	1.104		1	1				_

The above table shows the percentage of victories pitched in; the battery errors of each; the fielding and batting averages, and the earned runs average and base running figures,

THE PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

	klyn.	York.	1g0,		del-	Pittsburgh.	Cleveland.	alo.	Totals.	t. of
Boston.	Brooklyn	New New	A Chicago,		A Philadel		-	A Buffalo.		Per cent
Paley	4 0	2 2 3 5 1 1 1 4 0 0	1 1 1 4 2 2 4 5 0 0	2 3 2 1 0	1 2 7 2 1 1 1 0 0 0	1 3		2 2 1 1	27 12 39 12 13 25 22 9 31	.625 .692 .480 .710 .600

								_						-				
Brooklyn.	A Boston.	L	A New York	L	4 Chicago	L	≉ Phila-	н delphia.	Pittsburgh.	L	S Cleveland	L	\ Buffalo.	L	To	ta	ls.	Per cent. of Victories.
Weyhing Van Haltren Sanders Hemming Murphy	4 2 1 0 0	2 3 0 3	1 2 1 1 2	3 2 2 1 2	7 2 1 0 0	3 1 2 2 1	4 3 4 2 1	2 0 3 1 0	5 4 1 3 1	3 1 2 0 0	6 2 3 1 0	2 1 2 1 2	4 0 7 0 1	0 2 2 0 2	15 18 7	10 16 5	34 12	.674 .600 .529 .583 .333
New York.	Boston.		Brooklyn		Chicago		Phila-	delphia.	Pittsburgh.		Cleveland		Buffalo.		To	ta	ls.	Per cent. of Victories.
Keefe T. Ewing. O'Day. Crane W. Ewing.	3 2 2 1 0	2 1 3 5	w 2 4 3 1 0	1 2 0 4 0	3 3 2 1 0	0 0 4 5 0	2 1 1 1 0	3 3 4 2 0	w 4 2 7 1 0	0 0 1 5 0	2 3 4 2 0	1 4 2 1 0	1 4 3 9 0	1 0 1 1 0	$\frac{19}{22}$	8 10 15	$\frac{37}{40}$.680 .655 .595 .400
CHICAGO.	Boston.	-	Brooklyn.		New York.		Phila-	delphia.	Pittsburgh.		Cleveland.		Buffalo.		To	ta	ls.	Per cent, of Viotories.
King Baldwia Bartson Dwyer	w 4 3 1 0	3 6 3 0	3 5 0 0	3 5 0 0	3 3 3 0	3 4 1	₩ 3 6 1 0	4 3 2 1	6 4 0 1	1 1 3	5 6 2 0	1 2 2 2	7 6 2 0	2 0 3 0	9	21	53 53 23 8	.623 .604 .391
Philadelphia.	Boston.	L	≰ Brooklyn.	L	A New York.	L	4 Chicago.	L	₹ Pittsburgh.	L	≰ Cleveland.	L	≰ Buffalo.	L	To	ta	ls.	Per cent, of Victories.
Buffinton Knoll Cunningham Sanders Husted	3 2 1 0 0	1 1 0 6 2	1 1 1 1 2	3 4 1 4 2	4 5 0 3 0	2 0 3 0 0	3 1 0 6 0	1 0 3 4 2	1 2 1 3 0	2 2 1 4 3	2 0 0 5 3	3 1 2 1 1	4 9 0 3 0	1 3 0 0 0	21	11 10 19	31 13 40	.581 .645 .231 .525 .383

Pittsburgh.	Boston	Boston.		Erooklyn.		The court of the c	New York		Chicago	0	Phila-	delphia.	Cleveland.		Buffalo	-	To	otal	ls.	or cent. of Victories.
	W	L	W	L	w	L	w	L	W	L	W	L	w	L	w	L	P	Per		
Galvin	0	3	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	3	0		12				
Staley	3	4	2	5	2	5.	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	2				.468		
Maul	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	4	1	3	2	5	0				.586		
Morris	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	2	8		17			
Tener	1	3	1	2	0	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	12	15	.200		

CLEVELAND.	Boston.		Brooklan	Trooms III	New York		Chicago	9	Phila-	delphia.	Pittsburgh	5	Buffalo		To	otal	s.	r cent, of Victorles.
	w	L	w	L	w	L	W	L	w	L	w	L	w	L	w	L	P	Per
McGill	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	2	7	0	11		20	.550
O'Brien	1	4	0	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	0	1	2	0		16		.333
Gruber	5	2	2	5	4	4	3	2	4	2		4	0	1			41	.512
Bakely	1	4	4	3	3	2	1	5	2	6	2	2	0	4	12	26		.435
De Weld	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1.000
Hemmings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	3	.000

Buffalo.	Boston		Brooklyn	in francis in	Now Vorb	4	Chicago		Phila-	delphia ;	Piftshurgh	-	Cleveland	-	T o	ota)	ls.	er cent. of Victories
	w	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	P	Ã.
Haddock	2	5	2	3	1	4	0	3	1	4	1	3	2	4	9	26	35	.257
Keefe	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	3	0	5	1	3	2	0	5	17	22	.227
Cunningham	3	1	1	0	0	2	2	5	2	3	1	2	0	2	9	15	24	.375
Ferson	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	6	7	.143
"Lady" Baldwin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	2	5	7	.286
Krook	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	.000
Twitchell	0	1	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	7	12	.417
Stafford	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	9	12	.250
Budley.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	. 250
Cotter	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000
Doe	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000
Beecher	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000
Duren	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	.000
While	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000

THE	AMERIC	CLAINE A	980	CIT A	TION

LOUISVILLE.	Columbus	St. Louis	Toledo.	Roches-	Syracuse	Athletic.	Balti-	Brooklyn	Totals.	cent.
	w L	w L	w L	w L	w L	w L	w L	w L	W L P	Per
Stratton Dailey Ehrett. Goodall Meakin Jones.	4 4 0 1 4 2 0 0 0 2 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	4 2 2 0 4 2 2 2 2 0 0 0	5 2 0 1 3 3 1 0 2 0 0 0	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 0 2 4 1 3 0 3 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{array}$.694 .750 .649 .643
Columbus.	Louis-	St. Louis.	Toledo.	Roches- ter.	Syracuse.	Athletic.	Balti- more.	Brooklyn	Totals.	Per cent.
	w L	w L	W L	w L	w L	w L	w L	w L	WLP	Pe
Easton. Gastright Knauss. Widner Chamberlain. Mays. Doyle.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 4 4 2 1 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0	2 3 6 1 4 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0	0 2 3 1 2 3 0 2 3 0 0 0 1 0	2 2 2 1 4 3 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0	1 0 3 3 6 2 0 2 1 2 0 0 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array}$	13 13 26 26 14 40 21 10 31 3 8 11 12 7 19 0 1 1 1 0 1	500 .650 .667 .273 .632 .000
Sr. Louis.	A Louis-	H Columbus	Toledo.	Roches-	Syracuse.	Athletic.	Balti- more.	Brooklyn	Totals.	Per ceut,
Stivitts				w L	w L				W L P	
Ramsey Whitrock Hart Nichols Neal Chamberlain	3 5 6 2 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1	4 3 2 4 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 1 1	4 2 2 2 0 1 2 0 0 2 1 0 1 0	6 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0	3 2 4 2 0 2 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 4 5 0 0 1 1 2 2 0 1 0 0 0	1 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	31 20 51 22 14 36 6 7 13 12 9 21 2 2 4 3 2 5 2 2 4	.608 .611 .462 .571 .500 .600
Toledo.	Louis- ville.	Columbus	St. Louis.	Roches- ter.	Syracuse.	Athletic.	Balti- more,	Brooklyn	Totals.	Per cent.
	w L	w L	w L	wı	w L	W L	w L	W L	W L P	Per
Cushman Smith Healy Sprague O'Neill Abbott Doty Sag.	2 4 2 2 0 4 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 3 4 0 4 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	2 1 2 3 2 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 2 5 0 4 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1 4 2 1 4 2 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 3 2 1 7 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 *0	2 2 1	7 19 36 9 14 33 20 19 39 6 7 13 2 1 3 1 1 2 1 0 1	.472 .576 .513 .462 .667 .333 1.009

ROCHESTER.	Louis-	H ville.	W	T Continuous	W Comic	H Se Pouls.	W	H Tolego.	W	H Sylacure.	A +blotio	r Amiene.	* Balti-	r ' more.	w	T Brooklyn	w	F Totals.	 P	Per cent.
Callahan Barr Titcomb Miller Fitzgerald Ross Grim Blauvelt	1 1 2 2 0 1 0 0	3 4 1 1 2 0 0	3 3 2 0 0 0 0 0	2 4 1 1 1 0 0	1 3 3 1 0 0 0 0	2 7 2 1 0 0 0	3 2 0 1 0 0 0 0	1 5 3 0 2 0 0 0	2 7 1 0 1 0 0 0	1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0	3 8 0 0 0 0 1	3 2 1 0 1 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 2 0 0	4 3 0 0 2 0 0 0 0	0 2 0 3 0 0 0 1	17 27 8 3 3 1 2 0	8		.586 .519 .500 .273 .273 1.000 1.000

- SYRACUSE.	Louis-	, ville.	Columbus	- Coramon	1		Tologo.	Topago.	Roches-	ter.	Athlotia	Authoric.	Balti-	more.	Ducolelwo	DIGONISTI		Totals.		r cent.
	W	L	w	L	w	L	w	L	w	L	W	L	w	L	w	L	w	L	P	Per
Casey	3	5	6	2	1	3	4	1	1	4	3	4	0	0	2	2	20	21	41	.488
Keefe	1	4	1	3	3	5	2	4	2	3	1	2	1	1	3	1	14	24	38	.368
Marr	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	8	5	13	. 615
Morrison	0	1	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	6	7	13	.462
Lincoln	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	.000
Sullivan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	4	6	. 333
Dealy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000
Helmfelder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.000
McCullough	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	. 333
Lyons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	. 333
Kepper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	θ	0	0	1	0	1	1	.000

ATHLETIC.	Louis-	, ville.	Columbia	- common	Gt Tomic	TOOT	Tologo	Torago.	Roches-	ter	Garaganga	Syracuse	Balti-	more	Brooklyn	>		Tctals.		Per cent.
	w	L	w	L	W	L	w	L	w	L	w	L	w	L	W	L	w	L	P	Ā
McMahon	3	5	6	1	4	1	2	5	4	5	4	0	1	0	5	0	29			. 630
Esper	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	3		0	0	0	0	1	7		15	.467
Seward	0	3	1	3	1	4	1	2	1	1		0	0	0	1	0		13		.316
Hughes	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			.167
Green	0	3	0	3	0	3	2	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	3	1	7	14	21	.333
Whitney	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	3	5	.400
O'Neil	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	.000
Stacker	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	.000
Daly	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000
Brice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Ö	0	1	0	1	1.000
Stein	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000
Sterling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000
-																				

Baltimore.	Louis-	ville,	Columbia	Conditions	Gt Tomic	-	-	Toledo.	Roches-	ter.	5	eyracuse.		Athletic.		Brooklyn		Totals.		cent.
	w	L	W	L	w	L	w	L	w	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	w	L	P	Per
German	0	1	1	2	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0			3	9	12	. 250
Baker	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	-0	0	0	0	0	0	0			1	1	2	500
Morrison	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			1	2	3	.600
McMahon	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	0			6	3	9	.667
O'Rourke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 0	1	()	0	1			1	1	- 2	.500

Brooklyn.	Louis-	ville.	Columbia	Columnus	of I onic	۲.	Tolodo	Torono.	Roches-	ter.	0	Syracuse.	1104	Atment.		Totals.		r cent.
	w	L	W	L	w	L	W	L	w	L	w	L	w	L	w	L	P	Per
Daily. McCullough Wilham Taabe. Mathews Murphy Ford Powers.	0 1 0 0 0 1 0	6 3 0 0 2 1 1	2 2 0 0 1 0 0	1 1 0 0 2 2 2	1 0 0 0 1 1 0	4 3 0 0 2 2 0	3 1 0 0 0 1 0	0 3 0 0 2 2 2	1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0	1 3 1 2 2 0 0	1 0 1 2 1 0 0	1 2 0 1 3 2 1	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	2 5 0 1 1 0 0	1 2	15 20 1 4 14 7 6	24 2 6	.375 .167 .500 .333 .300 .300 .000
Lynch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	ĩ	.000

PITCHING RECORDS.

THE THREE LEADING PITCHERS OF EACH CLUB, OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE, THE PLAYERS' LEAGUE, THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, AND THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The following tables give the names of the three pitchers of each club of the National League who stood first, second and third in each club in percentage of victories pitched in.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CLUBS.	First.	Per Cent.	Second.	Per Cent.	Third.	Per Cent.
Chicago Philadelphia Cincinnati Boston	Gleason Rhines Getzein Young. Welch.	.714 .696 .622 .605 .588	Duryea Nichols Beatin Sharratt	.647 .571 .567 .587 .415	Hutchinson. Smith Mullane Clarkson Viau Rusie	618 .318 .549 .581 .269 .459

THE PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

CLUBS.	First.	Per Cent.	Second.	Per Cent.	Third.	Per Cent.
New York Brooklyn Philadelphia Chicago Pittsburgh	Weyhing Knell King Maul McGill.	.680 .674 .645 .623 .586		.655 600 .581 604 .478 .512	Daley. O'Day. Hemming Sanders. Bartson Morris. Baldwin. Bakely.	583 .529 .391 .471 .286

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

CLUBS.	First.	Per Cent.	Second.	Per Cent.	Third.	Per Cent,
Louisville. Columbus St. Louis Toledo Rochester. Syraeuse Athletic Baltimore. Brooklyn	Knauss. Ramsey. E. Smith. Callahan. Marr. McMahon. German.	.667 .611 .576 .586 .615 .630 .250	Ehrett. Gastright Stivetts. Healy Barr Casey Esper McMahon*, Mattemore.	.650 .608 .513 .519 .488 467 .667	hamberlain. Hart. Smith. Titcomb Morrison Green Morrison*	.632 .571 .472 .500 .462 .333 .600

*Did not play in ten games in the team as pitcher.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

CLUBS.	First.	Per Cent.	Second.	Per Cent.	Third.	Per Cent.
Kansas City Minneapolis Milwaukee Denver Sioux City Omaha Lincoln St. Paui	Hudson Griffith Kennedy Widner Fagan Roach	765 .694 .733 .560 .500 465	E. Smith Mitchell Thornton McNabb Devlin Clark Hart Mains	.656 .674 543 500 .457 .385	Somers	.600 .652 .500 .476 .455 .385

A summary of the above tables showing the relative position in percentage of victories of each of the leading pitchers of the four organizations, is appended.

organizations, is app					
PITCHERS.	League.	Clubs.	Victories.	Defeats.	Games pitched in Per cent.
Lovett	N. L. P. L.	Minneapolis	13 31 22 34	11 9 15	17 .765 42 .738 31 .710 49 .694

Taking into consideration the fact that the pitchers of the Players' League were handicapped by standing further from the batsman, and in having a more elastic ball to pitch with, the best record in percentage of victories is that of Gumbert of the Players' League club of Boston.

THE LEADING PITCHERS' RECORD OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE, PLAYERS' LEAGUE, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION AND WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The appended tables give the complete record of the work done in the box against all the clubs of the National League, the Players' Association, the American Association, and the Western Association by the leading pitchers of each organization in percentage of victories in 1890.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

						and the same of th
PITCH EBS CLUBS.	Brooklyn	Chicago	Cincin- nati.	Boston. New York.	Cleveland Pitts- burgh.	Totals. Cent. orles,
	≱ 1;	ĕ i. ĕ	i & ii	ë i	ž i ž i	w. Tc Tc Por Cer
Lovett. Brookl'n Lube. Chicago Gleason. Phila Rhines. Cincin Getzein. Boston Young. Clevel'd. Welch. N. Y Gumbert Pittsb'g.	3 3 5 4 1 4 1 1 0 1 1 2 0 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 3 3 3 3 0 . 6 5 3 3 2 4 1 1 1 1 3 3 0 0 0	4 0 3 1 3 1 4 0 4 3 5 1 1 6 6 2 3 3 2 0 0 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 1	3 0 3 1 7 1 6 0 6 1 5 0 3 3 5 0	31 11 42 .738 20 8 28 714 39 17 56 .696 28 17 45 .622 23 15 38 .605 10 7 17 .588 18 13 31 .581 4 4 8 .500

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Pitchers	CLUBS.		Boston.	Brooklen	-	New	York.	710	Culcago.	Phila-	delphia.	Pitts-	burgh.		Cieveland	. 8	Buffalo.		Totals.		cent.
-		w.	Ľ.	w.	н	w.	ų.	w.	Ľ.	w.	Ľ.	.w.	'n.	₩.	Ľ.	W.	'n	₩.	r.	P.	Per
King Maul	N. Y Brookl'n Philadel Chicago. Pittsb'g. Clevel'd.	3 4 2 4 1 0	··· 2 2 1 3 3 2 1	0 2 1 5 2 1 0	1 1 4 3 1 2	4 5 3 1 0 0	4 3 0 3 1 2	5 7 1 1 3	5 3 7 1	1 2 4 3 4 0 0	0 3 2 4 1 0	5 4 5 2 6 2	2 0 3 2 4 2 1	4 2 6 0 5 3 	1 1 2 1 1 2 	3 1 4 9 7 5 7	1 0 3 2 0	20 33	8 15 11 20 12 9	25 46 31 53	645 .623 .586 .550

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

PITOHERS	CLUB.	Louis-	ville.	Columbus	Commons	Ot Tomic		Halak	Torego.	Dochookt	Rochestr	0	Syracuse	4.4% 1.045.0	Athletic.	Balti-	more.		Brooklyn		Totals.		cent.
		W.	Г	₩.	r.	W.	r.	W.	r.	₩.	т.	₩.	r.	₩.	r.	₩.	r.	₩.	r.	₩.	r.	Ъ.	Per cer victorie
Stratton . Knauss M' Mahon Ramsay Callahan . E. Smith . Casey Daily Gorman	Col Athl St. L Roch Toled Syrac Bro'k	··· 2 3 6 1 2 3 0 0	 0 5 2 3 2 5 6 1	4 6 2 3 6 2 1	4 1 4 2 4 2 1 2	5 1 4 1 2 1 1 0	3 1 1 2 3 3 4 3	4 4 2 2 3 4 3 1	2 5 2 1 1 0 1	5 2 4 1 5 1 1 0	2 3 5 1 0 4 1 1	6 4 4 4 2 2 1 0	1 3 0 2 1 1 	5 6 5 3 2 3 1 1	2 2 0 3 1 4 2 0	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 	1 1 0 1 0 1 0	5252422	0 2 0 2	21 29 22 17 19 20	10 17 14 12 14 21 15	49 31 46 36 39 33 41 24 12	.667 630 611 .586 .576 .488 .375

A NEW PITCHING RECORD.

The total number of pitchers who took part in the championship contests of the four leading professional organizations of 1890 was 249, of which 73 pitched in the American Association clubs; 67 in those of the National League; 60 in those of the Western Association, and but 49 in the Players' League clubs. The record showing the number of pitchers who occupied the box in at least one game in each club of the four organizations, is as follows:

NATIONAL.	Pitchers.	PLAYERS.	Pitchers.	AMERICAN.	Pitchers.	WESTERN.	Pitchers.
Brooklyn	6	Boston	5	Louisville	6	Kansas City	5
Chicago	6	Brooklyn	5	Columbus	7	Minneapolis .	7
Philadelphia.	8	New York	5	St. Louis	7	Milwaukee	8
Cincinnati	6	Chicago	4	Toledo	8	Denver	7
Boston	6	Philadelphia.	5	Rochester	8	Sioux City	8
New York	6	Pittsburgh	5	Syracuse	11	Omaha	9
Cieveland	10	Cleveland	6	Athletic	12	Linceln	7
Pittsburgh	19	Buffalo	14	Brooklyn 9)	14	St. Paul	9
				Baltimore 5 5	12		
Totals	67		49		73		60

THE MINOR LEAGUES' PITCHING RECORDS.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Kansas City.	Denver.	D'Moines Lincoln	Kansas City.	Milwau- kee.	Minne- apolis.	Omaha.		Dr. Faul.	Totals.	
	w L	w L	W L	w L	w L	w L	WLW	L	WL	P
Conway. Smith. Swartzel Pears. Bell	4 2 4 1 1 3 1 1 0 0	3 1 1 0 4 0 2 1 1 0		3 0 4 2 4 2 1 1 0 1	1 1 5 4 2 1 0 1 0 0	3 2 0 1 4 1 3 0 0 2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 1	22 9 18 8 18 9 13 8 5 4	31 26 27 21 9
Total	10 7	11 *2		12 6	*8 7	*10 6	11 6 14	4 17	6 *38	

Minneapolis— Mitchell. Duke Hudson. Killen Petty Shrave Harkness	2 2 0 4 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 2 5 0 1 6 0 1 5 0 0 6 0 1 5 0 0 1	2 4 3 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	8 3 2 2 0 0	2 2 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0	4 0 2 4 1 0 4 2 2 3 3 2 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 5 6 15	1 2 0 1 0 1	21 11 21 14 3 4 4 5 5 2 5 1 2 7 †48	32 35 17 19 7 7 3
Milwaukee— Thornton. Griffith Davies Renwick Sowders Flanagan Heard Howe Total	3 3 4 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 2 3 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 4 3 4 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		5 1 2 3 1 24 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 - 10 *7	5 0 6 0 5 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 	5 3 4 3 2 4 1 1 3 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 11	1 2 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	29 14 25 11 55 8 2 1 2 3 2 3 1 3 0 1 	43 36 23 3 5 5 4 1
Denver— McNabb Flood Kennedy Darnbrough Whitehead Fanning Flanagan Total		5 1 5 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 10	1 6 3 1 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7	3 3 1 1 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 5 1 4 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 12	2 2 3 3 2 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 - 8 9	1 4 3 3 0 3 0 1 1 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0	1 25 1 14 0 11 0 5 1 2 0 0 0 0	21 4 5 7 2 7 2 3	46 35 15 10 9 2 3 120

Sioux City-	1	1 1			1		1								1		1	- 1	
Devlin	3	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	0			1	2	16	16	32
Widner	2		3	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	0			2	4	14	11	25
Burdick	4	1	0	4	2	2	1	3	0	9	2	2	_		2	ō	11	14	25 -
Seibei	1	3	2	1	ĩ	2	0	4	2	õ	2	ĩ			2	0	10	11	23
Bell	0	0	0	3	0	õ	1	0	ī	1	õ	0	• • •	••	1	0	3	4	7
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		• •	0	0	1	1	$\frac{\circ}{2}$
	ő	0	0		0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	• •	• •	0	1	1	5	6
B ack				U						1			٠.	• •					
Harkness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	• • •	• •	0	0	0	1	1
m-4-1	10	10		10	-	13	F 2	10	6	10	11				_	-		*00	
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Omaha—	2	5	7	2	3	_	0				- 1		_	_			07	0.5	
Clark				2		5		3	2	4	• •	• •	3	5	4	1	21	25	40.
Fagin	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	2		• • •	2	0	2	2	9	9	18
Martin		2	1		1	0	0	2	. 1	0	٠.,		0	1	1	0	5	6	33
Fanning	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	2			0		3	0	5	10	15
Willis	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	5	1	1			0		1	2	5	11	100
Sowders	0	0.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0			0	0	1	0	2	1	- 22
Eiteljorg	0	0.	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1			0	0	1	0	2	4	6
Sommers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kittle	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0			0	1	Õ	0	0	2	9
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2000	-	-			-				-			_	_		201				-
Lincoln—			-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7			
		7	9		1	3	1	5	0	1 4	1	3	5	9	9	1	20	93	18
Roach	1		2.	.	1		1		0		4			2	2	4	20	23	48
Roach		1	5 .	- 1	1	3	2	4	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	3	15	24	39
Roach Hart		1 1	5 . 1 .		1	3	2	4 2	3 0	3 2	0	0	3 1	4 0	3 2	3 0	15 5	24 8	39 13
Roach Hart Somers. Mohler		1 1 1 1 1	5 . 1 . 0 .		0	3 3 2	1 0	4 2 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	0 1	0 0	3 1 1	4 0 1	3 2 0	3 0 0	15 5 3	24 8 3	39 18 6
Roach Hart Somers Mohler Clare		1 1 1 0	5 . 1 . 0 . 0 .		0	3 3 2 0 0	1 0 1	4 2 0 1	3 0 0 0	3 2 0 4	0 1 0	2 0 0 2	3 1 1 0	4 0 1 0	3 2 0 1	3 0 0 2	15 5 3 2	24 8 3 9	39 18 6 11
Roach Hart. Somers. Mohler. Glare. Dooms.		1 1 1 0 0	5 . 1 . 0 . 0 .		0 0	3 3 2 0 0 0	1 0 1 0	4 2 0 1 0	3 0 0 0 0	3 2 0 4 1	0 1 0 6	2 0 0 2 0	3 1 1 0 0	4 0 1 0 0	3 2 0 1 0	3 0 0 2 0	15 5 3 2 0	24 8 3 9	39 18 6 11 1
Roach Hart Somers Mohler Clare Dooms		1 1 1 0 0	5 . 1 . 0 . 0 .		0	3 3 2 0 0 0	1 0 1	4 2 0 1	3 0 0 0	3 2 0 4 1	0 1 0	2 0 0 2 0	3 1 1 0	4 0 1 0	3 2 0 1	3 0 0 2	15 5 3 2	24 8 3 9	39 18 6 11
Roach Hart Somers Mohler Clare Dooms Meyers		1 1 1 0 0 0	5 . 1 . 0 . 0 . 0 .		0 0 0	3 3 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 1 0 0	4 2 0 1 0 1	3 0 0 0 0 0	3 2 0 4 1 0	0 1 0 0 0	2 0 0 2 0 2	3 1 1 0 0	4 0 1 0 0 1 -	3 2 0 1 0 0	3 0 0 2 0 0 0	15 5 3 2 0 0	24 8 3 9 1 4	39 18 6 11 1
Roach Hart. Somers. Mohler. Glare. Dooms.		1 1 1 0 0 0	5 . 1 . 0 . 0 .		0 0	3 3 3 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 1 0 0	4 2 0 1 0	3 0 0 0 0 0	3 2 0 4 1 0	0 1 0 6	2 0 0 2 0	3 1 1 0 0	4 0 1 0 0	3 2 0 1 0	3 0 0 2 0 0 0	15 5 3 2 0 0	24 8 3 9	39 18 6 11 1
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Roach Hart Somers Mohler Clare Dooms Meyers Total St. Paul—	1	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 8		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	3 3 3 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 1 0 0 - 5	1 0 1 0 1 - 13	3 0 0 0 0 0 *3	3 2 0 4 1 0 - 14	2 0 1 0 0 0	2 0 0 2 0 2 *9	3 1 0 0 0 -	4 0 1 0 0 1 - 8	3 2 0 1 0 0	3 0 0 2 0 0 0	15 5 3 2 0 0 *45	24 8 3 9 1 4 -*72	39 18 6 11 1 4
Roach Hart Somers Mohler Clare Dooms Meyers Total St. Paul— Mains	. 1	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 . 1 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 8	1 2	*2	3 3 3 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 1 0 1 0 0 - 5	4 2 0 1 0 1 1 13	3 0 0 0 0 0 *3	3 2 0 4 1 0 - 14	2 0 1 0 0 0 7	2 0 0 2 0 2 *9	3 1 1 0 0 0 - 10	4 0 1 0 0 1 - 8	3 2 0 1 0 0	3 0 0 2 0 0 0	15 5 3 2 0 0	24 8 3 9 1 4 *72	39 18 6 11 1
Roach Hart Somers Mohler Clare Dooms Meyers Total St. Paul— Mains		1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 . 1 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 8	1 2	*2	3 3 3 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 1 0 1 0 0 - 5	1 0 1 0 1 - 13	3 0 0 0 0 0 *3	3 2 0 4 1 0 - 14	2 0 1 0 6 0 7	2 0 0 2 0 2 *9	3 1 0 0 0 -	4 0 1 0 0 1 - 8	3 2 0 1 0 0	3 0 0 2 0 0 0	15 5 3 2 0 0 *45	24 8 3 9 1 4 -*72	39 18 6 11 1 4
Roach Hart Somers Mohler Clare Dooms Meyers Total St. Paul Mains Meakin		1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5	1 2 4 1 0	*2	3 3 3 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 1 0 1 0 0 - 5	4 2 0 1 0 1 1 13	3 0 0 0 0 0 *3	3 2 0 4 1 0 - 14	2 0 1 0 6 0 7	2 0 0 2 0 2 *9	3 1 1 0 0 0 - 10	4 0 1 0 0 1 - 8	3 2 0 1 0 0 - 8	3 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 - 9	15 5 3 2 0 0 *45	24 8 3 9 1 4 *72	39 18 6 11 1 4
Roach Hart Somers Mohler Clare Dooms Meyers Total St. Paul— Mains Meakin Schmitt		1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5	1 2 4 1 0	11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 3 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 4 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 2 0 1 0 1 1 13	3 0 0 0 0 0 *3	3 2 0 4 1 0 - 14	2 0 1 0 0 0 - 7	2 0 0 2 0 2 *9	3 1 1 0 0 0 0 - 10	4 0 1 0 0 1 - 8	3 2 0 1 0 0 - 8	3 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	15 5 3 2 0 0 *45	24 8 3 9 1 4 *72	39 18 6 11 1 4
Roach Hart Somers Mohler Clare Dooms Meyers Total St. Paul— Mains Meakin Schmitt Viau		1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5	1 2 4 1 0 1 1	3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2 1 0 1 0 0 - 5	4 5 0	3 0 0 0 0 0 *3	3 2 0 4 1 1 0 - 14	2 0 1 0 6 0 7	2 0 0 2 0 2 *9	3 1 1 0 0 0 - 10	4 0 1 0 0 1 - \sigma 2 4 0	3 2 0 1 0 0 - 8 	3 0 0 2 0 0 0 - 9	15 5 3 2 0 0 *45	24 8 3 9 1 4 -*72 27 38 6	39 18 6 11 1 4 45 48 12
Roach Hart Somers Mohler Clare Dooms Meyers Total St. Paul Mains Meakin Schmitt Viau Shreve	1	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5	4 2 4 1 0 1 1 1 0	*2 *2	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2 1 0 1 0 0 - 5	4 5 0 2 0 1 13	3 0 0 0 0 0 - *3	3 2 0 4 1 1 0 - 14 6 6 6 2 0 0	2 0 1 0 0 0 0 7 7	2 0 0 2 0 2 *9	3 1 1 0 0 0 - 10 3 3 1 0 0	1 0 0 1 1 - k 2 4 0 0 0 0	8	3 0 0 2 0 0 0 - 9	15 5 3 2 0 0 *45 18 10 6 2 2	24 8 3 9 1 4 	39 18 6 11 1 4 45 48 12 6 3
Roach Hart Somers Mohler Clare Dooms Meyers Total St. Paul— Mains Meakin. Schmitt Viau Shreve Kling	1	1 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	5	4 2 4 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	*22	3 3 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	4 5 0 2 0 1 13	3 0 0 0 0 0 - *3 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 2 0 4 1 1 0 - 14 6 6 6 2 0 0 0	2 0 1 0 0 0 7 7 1 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 2 0 2 *9 4 5 1 1 0 0	3 1 1 0 0 0 - 10 3 3 1 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 1 - 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8	3 0 0 2 0 0 0 - 9	15 5 3 2 0 0 *45 10 6 2 2 0	24 8 3 9 1 4 *72 27 38 6 4 1 1	39 18 6 11 1 4 45 48 12 6 3
Roach Hart Somers Mohler Clare Dooms Meyers Total St. Paul— Mains Meakin Schmitt Viau Shreve Kling Clarkson		1	5	4 2 4 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1	31 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	3 3 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1	2 1 0 0 0 - 5 4 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 5 0 1 13 4 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 0 0 0 0 0 - *3 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 2 0 4 1 1 0 - 14 6 6 6 2 0 0 0 0	2 0 1 0 0 -7 7 1 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 2 0 2 *9 4 5 1 1 0 0 1	3 1 1 0 0 0 - 10 3 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 0 1 0 0 1 - 8	3 2 0 1 0 0 - 8 	3 0 0 2 0 0 0 - 9	15 5 3 2 0 0 *45 18 10 6 2 2 0 0	24 8 3 9 1 4 -*72 27 38 6 4 1 1 2	39 18 6 11 1 4 45 48 12 6 3 1
Roach Hart Somers Mohler Clare Dooms Meyers Total St. Paul— Mains Meakin Schmitt Viau Shreve Kling Clarkson Underwood		1	5	4 22 4 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	31 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 3 3 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 5 0 0 1 - 13 4 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 -*3 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 2 0 4 1 1 0 - 14 6 6 6 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 1 0 0 0 7 7 1 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 2 2 *9 4 5 1 1 0 0 1 1	3 1 1 0 0 0 - 10 3 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 0 1 0 0 1 8 2 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8	3 0 0 2 0 0 0 - 9	15 5 3 2 0 0 *45 18 10 6 2 2 0 0	24 8 3 9 1 4 -7 38 6 4 1 1 1 2 4	39 18 6 11 1 4 45 48 12 6 3 1
Roach Hart Somers Mohler Clare Dooms Meyers Total St. Paul— Mains Meakin Schmitt Viau Shreve Kling Clarkson		1	55	4 22 4 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	31 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 3 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1	2 1 0 0 0 - 5 4 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 5 0 1 13 4 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 0 0 0 0 0 - *3 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 2 0 4 1 1 0 - 14 6 6 6 2 0 0 0 0	2 0 1 0 0 -7 7 1 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 2 0 2 *9 4 5 1 1 0 0 1	3 1 1 0 0 0 - 10 3 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 0 1 0 0 1 - 8	3 2 0 1 0 0 - 8 	3 0 0 2 0 0 0 - 9	15 5 3 2 0 0 *45 18 10 6 2 2 0 0	24 8 3 9 1 4 -*72 27 38 6 4 1 1 2	39 18 6 11 1 4 45 48 12 6 3 1
Roach Hart Somers Mohler Clare Dooms Meyers Total St. Paul— Mains Meakin Schmitt Viau Shreve Kling Clarkson Underwood		1	5	4 22 4 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	31 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	3 3 3 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 5 0 0 1 - 13 4 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 - *3 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 2 0 4 1 1 0 - 14 6 6 6 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 1 0 0 0 7 7 1 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 2 2 *9 4 5 1 1 0 0 1 1	3 1 1 0 0 0 - 10 3 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 0 1 0 0 1 8 2 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 2 0 1 0 0 - 8 	3 0 0 2 0 0 0 - 9	15 5 3 2 0 0 *45 18 10 6 2 2 0 0	24 8 3 9 1 4 	39 18 6 11 1 4 45 48 12 6 3 1

^{*}One game forfeited. †Two games forfeited.

THE BATTING AVERAGES OF 1890.

THE BEST BASE HIT BATSMEN OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE—THE PLAYERS' LEAGUE, THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION, AND THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The figures of the batting average tables which have hitherto appeared in the GUIDE have been to a large extent superfluous in

number and largely unreliable as affording a fair criterion of a batsman's skill even in base hit averages, and utterly useless as indications of skill in team work at the bat. All-the columns which are really necessary in the tables showing the batting averages at the close of each season, are the number of games played in; the percentage of base hits made to times at bat; and the totals of sacrifice hits, of stolen bases, and runs scored. The record, too, of these batting averages should be classified, giving the lead to the batsmen who have played 100 games and over, then those who have played in seventy-five games and in fifty games, leaving the limit at twenty-five games instead of fifteen as now. In the official batting average of the National League for 1890, we find the lead given to Luby of the Chicago Club, though he only played in thirty games, while Glasscock, who stands second on the list, played in 124 games. To give the lead to the batsmen who played in but one-fourth the number of games the one next to him did, simply because his percentage of hits was .342 to the other's .336, is an injustice, to say the least, as the former is by far the best record. By way of remedying this injustice we have prepared the averages in the order of most games played, as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE AVERAGES.

A HUNDRED GAMES AND OVER.

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Positions.	Games.	P. c. base hits to t'st, at ba
Glasscock	New York	S. S.	124	.336
Hamilton	Philadelphia	L. F.	123	.324
Thompson	Philadelphia	R. F.	132	.313
Knight	Cincinnati	L. F.	127	.312
Anson	Chicago	1 B.	139	.311
Pinkney	Brookfyn	3 B.	126	
Burkett	New York	F.	101	
Tiernan	New York	C. F.	133	.303
Foutz	Brooklyn	1 B.	129	.302
Reilly	Cincinnati	1 B.	133	.300
Marr	Cincinnati	3 B.	130	
McKean	Cleveland	S. S.	136	. 296
Tucker	Boston	1 B	132	. 295
Brodie	Foston	R. F.	132	. 295
Carroll	Chicago	L. F.	136	. 285
Sullivan	Boston	L. F.	121	. 285
Burns	Brooklyn	R. F.	119	.284
Wilmot	Chicago	C. F.	139	.278
Collins		2 B.	129	.278
Myers		2 B.	117	.277
Miller	Pittsburgh	3 B.	138	.273

A HUNDRED GAMES AND OVER-Continued.

PLAYERS.	Clubs.	Positions.	Games.	P. c. base hits to t's at bat.
Cooney.	Chicago	S. S.	135	.271
Holliday	Cincinnati		131	.270
Beard	Cincinnati	S. S.	122	.268
Burke	Philadelphia	C. F.	132	.267
Berger	Pittsburgh.	C.	104	.266
Sunday	Pittsburgh	C. F.	116	.265
Davis	Cleveland	C. F.	134	. 264
McPhee	Cincinnati	2 B.	132	.255
Long	Boston	S. S.	101	. 250
McCauley	Philadelphia	1 B.	112	.244
LaRouqe	Pittsburgh	2 B.	111	.242
Mayer	Philadelphia	3 B.	117	.241
Bassett	New York	2 B.	100	.239
Hornung	New York	L. F.	120	.238
Hines	Pittsburgh	1 B.	100	.237
McGarr	Boston	3 B.	121	.236
Smith	Boston	2 B.	134	.229
Allen	Philadelphia	S. S.	133	.225
	New York	F.	101	. 225
Zimmer	Cleveland	C.	125	.214
Smalley	Cleveland	3 B.	136	
Gilks	Cleveland	L. F.	130	.213
Denny	New York	3 B.	111	.212
	Brooklyn	S. S.	129	.191

SEVENTY GAMES AND OVER.

			-	1.10
PLAYERS.	Clubs.	Positions	Games.	P. c. base hits to t's at bat.
Clements	Philadelphia	C.	97	.315
O'Brien	Brooklyn	L. F.	85	.314
Virtue	Cleveland.	1 B.	62	.303
Daily	Cleveland.		64	.288
	New York	P.	73	.284
	Brooklyn	P.	97	.278
Decker	Philadelphia	C.	95	.278
Mullane	Cincinnati	P.	81	.276
Glenalvin	Chicago	2 B.	66	.268
Caruthers	Brooklyn	P.	71	.265
Buckley	New York.	C.	70	.255
Earl	Chicago	R. F.	92	.247
Harrington	Cincinnati		65	. 246
Veach	Cleveland	1 B.	70	.244
	Brooklyn	C.	82	.243
	Pittsburgh	1 B.	86	.226
	Boston	C.	85	.213
	Pittsburgh	C.	83	,213
	Chicago	P.	68	.203
Kittridge	Chicago	C.	96	,201

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION AVERAGE.

ONE HUNDRED GAMES AND OVER.

PLAYERS.	Clubs.	Positions.	Games.	Pr. c. base hits to t's at bat.
Wolf	Louisville	R. F.	184	.366
Johnson	Columbus	R. F.	137	.354
Childs	Syracuse	2 B.	136	.344
O'Connor	Columbus	C.	118	.341
McCarthy	St. Louis	R. F.	132	.332
Swartwood	Toledo	R. F.	126	. 309
Griffin	Rochester	C. F.	107	.305
Sneed	Toledo	R. F.	137	. 298
McQuery	Syracuse	1 B.	120	. 295
Weaver	Louisville	C. F.	130	. 292
Purcell	Athletic	L. F.	106	. 288
Shaffer	Athletic	R. F.	101	. 286
Worden	Toledo	1 B	129	.289
Alvord	ToledoRochester	3 B. 3 B.	120 124	. 289
Raymond	Louisville	S. S.	122	. 280
Taylor	Louisville	1 B.	134	.279
Fuller	St. Louis.	S. S.	130	271
O'Brien	Athletic	1 B.	110	. 279
Shimmick	Louisville.	2 B.	133	. 267
Vandyke	Toledo	L. F.	128	. 266
Hamburgh	Louisville	L. F.	134	.265
Lyons	Rochester		132	. 264
Tomney	Louisville	S. S.	110	. 264
Ely	Syracuse	L. F.	118	. 263
Nicholson	Toledo	2 B.	133	.261
Simon	Brooklyn	L. F.	127	. 260
Welch	Athletic	C. F.	125	. 256
McTomney	Columbus	C. F.	125	. 256
Peltz	Brooklyn	C. F.	122	. 255
Daily	Brooklyn	P.	116	. 24%
Scheffer	Rochester	R. F.	117	. 239
Shiebeck	Toledo	S. S.	134	. 234
Greenwood Gerhardt	Rochester	2 B. 2 B.	121 136	. 226
Crooks	Brooklyn	2 B.	135	. 221
Lehane	Columbus	1 B.	140	.185
	NTY GAMES AND OVER.	1 2.		. 100
Lyons	Athletic	3 B.	88	. 354
Roseman		C. F.	82	.320
McGuire		C.	87	.301
T. O'Rourke		3 B.	82	.287
Wright	Syracuse	C. F.	89	.285
Stivitis		P.	67	.277
Campion	St. Louis	R. F.	74	.274
Duffee		C. F.	98	.274
Doyle		s. s.	76 96	.272
Munyan		C. F.	96	.261
Tebeau	Toledo	O. E.	20 }	. 201

SEVENTY GAMES AND OVER-Continued,

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Position.	Games.	P. ct. base hits to t's at bat.
McLaughlin	Syracuse	S. S.	81	.260
Higgins		2 B.	65	.250
Robinson		C.	97	.240
Friel		R. F.	62	.238
Nelson			60	.234
Ryan		C.	94	.219
McKeagh		C.	63	.218
McMahon		P.	63	.212
Barnes	Brooklyn	C.	62	.207
Phillips		S. S.	65	.196
Briggs			86	.179
T. Shaffer.		2 B.	70	.178
Sweeney		2 B.	65	.169
Petz		C.	90	.155
Esterday		S. S.	78	.140

PLAYERS' LEAGUE AVERAGE.

Brewning	Cleveland	C. F.	118	.391
Orr	Brooklyn	1 B.	107	.387
Connor	New York	1 B.	123	.372
Ward	Brooklyn	S. S.	128	.371
Beecher	Buffalo	R. F.	126	.357
Brouthers	Boston	1 B.	123	.345
Shindle	Philadelphia	S. S	132	.336
Richardson	Boston	L. F.	130	.332
Ryan	Chicago	C. F.	118	.330
Duffy	Chicago	R. F.	137	.328
Larkin	Cleveland	1 B.	125	.327
Beckley	Pittsburgh	1 B.	121	.325
Bierbauer	Brooklyn	2 B.	132	.319
Stabey	Boston	R. F.	118	.308
Wood	Pniladelphia	L. F.	132	.304
O'Neill	Chicago		137	.302
Carroll	Pittsburgh	C.	111	.302
Hay	Buffalo	C. F.	1.2	299
Quinn	Boston	2 B.	129	.296
Delahanty	Cleveland	2 B.	115	.296
Farreli	Chicago	C.	117	.295
Wise	Buffalo	2 B.	119	.294
Tehean	Cleveland	3 B.	108	.293
Radford	Cleveland	C. F.	122	.292
Malady	Philadelphia	3 B.	120	. 291
Griffin	Philadelphia	C. F.	115	.290
Nash	Boston	3 B.	129	.284
Hanlon	Pittsburgh	C. F.	119	.284
Pickett	Philadelphia	2 B.	100	. 281
Fields	Pittsburgh	C.	127	.277
Brown	Boston	R. F.	127	.277
Joyce	Brooklyn	3 B.	133	.269
Pfeffer	Chicago	2 B.	123	.268
	Buffalo	C.	123	.268

PLAYERS' LEAGUE AVERAGES-Continued.

		189		BB 4.
		00	o,	base to bat.
PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	13	90	at ts
		Positions	Games.	
	-	Po	3	Pr. ph
Visner	Pittsburgh	R. F.	127	.265
White	Buffalo	3 B.	122	.264
Richardson	New York	2 B.	123	.257
Boy'e	Chicago	C.	100	.257
McGeady	Brookyln	L. F.	104	.253
Farrar	Philadelphia	1 B.	127	.251
Rowe	Buffalo	S. S.	125	.250
Stricker	Cleveland	2 B.	127	.248
Kuehne	Pittsburgh	3 B.	126	.243
Corcoran	Pittsburgh	S. S.	123	.239
Seery	Brooklyn.	L. F.	104	.222
Twitchell	Cleveland	Ρ.	100	.220
Whitney	New York.	3 B.	119	.212
Ewing	New York.	C.	83	.349
Van Haltren	Brooklyn	P.	92	.346
Gore, N. Y.	New York	C.F.	93	.335
Sutcliffe.	Cleveland.	C.	99	.329
Kelly	Boston	C.	90	.324
Mulligan	Philadelphia	c.	62	.315
Cross.	Philadelphia	c.	60	.299
	New York	L. F.	97	.290
Slattery	Philadelphia	C.	85	.278
Hallman	New York.	s. s.	71	.277
Hatfield	Brooklyn.	C.	63	.277
Kinslow	Cleveland	s. s.	86	272
McAleer		R.F.	69	.268
Ciark	Buffalo	S. S.	-96	.264
Irwin.	Boston		95	.258
Andrews.	Brooklyn	C. F.		.258
Johnston	New York	C. F.	77	
Fogarty	Philadelphia	C. F.	91	.251
Comiskey	Chicago.	1 B.	88	.248
Robinson	Pittsburgh	2 B.	98	.239
Murphy	Boston.	C.	60	.238
Shannon	New York	2 B.	82	. 224
J. Irwin	Buffalo	1 B.	77	.229
Bastian	Chicago.	S. S.	80	.186

WESTERN ASSOCIATION AVERAGE.

ONE HUNDRED GAMES AND OVER.

PLAYERS.	Position,	Clubs.	Games Played.	Percentage of base hits.	Sacrifice hits.	Stolen bases.	Fielding Percentage.
W. Hoover Mennahan E. Smith Dalrymple Curtis.	F. P. F.	Kansas City	120 112 111	.336 .333 .331 .328 .322	31 26 16	64 19 33 79 39	.845 .870 .786 .875 .869

			Games Played.	Percentage of base hits.	hits	98	Fielding Percentage.
	ü,		a.y	pte Hi	Sacrifice	bases	1200
PLAYERS.	110	CLUBS:	Pla	1961	ij	ă	en Hir
	Position,		8.	erc be	Cr	Stolen	elci.
	Pc		Ü	G P	SS	35	王립
711	-	D 25.			7.0		
Flanagan	1 B.	DesMoines and Lincoln	113	.305	16 30	19	.976
Walsh	F.	Omaha St. Paul	118 122	.301	18	55 57	.818
Schoch	S.S	Milwaukee	121	.294	20	7	.909
Morrissey	1 B.	Milwaukee	115	.290	18	16	.978
McClellan	2 B.	Denver		.288	20	49	.955
Poorman	F.	Milwaukee		.288	8	60	.893
Ryan	1 B.	Minneapolis	117	.285	26	15	.971
Cleveland	3 B.			.281	12	15	.856
Stearns	S.S.			.280	21	80	.817
McGlone	3 B. F.	DenverOmaha	107	.280	20	74 46	.853
Trafley	C.	DesMoines and Lincoln		.277	13	24	.860
Carpenter	3 B.	Kansas City	111		19	51	.873
Abbey	F.	St. Paul		. 275	19	43	.890
Cline	F.	Sioux City and St. Paul	111	.275	16	54	.895
Cline Burns	F.	Kansas City		.273	28	46	.919
Manning	2 B.	Kansas City		.272	30	96	.927
Miller	3 B.	Minneapolis	120	.264	25	6	.902
Willis	F.	Omaha		.263	14	32	.883
Bramblecorn	F.	DesMoines & Milwaukee		.262 $.251$	18 14	49	.952
Carroll	3 B.	Minneapolis Milwaukee	121	.248	16	53 38	.897
	S.S.	Sioux City	120	.243	16	40	.821
Brosnan		Sioux City		.236	31	29	* 041
	2 B.	Milwaukee		.231	19	22	.907
Powell		Sioux City	115	.231	14	12	
		DesMoines and Lincoln	107	.221	12	.12	.857
Kappell		Sioux City		.219	19	36	
Phelan	2 B.	DesMoines and Lincoln	117	.194	19	41	.922
SE	VEN	TY GAMES AND OVE	R.				
Pettit	2 B.	Milwaukee	93	.308	16	47	.900
Gunson	F.	Kansas City		.300	15	13	.870
Krieg	C.	Milwaukee	89	.279	14	8	.842
Andrews	1 B.	Omaha	85	.279	11	19	.977
Daly	F.	St. Paul	95	.277	24	20	.910
White	S.S.	Denver	79	.275	17	38	.879
Kearns	F.	Omaha	97	.274	12	45	.929
Rowe	F. 1 B.	Denver	77	.273	13 11	32 14	.958
Jantzen	C.	Milwaukee	73	.262	14	10	.877
Black	F.	Sioux City	99	.261	23	33	.925
Strauss	F.	Sioux City		. 260	15	30	.938
Urquhart	F.	Omaha and St. Paul	84	. 257	15	5	.833
Merritt	P.	Denver	76	.257	15	31	.913
Broughton	1 B.	St. Paul	76	.257	9	7	.966
Patton	F.	DesMoines		. 247	5	59	.986
Hannahan	2 B.	Sioux City and Omaha.		. 240	22	35	.921
Dugdale	C,	Minneapolis	87	. 236	13	6	.882
Reynolds	C. F.	Denver	70	.227	10 6	15 14	.896
Meakin	P.	St. Paul	71	. 224	15	5	.745
O'Brien	2 B.	St. Paul	74	.221	12	1	.951
	3 B.	Denver	83	.213	11	20	.842
Glenn	F.	Sioux City	90	.203	13	31	.911
Hart	P.	DesMoines and Lincoln		.192	6	10	.772
Moran	C.	Omaha		.180	16	7	.815

THE ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION AVERAGE.

ONE HUNDRED GAMES AND OVER.

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Position.	Games.	P. ct. base hits to t's at bat.
Johnson	Newark	C. F.	102	.297
Campion	Worcester	1 B.	102	
Shoenick	New Haven	1 B.	101	.285
Lally	New Haven	1 B.	119	.274
Stolz	Worcester	F.	101	. 261
Cudworth	Worcester	F.	103	. 259
Parsons	Baltimore	1 B.	101	. 244
T. McDermott	Newark	2 B.	118	.246
McKee	Naw Haven	F.	117	.243
Mansell	Newark	F.	108	.241
Long	Baltimore		100	. 239
T. J. Sullivan	Wilmington	2 B.	105	. 233
Doyle	New Haven	3 B.	118	.223
Hill	Washington	3 B.	115	.212
Lang	New Haven	S.S.	118	
J. Fitzgerald	Jersey City		103	.193

SEVENTY GAMES AND OVER.

Somer	Baltimore	F.	841	.347
Ray	Baltimore	S. S.	82	.346
Mack	Baltimore	2 B.	89	.329
Brady	Jersey City	2 B.	66	.312
Meister	Worcester	2 B.	93	.308
Gilbert	Newark	3 B.	96	.292
Corcoran	Wilmington	C.	76	. 291
C. Jones	Worcester	3 B.	89	. 288
Werrick	Baltimore	3 B.	71	. 284
Van Alstine	Jersey City	3 B.	72	. 283
Raussey		8. 8.	79	. 281
Kennedy		L. F.	89	. 277
H. Lynde		F.	77	.277
Fields		1 B.	76	.276
Keay		F.	78	.273
Thos. Lynch		1 B.	73	.273
Townsend	Baltimore	C.	85	.271
Whistler		1 B.	82	.262
Gleason	Washington	S. S.	79	.260
G. Henry		F.	65	.269
McGucken	Jersey City	F.	97	.249
Newell		F.	71	.248
Guinnass		S. S.	60	.239
J. Galligan		F.	78	. 233
L. Smith.	Newark	S. S.	91	.232
Murphy		C.	93	.231
Bader		F.	82	.231
Coogan	Wilmington	F.	71	.229
Bird		F.	80	. 227
Ames	Hartford	F.	77	.226
Forster		S. S.	78	. 220
Carl	Newart	F.	75	. 216

PLAYERS.	Clubs.	Position.	Games. Pr. c. base hits to t's at bat.
	Newark		88 .210
Dooley	Jersey City	1 B.	61 ,208
Jordan	Washington	F.	76 .206
J. O'Brien	Washington	2 B.	66 ,197
Hafford	New Haven.	C.	97 .196
Riddl6	Washington	C.	69 ,183
Moore	Hartford,	2 B.	73 .161

THE MINOR LEAGUES' AVERAGES.

THE PACIFIC NORTH WESTERN LEAGUE

FIFTY GAMES AND OVER.

Percentage of Base Hits to times at Bat.	Bases.	Hits.	Games.		
Percenta Base H times		l e	9	.UBS.	NAME,
Bee	ü	H	of		
tra as	100	ci.	0		
Pe	Stolen	Sacrifice	N		
.367	54	16	71	Spokane	Ward
.340	10	18	69	Spokane	Polhemus
.313	25	13	69	Portland	Hassamaer
.307	34	16	62	Tacoma	Earle
.301	27	27	94	Spokane	Turner
.298	23	22	71	Spokane	McQuirk
.293	3	14	70	Seattle	Whiteley
.289	11	7	56	Spokane	Phillips
.283	30	20	85	Spokane	(Mills
. 283	9	17	64	Tacoma	McCabe
.268	26	16	94	Portland	w. Parrott
.267	13	8	95	Seattle.	Snyder
.260	28	15	80	Seattle.	L. Camp
.253	15	9	85	Seattle	(Bright
.253	9	3	58	Portland	T. Parrott.
.245	- 15	8	57	Tacoma	Hoffman
. 243	11	15	77	Tacoma	Strouthers
.242	57	14	95	Tacoma	Mannassan
238	33	24	89	Portland	Buchtel
.234	15	6	50	Seattle	Flaherty
.232	13	7	88	Seattle	Smith
. 231	54	14	95	Seattle	Hernon
.225	22	16	58	Tacoma	Pope
. 221	39	13	84	Seattle	Zimmer
218	9	17	71	Spokane	Peeples
.198	3	11	59	Portland	Land
181	3				
1		6	56	Portland	

TWENTY GAMES AND OVER.

NAME.	CLURS.	No. of Games.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Percentage of Base Hits to times at Bat
Mullaly	Spokane	25	4	12	.843
Breckenridge	Portland	20	1	6	.338
Powell	Spokane	46	12	29	.319
Vanzant	Tacoma	31	7	5	.307
Colgan	Spokane	34	3	13	.272
Whittaker	Portland	49	7	9	.267
Cross	Spokane	41	7	8	.267
Reidy	Tacoma	23	9	2	.261
Jeone	Spokane	32	4	38	. 258
Huston	Spokane	46	15	15	. 251
(Fitzgerald	Seattle	43	7	2	.250
McCarthy	Portland	23	1	6	. 250
(Emmeke	Spokane	21	2	4	.250
Wright	Tacoma	32	4	13	.248
Klopf	Spokane	29	2	3	.247
Stuart	Tacoma	39	16	10	.246
Connor	Tacoma	34	10	8	.238
Hulin	Portland	46	4	19	.233
O'Day	Portland	24	3	4	.231
J. F. Cahill	Portland	21	9	5	.229
Brittan	Tacoma	46	8	19	.224
F. Cahill	Portland	33	6	8	.223
Fuller	Tacoma	29 22	7 9	6	.214
Pender	Seattle			5	.212
Rhue	Portland	26	5	4	.208
Robberts	Spokane	37	3 2	6	.200
March	Tacoma	36	7	5	.198
Lynch	Spokane	30		16	.190
Howard	Portland & Gashana	32	8	9	.184
Birchers	Portland & Spokane	29	4	2	.182
Ward	Tacoma	37	8	2	.174
Burks	Tacoma	24	7	3	.153
W. Camp	12	40	10	24	.153
Dextraze	Portland	23	2	1	.102
Munday	If Or mand	20	4	1	.102

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting and Fielding Record of Clubs.

SEASON OF 1890.

BATTING. BATTIN	В В В В В В В В В В В В В В В В В В В	BATTING To A 1715 See 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	BATTING. BATTIN		Сгод в Валед Балед.	Brooklyn. 129 Chicago. 188 Philadelphia. 183 Cheinnath 184 B ston. 184 New York. 185 Useveland. 186 Ditehment 186 Ditehment 186 Ditehment 186
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TTING The contract TTING	171 NG. 171 N	171 NG. 171 N	TTING Trief Base Hits. Trief Bases. Tr	В	Runs Estned.	382 389 344 351 326 318 224
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	1175 25 125 Times Assisting.	1175 25 125 Times Assisting.	FIRE Tropes Assisting. FIRE Tropes Sign of Fielding Errors.		Number Put Out.	

*Games played include the tie games.

*TIE GAMES—Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1, Boston 1, Cincinnati 2, New York 4, Cleveland 4, Pittsburgn 1,

CATCHER'S AVERAGES.

Rank.	Name.	CLUB.	Games played.	Number put out.	Times assisting.	Fielding errors.	Passed balls.	Total chances.	Per cent. accepted.
	Bennett	Boston	85	448	90	23	9	590	.944
	Ganzel	Boston	22	131	27	7	5	170	.929
	Daily	Brooklyn	69	332	72	20	19	443	.912
	Clements	Philadelphia	91	503	92	35	36	666	.892
	Keenan	Cincinnati	50	244	63	16	21		.892
	Harrington	Cincinnati	65	345	73	19	. 34	471	.887
	Kittredge	Chicago	96	458	113	34	40	645	. 885
	Zimmer	Cleveland	125	480	188		55	768	.869
	Schriver	Philadelphia	34	187	43	21	15		.864
	Buckley	New York	62		93	34			.862
	Nagle	Chicago	33		25	12	18		.861
	Clarke	New York	36	188	60	25	21		.843
	Murphy	New York	29	157	33	20	19		.829
	Bushong	Brooklyn	15	82	13	9	11		.826
	Baldwin	Cincinnati	19	87	27	13			.814
1	Decker	Phila. & Pittsburgh	70	276	69	39	40		.813
i	Hardie	Boston	25	123	33	20	19		.800
1	Wilson	Pittsburgh	38	175	69	35	26		.800
-	Berger	Pittsburgh	21	76	37	20	10		.790
	Sommers	N. Y. & Cleveland.	16	89	27	17	14		.789
	Clark	Brooklyn	42	164	40	40	28	272	.713

FIELDING RECORD-1890.

Of Players who have taken part in fifteen or more Championship Games.

First Basemen.

Rank.	Name.	CLUB.	Games played.	No. put out.	Times assisting.	Fielding errors.	Total chances.	Per cent.
	Esterbrook	New York	45	430	13	7	450	. 984
	Whistler	New York	45	490	10	9	509	.982
	Virtue	Cleveland	62	633	21	12	666	.982
	Hines	Pittsburgh & Boston.	18	182	13	4	199	.979
	Tucker	Boston	132	1341	39	29	1409	.979
	Anson	Chicago	135	1345	49	31	1425	.978
	Reilly	Cincinnati		1392	38		1463	
	Foutz		113	1192	39		1259	
		New York	36		14	9		.976
	McCaully			1053	26		1109	
	Veach	Cleveland & Pittsb'g		721	48	25		.968
	Hecker		66	610	31	25		.962
	Decker		18	167	8	8		.956
	Wilson	Pittsburgh	18	178	8	11	198	.944

Second Basemen.

NAME.	CLUB.	Games played.	No. put out.	Times assisting.	Fielding errors.	Total chances.	Per cent.
Bassett	New York	100	201	332	27	560	.951
Myers	Philadelphia	117	347	352	38	737	.948
Collins	Brooklyn	129	298	420	42	760	.944
McPhee	Cincinnati	132	404	431	51	886	.942
Glenalvin	Chicago	66	128	194	25	347	.928
Delaney	Cleveland	36		93	14	189	.926
LaRoque	Pittsburgh	76	227	244	38	509	. 925
Ardner	Cleveland	84	205	257	40		.920
	Boston	134	234	401	57		.917
Crane	New York & Pittsb'g		36	52	8		.917
O'Brien	Chicago	27	59	79	16		.896
Howe	New York	17	36	58	12		.886
Earl	Chicago	?6	79	120	26		.884
Dunlap		17	36	53	13		.872
Clarke	New York	15	43	44	19	106	.820

Third Basemen.

tMc(tarr	Boston	1 115	1511	228	271	4061, 938
	Brooklyn				29	430 .932
Burns	Chicago	139	188	290	54	532 .898
Smalley	Cleveland	136	221	327		612 .893
Denny	New York	106	165		47	422 . 888
Clarke	. New York	16	24	30		61 .885
Mayer	. Philadelphia	114	173	224		452 .878
Marr	Cincinnati	63	71	125	33	229 .856
	Cincinnati					184 .853
	Pittsburgh					400 .850
	Pittsburgh		64		30	196 .847
Mullane	Cincinnati	21	38	44	21	103 . 796

Short Stops.

Lowe	Boston	. 24	50	66		
Cooney	Chicago	. 135	237	452		736 .936
	Philadelphia					906 927
Glasscock	New York	. 124	275	421		765 . 909
Smith	Brooklyn	. 129	232	468	74	774 . 904
McKean	Cleveland	. 134	266	433	75	774 .903
Long	Boston	. 101	230	352	66	648 .897
Beard	Cincinnati	. 113	145	419		629 .895
Sales	Pittsburgh	51	85	151	35	271 .873
Berger	Pittsburgh	. 331	62	104	261	1921.864
LaRoque	Pittsburgh	31	48	76	36	160 .778

Fielders.

Rank.	Name,	CLUB.	Games played.	No. put out.	Times assisting.	Fielding errors.	Total chances.	Per cent. accepted.
	Foster	Chicago	27	69	2	1	72	.986
	Corkhill	Brooklyn	48	122	6	3	131	.977
	Lowe	Boston	15	34	0	1	35	.971
	Brodie	Boston	132	225	19	12	256	.953
	Miller	Pittsburgh	25	34	6	2	42	.952
	Sullivan	Boston	121	241	13	13	267	.951
	Holliday	Cincinnati	131	253	20	15	288	.948
	Jordan	Pittsburgh	37	62	9	4	75	.946
	Davis	Cleveland	133	282	35	18		. 946
	Gilks	Cleveland	123	237	20	16	273	.941
	Mullane	Cincinnati	28	44	4	3		.941
	Burns	Brooklyn	116	137	23	10	170	.941
	Thompson	Philadelphia	132	170	29	13		.938
1	Donovan	Boston & Brooklyn	58	110	9	8	127	.937
	Wi!mot	Chicago	139	329	26	23		.937
	Carroll	Chicago	136	265	28	20	313	.936
	Hornung	New York	77	110	12	9	131	.931
	Terry	Brooklyn	54	103	4	8	115	.930
- 1	Marr	Cincinnati	64	68	12	6	86	.930
	Nicol	Cincinnati	46	62	8	6	81	.926
1	Knight	Cincinnati	127	224	11	19	254	.925
- 1	Burke	Philadelphia & Pitts.	128	284	27	28	339	.917
1	O'Brien	Brooklyn	85	176	14	8	198	.915
- 1	Berger	Pittsburgh	41	72	11	8	91	.912
- 1	Hardie	Boston	15	27	4	3	34	.911
- 1	Sunday	Pittsburgh & Phila	116	255	31	29	315	.908
1.	Andrews	Chicago	53	80	10	10	100	.900
- 1	Clarke	New York	33	33	3	4	40	.900
- 1-	Kelty	Pittsburgh	59	100	6	12	118	.898
- 13	Tiernan	New York	133	210	13	26	249	. 895
- []	Hamilton	Philadelphia	123	232	23	34	289	. 882
		Pittsburgh & Boston	82	138	7	11	166	.873
- 1		New York	37	56	4	9	69	. 869
[]	Dowse	Cleveland	26	33	7	6	46	. 869
1	Hemp	Pittsburgh	21	34	5	6	45	. 866
]		Chicago	49	60	8	11	79	. 860
1	Daily	Cleveland	64	103	13	19	135	.859
1	Caruthers	Brooklyn	39	45	4	8	57	859
١	West	Cleveland	37	50	9	12	71	831
(Pittsburgh	35	64	8	15	87	827
1	Burkett	New York	90	108	23	28	157	824
1	Wilson	Pittsburgh	25	54	8	15	77	805

PITCHER'S RECORD

In Alphabetical Order. Season of 1890.

NAME.	CLUB.	Games played.	Games won.	Runs scored. Ave. per game.	Runs earned. Ave. per game.	Per cent. base hits off pitcher.	Bases given on bails.	Struck out.	Wild pitches.	Per cent.field'g
Beatin	Cleveland	53		5.22			156	168	22	.817
Baker	Pittsburgh	23	3			.264	94	82	23	.613
Clarkson	Boston	44		4.63	2.34	.246	141	132	19	.760
Caruthers	Brooklyn	32					89	62		.809
Duryea	Cincinnati	31			2.51		61	111		.707
Foreman	Cincinnati	23			2.52	.250	79	51		.734
Getzein	Boston	40		4.57		.251	80	132		.768
Gleason	Philadelphia				1.89		168	220	11	.864
Hutchinson	Chicago	68			1.89		190	299		.830
Luby	Chicago	28				.224	120	90		.783
Lovett	Brooklyn	42			1.90		133	120		.771
Mullane	Cincinnati	22		4.41			91	95	13	.770
Nichols	Boston	47			1.70		117	222	31	
Ehines						.214	104	178		.869
Rusie	New York				1.50		276	345	36	.764
Stein	Chicago	18	11	5.27	2.33	.238	75	62		.777
Sharratt		23	11	5.61	2.30	.234	89	81		.745
Smith		23	8	6.78	3.17	.287	108	110	4	.757
Terry		44			2.00		127	185		.757
Vian	Cincin. & Clevel'd				2.78		83	72	4	.863
Vickery						.252	175	165	27	.666
Wadsworth		20			3.15		73	24	11	.711
	New York						122	105		.852
Young	Cleveland	17	8,	5.35	2.47	.245	28	37	4	.796

MINOR LEAGUE PITCHING RECORDS.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The appended table gives a concise record of the work done by the prominent pitchers of the Western Association in 1890, the figures being those of the victories and defeats pitched in with each club.

PITCHERS	CLUBS.	Kansas	City.	Minne-	apolis.	Mil-	wankee	-	Denver.	Sioux	City.	-	Omana.	T 250 00 1	Lincoln.		St. Faul.		Totals.		cent. ories.
		₩.	ŗ.	∦.	T.	Μ.	ŗ.	₩.	ü	W.	ij.	W.	ü	₩.	Ľ.	₩.	'n	Μ.	ŗ.	ď	Per
		-				_		-				-							_	_	
Hudson	Minneap	1	0			1	2	2	0	1	0	2	2	2	0	4	4	13	4	17	.765
Kennedy.	Denver .	1	0	0	1	1	1			3	0	2	1	1	1	3		11		15	.733
Conway	Kas. Cy.,		٠.	1	1	3	0	4	2	3	2	3	2	3	1	5	5	22	9	31	.710
Griffith	Milwauk	3	4	2	3			4	0	3	2	6	0	3	1	4				36	
Widner	Sioux Cy	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	0			2	0	3	1	2	2	14	11	25	.560
Fagan	Omaha	1	1	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	()			1	2	2	2	9	9	18	.500
Schmidt .	St. Paul.	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0			6	6	12	.500
Roach	Lincoln.	1	3	0	4	1	5	7	2	5	2	4	3	٠.		2	2	20	23	13	.465

THE ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION.

The work done by the leading pitchers of the Atlantic Association in 1890 is shown in the appended table. Only the names of pitchers who pitched in at least ten games are given.

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.	Batting errors.	Struck out.	Batting average.	Fielding average.	Stolen lasos.
O'Rourke	Baltimore	12	1	13	.923	82	45	. 235	.909	19
German	B:ltimore	35	9	44	.795	169	136	. 284	.911	22
Baker	Baltimore	29	10	39	.744	171		.203		13
Doran	New Haven	30	11	41	.732			.176		9
Gebhard	New Haven	25	12	37	.676	154			.916	3
Horner	New Haven	30	16	46	.652	171		.173		8
H. Smith	Wilmington	13	8	21	.619	79		.236		4
Gamble	Harrisburg	10	7	17	.588	56		.148		3
Burns	Wercester	11	8	19	.579	134		.208		1
Mi.ler	Newark	20	15	35	.571	140		. 165		2
Turner	Jer ey City	6	5	11	.545	78	11	.263	.815	6
Jas. Stafford	Worce-ter	19	16	35	.543	129	127	. 260	.975	12
Phillips	Washington	17	16	33	.515	89	107	.170	.886	4

THE PACIFIC NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

The pitching record of the leading pitchers of the above League is as follows:

13 43 10110 113.					
Pitchers.	CLUBS.	Victories.	Defeats.	Games played.	Per cent.
	Spokane. Tacoma	28 21 20	8 12 13	36 33 32	.777 .636 .625
Fanning W. Camp	Tacoma	11 13	7 10	18 23	.611
Favour	Tacoma	8	7	15 28	.533
Emmerke		10	10	20	.500

THE SERIES RECORD.

Appended is the record showing the total victories and defeats scored in each series of games with the seven opposing clubs of the National League in 1890. It will be seen that no one club managed to play out its full quota of games. The Brooklyn Club was the only one which did not lose a series, though both the Chicago and Boston Clubs won more series than Brooklyn, and Cincinnati as many. Brooklyn, however, won a majority of their games in their unfinished series with Cincinnati and New York. Pittsburgh was the only club which did not win at least one series. Here is the record in full:

OLUBS,	-	Brooklyn		Chicago.	Phila-	delphia.	Cincin-	nati.	1	Boston.	New	York.	Clorrollond	Cleveland	Pitts-	burgh.	Series won.	eries lost.	Series unfinished.
	w	L	w	L	W	L	w	L	w	L	w	L	w	L	w	L	Sei	Sei	Sei
Brooklyn,			11	9	10	8	9	7	11	6	10	8	17	3	18	2	4	0	3
Chicago	9	11			8	10	12	8	11	8	13	6	13	7	17	3	5	1	1
Philadelphia	8	10	10	8			9	11	9	11	11	6	14	5	17	2	3	2	2
Cincinnati	7	9		12	11	9			8	11	14		13	4	16	4	4	2	1
Boston	6	11	8	11	11	9	11	8			11	8	13	7	16	3	5	2	0
New York	8	10		13	6	11		14		11			12	6	17	3	2	4	1
Cleveland	3	17		13			4	15	7	13	6	12			12	6	1	6	0
Pittsburgh	2	18	3	17	2	17	4	16	3	16	3	17	6	12			0	7	0

In the Player's League the Boston Club took the lead in series won, and that club was the only one of the eight that did not lose a series. Brooklyn had the second best record in series

won and lost, and Chicago the third.

OLUBS.	-	Boston.	-	Brooklyn	New	York.	01.10	Chicago.	Phila-	delphia.	Pitts-	burgh.	Clorolond	Cieveland	Des Real	burraio.	ries won.	ries lost.	eries tied.	eries unfinished.
	w	L	W	L	w	L	w	L	w	L	w	L	W	L	w	L	Seri	Seri	Se	Se
Boston	_	_	11	7	12	-8	12	-8	10	6	10	5	12	-8	14	-6	5	0	0	2
Brooklyn	7	ii				10	10	9		6	14	6			12	6	4	2	ő	1
New York	8	12	10	7			9	9	5	12	14	6	11	8	17	3	3	2	1	1
Chicago	8	12	9	10	9	9			10	10	11	9	13	7	15	5	3	1	2	1
Philadelphia		10			12	5	10	10			7	12	11	8	16	4	3	2	1	1
Pittsburgh		10		12		14			12	-7			9	7	13	5	2	4	0	1
Cleveland		12		12		11		13		11	7	9			9	7	0	5	0	2
Buffalo	6	14	6	12	3	17	5	15	4	16	5	13	7	9			0	6	0	1
*							- 1		*											

In the American Association the Louisville Club took the lead in series won, Columbus being second, neither losing a series. St. Louis was third.

Louisville.		Columbus.	St. Louis		Toledo		Bochester		Svracuse.	2000	Athletic.		Brooklyn		Baltimore		Series Won	Series Lost.	Series Unfinisked
	L W	L	w	L	W	L	w	L	w	L	w	L	W	L	w	L	Se	Se	200
Louisville	8	10	9	11	14	6	11	6	14	5	17	3	13	2	1	1 2	5	0	2
Columbus 10	8		12	8	13	7	10	9	10	7	11	9	8	6	4	2	3	0	4
St. Louis 11	9 8				9	7	12	8			13	7	11	3	3	2 3	4	1	2
		13	7	9			11	6	11	9	14	6	9	5	3			2	2
Rochester 6	11 9	10	8	12		11		٠.	11	4	12	7	9	3	1	3	2	3	2
		10	9	10		11		11			7	10	12	5	2	1	1	3	3
	17 9	11	7	13	6	14		12		7			10	2	2	1	0	5	2
	13 6			4	5	9		9	5	12		10	٠.			٠.	0	3	4
Baltimore 1	1 2	4	2	4	3	3	3		1	2	1	2		٠.			0	0	7

The receipts of the Yale Base Ball Association for their season of 1890 "beat the record" by a very considerable amount, inasmuch as it amounted to \$12,302.69. Not a National League or American Association club made \$12,000 in 1890, and neither did the Players' League clubs, except perhaps Boston. The Yale Club turned over \$2,500 to the Yale field corporation. The "gate" in the college arena in 1890 was a very important part of the season's campaign.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION RECORDS.

The Western Association was the most successfully managed organization of professional clubs of the season of 1890, and this year under the presidency of Mr. Krauthoff, and after becoming a Major League, it promises to stand second to the National League in regard to the strength of its club teams, and the interest likely to be taken in its championship contest.

Now that the Western Association has entered upon a new era in its existence it is opportune to review its past years of history, during which time it has stood at the head of all the Minor Leagues, alike in the interesting character of its annual championship campaign; the strength of its club teams and the excellence not only of the management of the organization, but also in that

of a majority of its clubs.

The Western Association, which was organized in October, 1887, was the the successor of the Western League of 1886, the latter of which succeeded the old Northwestern League of 1879. The Western Association in 1887 included eight cities in its circuit, our Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Milwaukee with Omaha, and Des Moines Sioux City and Davenport, the latter entering in 1888. Denver joined in 1889 as also St. Joseph, and in 1890 Lincoln was added.

The championship of the Western Association was won by the Des Moines Club in 1888, and by the Omaha Club in 1889, while in 1890 the Kansas City Club took the pennant. The three champion teams of the three years ended the following players:

circumption commo of the	o timeo jours emaett tir	o rono and players.
1888-DesMoines.	1889—Омана.	1890—Kansas City.
Hutchinson, p	Nichols, p	E. Smith, p
Cushman, p	Knell, p	Conway, p
Elmer Smith, p		
Kennedy, p		
	Cooney, c	
Sage, c	Andrews, 1 b	Gunsen, c
Stearns, 1 b	Cro ks. 2 b	S'earns, 1b
Quinn, 2 b	Cleveland, 3 b	Manning, 2 b
Alvord, 3 b	Walsh, s. s	Carpenter, 3 b
	Conovan, l. f	Holland, s. s
Van Dyke, l. f	Wilks, c. f	Hoover, l. f
Holliday, c. f	Straus, r. f	Burns, c. f
Geo. Schaeffer, r. f		Nichol, r. f

The record of the championship campaign of the Western Association for 1890 is as follows:

Clubs,	Kansas City.	Minne- apolis.	Milwau- kee.	Denver.	Sioux City.	Omaha.	Lincoln.	St. Paul.	Victories	Per cent.
Kansas City Miluneapolis Milwaukee Denver Sioux City Omaha	7 6 7 6 6	9 10 5 6 8	12 8 6 7 0	10 12 9 10 9	11 12 11 8 	11 10 17 8 11	11 14 13 8 8 10	14 15 11 15 8 13	78 78 77 57 56 51	.666 .634 .631 .475 .466 .425
Lincoln	$\begin{array}{c} 3\\ 4\\ \hline -39 \end{array}$	$\frac{4}{3}$ $\frac{4}{45}$	5 7 45	$\frac{10}{3}$ ${63}$	10 7 64	7 5 69	73	8	47 38 42	.391

The following table shows the total games played—victories and defeats—the club batting and fielding percentage; the total sacrifice hits and stolen bases, and the total runs earned of each of the eight clubs of the Western Association in their championship contests in 1890.

The summary of its campaign work is appended:

	Games played.	Percentage of base hits.	Fielding percentage.	Total sac- rifice hits.	Total stolen bases	Earned runs.
Kansas City	117	.281	.920	217	440	330
Minneapolis	123	.266	.924	240	231	307
Milwaukee	122	.270	.932	166	369	350
Denver	120	.257	.918	183	319	270
Sioux City	120	.225	.926	182	290	382
Omaha	120	. 265	.925	144	294	372
Lincoln	120	.243	.925	126	281	344
St. Paul	122	. 256	.910	195	263	278

It will be seen that the Kansas City team owed much of their success to their superiority in base running, while they were also well up in sacrifice hitting. That team also led in batting, Milwaukee bearing off the palm in fielding, while being second in base running.

MINOR LEAGUE RECORDS.

THE PACIFIC NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE,

We are indebted to the efficient secretary of the Pacific Northwest League, Mr. C. E. Maxfield, for an ably prepared statistical report of the League's championship season of 1890, which we have been obliged to condense somewhat from lack of space.

We give, however, the most important figures of the report, the table of which will be found appended. The first we give is that showing the club averages in batting, base running and fielding.

THE CLUB RECORD.

Olubs.	Games.	Per cent, of hits to tim's at bat.	Average runs per game.	Ave. suc- rifice hits per game.	Average stolen bases per game.	Percentage fielding chanc's sopt
Spokane.	97	.282	8.79	2.00	3.30	.888
Tacoma	96	.245	6.73	1.86	2.53	.881
Seattle.	95	.235	5.84	1.41	2.44	.880
Portland	94	.234	5.40	1.43	2.21	.854

The second table in the championship record.

		-					The same of the sa
Club.	Spokane.	Tacoma.	Seattle.	Portland.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Spokane Tacoma Seattle Portland	13 14 8	19 14 8	18 18 10	24 23 20	61 54 48 26	35 41 46 67	.635 .568 .510 .279

THE TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

This League opened the season of 1890 with six clubs from Ohio cities, and one each from Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The season ended on Aug. 9th with but six of the eight clubs playing, two having disbanded. The record of the season is appended:

	Mansfield	Youngs- town.	Wheeling	Akron.	McKees- port.	Canton.	Dayton.	Spring- field.	Victories	Per Cent. Victories
Mansfield		9	9	6	8	11	3	3	49	.662
Youngstown	4		6	8	7	8	3	3	39	.549
Wheeling	5	3		6	10	9	2	6	41	.547
Akron	3	9	4		5	7	3	2	33	.471
McKeesport	6	3	6	5		8	3	3	34	
Canton	1	2	5	5	6		5	3	27	.365
*Dayton	3	3	4	3	3	1			17	.472
*Springfield	3	3	0	4	3	3			16	.444
				-						
Defeats	25	82	34	37	42	47	19	20	256	

*Disbanded.

The Mansfield club won the pennant.

WESTERN INTER-STATE LEAGUE.

This Tri-State League included six clubs of Indiana and Illinois, and the record gave the championship to Terre Haute. It is as follows:

	Terre Haute.	Quincy.	Evans-	Peoria.	Burling- ton.	Victories	Per Cent. Victories
Terre Haute. Quincy. Evansville Peoria. Burlington.	3 3 1	3 4 4 1 1 12	3 5 3 4 15	4 3 3 4 14	4 5 4 3 	14 16 14 11 11 11 66	.609 .571 483 .440 .407

STATE LEAGUE RECORDS.

THE INDIANA STATE LEAGUE OF 1890.

This League opened the season of 1890 with eight clubs, but before July 24th the Bluffton and Elkhart clubs disbanded, though at the time the former resigned they were well up in the race. The record, including the games of the two disbanded clubs is as follows:

Indiana League.	Anderson	Muncie.	Fort Wayne.	Kokomo.	Logans- port.	Peru.	Bluffton.	Elkhart.	Victories	Per Cent. Viotories
Anderson		3	7	6	4 5	7	4 2	7	38	.603
Muncie Fort Wayne	5 3	4		1	6	4 10	2	4 5	33 33	.532
Kokomo	7	6	2	*	5	3	4	2	29	.500
Logansport	4	5	6	3		4	5	2		.500
Peru	3	4	3	5	4		4	2	25	.417
*Bluffton	2	4	3	3	3	4		6	25	.549
*Elkhart	1	3	3	1	2	3	1	,	14	.333
Defeats	25	29	29	29	29	35	21	28	225	_

^{*}Disbanded.

The Anderson club won the pennant,

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE LEAGUE.

This aix club League of 1890 closed its season prematurely on July 23d, with the record standing as follows:

CLUBS.	York.	Harris- burg.	Altoona.	Lebanon.	Easton.	Allen- town.	Victories.	Per cent.
York		5	12	9	6	8	40	.714
Harrisburg	7		7	10	7	8	39	.609
Altoona	4	12		8	6	8	38	.585
Lebanon	3	3	8		8	5	27	.450
Easton	2	4	0	6		4	16	.348
Allentown	0	1	0	0	3		4	.108
Defeats	16	25	27	33	30	33	164	

THE NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

The record of the League for 1890 is appended:

	Troy.	Coblesk'l.	Utica.	J. end G.	Albany.	Oneonta.	Won.	Played.	Per cent.
Troy. Cobleskill. Utica. Johnstown-Gloversville. Albany	12 8 5 5	5 12	6 13 11	6	7 12 16	6 10 7 6	42 46 46 39	80 90 92 93	.584 .525 .511 .500 .419
*Oneonta	7 37	_	5 44	8	-	_	_		.461

^{*}Disbanded.

At a meeting of the directors of the New York State League, held at Troy, September 30, the championship was awarded to Troy and the standing of the clubs fixed as above.

THE WESTERN NEW YORK LEAGUE.

The record of this four club League in brief gave the pennant to the Canistoe Club, as follows:

CLUB.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Canistoe Wellsville Hornellsville Bath	6	0	1.000
Wellsville	3	3	.500
Hornellsville	2	4	.333
Bath	1	5	.167

The games played by the Canistoe Club were as follows: The Bath game was 5 to 4; the Hornellsville games 6 to 7 and 8 to 10, and both Wellsville games 3 to 2.

The editor of the GUIDE notified the secretaries of all the Minor Leagues last January to send him in their League statistics for 1890, but only the Western League responded. The following letter from Mr. Wallace of California tells its own story. Mr. Wallace says that he wrote to a Mr. Carroll a San Francisco journalist, and in the reply was the appended paragraph.

"A few weeks ago, I wrote Messrs. A. G. Spalding & Bros., offering the averages for the sum of fifty dollars, and received reply through J. A. Hart. Mr. Hart stated that 'it was not customary to pay for averages, and it has always been considered as a great favor by the Leagues to have them published in the GUIDE.' So I dropped the matter. If the gentlemen have reconsidered their views regarding the importance of the California League and its averages, I am willing to turn over the figures upon the receipt of their check for the stated amount."

Comment is unnecessary. Why the California averages are not in the GUIDE will be seen.

THE PITCHERS RECORD.

The following table contains all the essential figures in making up the averages of the pitchers of the Minor Leagues. The record includes only the names of the pitchers who took part in not less than ten games.

NAMB.	Clubs.	No. of Games.	Victories.	Defeats.	Percentage of Victories	BaseHits off the Pitching per Game.	Runs Earned off the Pitching per Game.	Struck out per Game.	Average of Bat- tery Errors per Game.	Per cent. of Fieldi's chanes Accepted.
Huston	Spokane	36	28	8	.777	8.50	1.63	4.02	4.00	. 504
March	Tacoma	33		12		7.06	1.18	5.96	3.48	.509
Fitzgerald	Seattle	32		12		8.55	1.87	3.78	3.00	.468
	Tacoma		11	7	.611	7.66	1.38	4.27	3.83	.394
W. Camp	Seattle	23	13	10	.565	8.30	1.08	3.56	3,56	.493
Favour	Tacoma	15	8	7	.533	6.60	1.40	3.93	4.40	.466
Sorchers	Port. & Spok				.500	8.00	1.35	6.39	5.10	.388
(Emmerke.	Spokane	20	10	10		8.35	2.00	4.95	2.00	.509
Klopf	Spokane	25				8.44	1.88	3.48	2.08	.632
Stephen	Tacoma	10		6	.400	6.70	0.90	3.00	3.10	.519
I. Parrott	Portland			25		8.35	1.95	4.20	3.40	.541
France	Seattle	11			.363	6.09	1.27	4.27	2.73	.804
Riley	Tacoma	19			.315	8.42	1.68	5.52	6.78	.361
Whittehear	Spo &Setle Portland		0	14	.263	8.63	2.21	2.84	3.31	.396
Munder.	Portland	19			.263	7.78	1.47	2.68	4.68	.247
Wittrock	Portland	21	0		.238		1.80	4.23	4.57	.321
**************************************	TOTOTALIQ	12	1 0)	12	.000	11.41	3.00	3.00	7.33	. 247

THE COLLEGE ARENA.

In these college days of paying especial attention to the "gate" in the matter of the selection of sports and pastimes for the collegians, it is worthy of note that base ball, while being among the least costly of college sports, is by far the best paying game the students engage in, as far as "gate" considerations are concerned; while its paying superiority, in other respects, is not to be questioned in comparison with any other sport or pastime in vogue among college students. The leading contests of the nines of the great Universities of Harvard, Yale and Princeton in 1890, attracted the largest gathering of spectators ever seen at any games the colleges adopt; the base ball matches even exceeding the foot ball games in this respect in 1800. The aggregate of receipts from all games or exhibitions in the college arena shows that base ball supplies the largest proportion to the treasury, while it is the

least costly of all.

The great want in the base ball arena of our collegiate institutions is a National Association of college clubs; something collegiate base ball has never had. At present collegiate associations are organized on a divided plan, anything but calculated to promote the interest of college base ball playing. The fact is—as the faculty of the leading institutions have time and again remarked—there is far too much catering to "gate" interests, and too little to those of the game itself. When the College Association of the Atlantic coast States north of Pennsylvania was started, it embraced most of the leading colleges of the East Then Harvard, Yale and Princeton formed a tri college league, chiefly on account of "gate" interests, while the colleges which were left out of the favored arena formed an Inter Collegiate Base Ball Association. Last season the Tri-College League was still further reduced. Harvard and Yale forming a club duo combination, course all this is greatly detrimental to college base ball interests. The National Association of College Base Ball Clubs should be an institution devoted entirely to objects appropriate to the welfare of college clubs throughout the land; and it should have its branches North, South, East and West. As it is now, there is no college club association in existence worthy the name, and the result is a sadly mixed condition of things. Let the college take example from the recent decisive action taken by the Amateur Athletic Union in relation to the promotion of the welfare of the game among their clubs.

The most skillful exemplars of the game of base ball, in the amateur class of the fraternity, are the college club players; they, next to the regular professionals, having greater opportunities for practice given them than the general class of amateur players, who, as a rule, can only get to the field one or two afternoons each week, while the Collegians have chances given them for practice every fine day of their college season. In comparison, however, to the professional class the Collegians have but limited opportunities for training purposes, and especially are they subject to the drawback each year of having those college nines they are enabled to work up into good playing teams, broken up by the retirement of players from the college clubs when they graduate, It is this obstacle to thorough team work in college nines which prevents this class of amateur players from taking the lead as skilled exemplars of the game which their superior educational qualifications warrant. On this account the best college nines must always occupy a secondary position in the field to that of the class of thoroughly practiced and well trained professionals. While this drawback prevails in regard to the organization of thoroughly trained teams in the college arena, there is nothing whatever to prevent college clubs from taking the lead in giving to the amateur clubs of ball players of the country a special code of rules to govern the entire amateur fraternity. Hitherto, however, they have sadly neglected this important duty, and to such an extent as to leave the matter of improving the code of playing rules each season entirely in the hands of the professional association legislators. This question was recently commented upon by a writer in the college paper. The Pennsylvanian, who says very

"The American Inter-collegiate Base Ball Association and the minor college base ball associations always adopt the playing rules of the professional league. Now, the exact reason why colleges should not take steps for advancing this national sport is not clear to me, and therefore, I desire to bring the subject before the consideration of college men in general. I know of no reason why the base ball legislation, at the annual meetings of the Inter-collegiate Association, should not be such in regard to improving the game through a careful revision of its playing rules as to make it a model for the professional leagues to copy from. strongest incentive controlling the professional legislators in framing the rules of the game is to make an increase of gate money the object in view. No playing rule finds much favor with the League which does not promote their financial interests. From some cause or other the Collegians make any changes in the rule a secondary matter, they devoting very little time to the subject, and the result hitherto has been that the professional league give the college club their playing rules, and make them play the game according to the professional idea."

In calling attention to this important matter in the GUIDE we hope thereby to induce the college legislators of the near future to take some action looking to a proper revision of the playing code of rules with a view to improving the game, not to make it more attractive in a commercial point of view, which is the sole end and aim of professional legislators, but to improve the game for the sake of the game itself.

COLLEGE BASE BALL HISTORY.

Many years ago we called the attention of the college base ball players of Harvard, Yale and Princeton to the importance of organizing a College Base Ball Association, but it was not until the winter of 1879 that anything was done in that direction. college writer, in commenting upon the condition of things in college base ball matters which prevailed prior to that year, said: "Up to this time collegiate base ball had been in a very crude state, for from numerous challenges were wont to result only a few sporadic games, and even these poorly played, and abounding in wordy discussions. Reasons for this were not far to seek. The principle, 'Everything to gain and nothing to lose,' was the sole prompter of challenges, and as there was nothing to oblige the acceptance of any such challenge, the majority resulted in little but words. One college nine would not accept the challenge of a rival nine unless quite confident of a successful issue, and no challenge would have been sent without an equal amount of confidence behind it. When both these conditions transpired, and a game was actually played, this very element of former confidence caused the more intense rivalry and left the bitterest feelings to rankle in the hearts of the defeated party. Nor was this the only bad result. A nine having succeeded in defeating its rivals would refuse to play again, and this almost invariably led to newspaper discussions and mutual recriminations of the most rabid kind. Ball playing with any purpose would end in the very midst of the season because of the utter impossibility of arranging return games, and with only half-season work, no wonder that really good ball playing was the exception and not the rule. While matters were in this state the real question of base ball supremacy among college nines could never be fairly settled for any one season, and many a bitter wrangle was indulged in as to who had the right to the title of champion. Such a state of affairs could find a successful termination in only one way, and that was the formation of an association with regularly appointed officers, annual meetings and a fixed schedule. No sooner was this done than college base-ball took a very perceptible start. nine defeated once could look forward, not to a remote possibility, but the actual certainty of another contest with their rivals, and this certainty spurred them to renewed effort and more conscientious practice. Nor was it longer possible for the victors to repose gracefully under the shade of their laurels. The necessity of retaining those laurels against the effort of a once defeated rival demanded from them an equal amount of care and practice. Naturally, under these conditions there soon appeared a most marked improvement in college players.

THE FIRST COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

The Inter-collegiate Base Ball Association was formed December 6, 1879, by the following college clubs, viz: Amherst, Brown, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, Yale. Yale subsequently withdrew, on account of the refusal of the Association to debar professional players. The remaining colleges then contested for the Association Championship, and Princeton was victorious. Yale, however, having arranged games with Amherst, Harvard and Princeton, won the series with each of these nines. The following is the complete record of the season of 1883:

In 1883 the Association consisted of Amherst, Brown, Harvard, Princeton and Yale, Dartmouth having withdrawn, owing, it was alleged, "to the disadvantages entailed upon the other clubs by her remote location," but the "gate" had much to do with it.

The championship record was as follows:

RECORD OF 1883.

The second secon							
Colleges.	Yale.	Princeton	Amherst.	Harvard.	Brown.	Games won.	Per cent. g'm's won
Yale	0	1	2	2	2	7	.875
Princeton	1	0	2	2	2	6	.750
Amherst	0	1	1	1	2	4	.500
Harvard	0	0	0	0	1	2	.250
Brown	0	0	1	1	0	1	.125
Games lost	1	2	4	6	7	20	

It will be seen that it was a bad year for Harvard.

In 1884 justice was shown Dartmouth, and that club resumed its proper place in the Association. But in consequence of being out of the arena in 1883 they had lost material strength and consequently had to occupy last place in the race.

The record is appended.

RECORD FOR 1884.

Colleges.	Yale.	Harvard.	Amherst.	Brown.	Princeton	Dart- mouth.	Games won.	Per cent.
Yale Harvard Amherst	2	1	2	2 1 2	2 2	2 2 2	9 8 6	.818 .727 .600
Brown Prin eton	0	1 0	0		2	2 1	5 2	.500
Chames lost	$\frac{0}{2}$	3	4	5	8	9	31	<u> </u>

It will be seen that Harvard rallied with telling effect, and gave

Yale quite a push for the lead.

In 1885 Harvard won the pennant in brilliant style, their record of ten victories and no defeats being unprecedented in the annals of the Inter-collegiate Association. Yale had nine victories and two defeats in 1884, but that is the nearest record to Harvard's figures for '85.

RECORD FOR 1885.

KECOKD	1 010	. 100	2.					
Colleges.	Harvard.	Yale.	Princeton	Dart. mouth.	Brown.	Amberst.	Won.	Per cent.
Harvard Yale Princeton Darfmouth Brown Amherst	0 0 0 0 0	2 1 0 0 0	2 1 0 0 0	2 2 2 0 0	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 1	10 7 7 4 1	.1000 .700 .700 .400 .100
Games lost	0	3	3	6	9	9	30	

In 1886 Dartmouth retired and the Williams' College team took its place. Yale again went to the front with Harvard a close second, as the appended record shows:

RECORD OF 1886.

MDOURLE OF THE PERSON OF THE P											
Colleges.	Yale.	Harvard.	Princeton	Williams.	Brown.	Amherst.	Victories.	Per cent.			
Yale. Harvard. Princeton Williams Brown. Amherst.	1 0 0 0 1	2 1 0 0 0	2 1 0 0 0	2 2 2 0 0	2 2 2 2 	1 2 2 2 2 2	9 8 7 4 2 1	.818 .727 .700 .400 .200 .100			
Defeats	2	3	3	6	8	9	31				

In 1887 a decided change was made in the college base ball arena. The three university clubs of Harvard, Yale and Princeton withdrew from the Inter-collegiate Association, and organized as the "Eastern College League." It was seen that the traveling expenses incident to visiting Dartmouth, Amherst, Williamstown and Providence were greater than the "gate" at these places could offset, and so "the big three" decided to play together and pocket all the profits.

In 1886 Columbia College had placed an independent team in the field which did so well that in 1887 that college club was allowed to join in with the "big three;" but the falling off in Columbia's team was so great that the club withdrew after playing in four consecutive defeats, and three games were thrown out.

The record of the new league is appended:

RECORD OF 1887.

COLLING Re.	Yale.	Harvard.	Princeton	Victories.	Per cent.
Yale	 2 0	3 	4 2 	7 3 1	.875 .429 .148
Defeats	1	4	6	11	

Yale and Harvard won single games from Columbia and Princeton won two It will be seen that Yale had almost a walk-over

in winning the pennant.

When Howard, Yale and Princeton withdrew from the Intercollegiate Association in 1887, the other college clubs of the Association reorganized under the name of "The American College Association," the organization including Dartmouth, Amherst, Brown and Williams, and these four played for their association championship, with the appended result:

RECORD OF 1887.

COLLEGES.	Dart- mouth.	Williams.	Amherst.	Brown.	Victories.	Per cent.
Dartmouth Williams Amherst Brown	2 0 0	2 2 0	4 2 	4 4 3	10 8 5 0	.833 .667 .455 .000
Defeals	2	4	6	11	23	

This was the first time Dartmouth had won championship honors on the college ball field, and the "boys" were highly elated.

In 1888 the College League again entered the arena with the same clubs, and this time Harvard gave Yale an old time push for victory, as the appended record shows:

RECORD OF 1888.

Colleges.	Yale.	Harvard.	Princeton	Victories.	Per cent.
Yale Harvard Princeton	1 1	3	3 4 	6 5 1	.750 .625 .125
Defeats	2	3	7	12	

It will be seen from the above table that Princeton was "not in it" in 1888, while Yale did not have much to brag of over Harvard, the latter being handicapped by the refusal of their faculty to allow the team to practice with professionals as Yale and Princeton did.

In the American College arena in 1888 Brown withdrew and Trinity, of Hartford, took their place. This time Williams bore off the honors, as the appended record shows:

RECORD OF 1888.

Colleges.	Williame.	Dart- mouth.	Amherst.	Trinity.	Victories.	Per cent.
Williams Dartmouth Amherst Trinity	0 1 0	4 0 0	3 4	4 4	11 8 5 0	.917 .667 .417 .000
Defeats	1	4	7	12	24	}

The last season of the Tri-College League was that of 1889, and it proved to be very interesting. The season's games began on May 4th, and on May 30th Princeton and Yale were tied for first place, with Harvard a sure third, Princeton having defeated Harvard twice and Yale once, while Yale had defeated Princeton twice and Harvard but once. In June, Princeton fell off in the race and Yale took a winning lead, and by four successive victories—three of which were won from Harvard—they came in victors on June 25th Stagg's pitching and Pool's catching were potent factors in Yale's success.

RECORD OF 1889.

Colleges.	Yale.	Princeton	Harvard.	Victories.	Per cent.
Yale Princeton Harvard		3		7 3 2	.875 .375
Defeats	1	5	6	12	

The championship of the American College Association for 1889 was easily won by Williams. The Brown University club retired and Trinity, of Hartford, took its place. The record is appended:

RECORD OF 1889.

Colleges.	Williams.	Dart- mouth.	Amherst.	Trinity.	Victories.	Per cent.
Williams Dartmouth Amherst	1	3	2 1	3	9 5 3	.819 .500 .429
Trinity	0	0	1		1	.125
Defeats	2	5	4	7	18	

RECORD OF 1890.

The contest for the base ball championship of the three great Universities of Harvard, Yale and Princeton in 1890, was the most exceptional on record, not only on account of the exciting character of most of the contests, but also for the phenomenal attendance at the leading games of last June, over twenty thousand people seeing three of the Harvard and Yale match. The record of victories and defeats in the Harvard, Yale and Princeton series of 1890, is appended.

VICTORIES AND DEFEATS.

DATE.	CONTESTING CLUBS.	CITIES.	PITCHERS.	Score
'. 17 '' 24 '' 31 June 18 '' 21 '' 24	Yale vs. Princeton Yale vs. Harvard Princeton vs. Yale, Harvard vs. Yale. Yale vs. Princeton Harvard vs. Yale Yale vs. Harvard Yale vs. Harvard	New Haven Princeton Cambridge East New York. Cambridge New Haven	StaggDowner YoungStagg DownerStagg StaggYoung BatesDalzell Stagg, Bates, Downer	8-0 1-0 10-8 6-5 4-3 7-1

DRAWN GAMES.

June 14 Princeton vs. Yale..... New York | Young. Stagg (8 ins). 8-8

FRESHMAN GAMES.

May 24 Harvard vs.		idge	. 11-7
June 14 Harvard vs.	Yale New H	aven	 . 7-0

Colleges,	Yale.	Harvard.	Princeton	Victories.	Defeats.	Games played Per cent.
Yale. Harvard. Princeton. Defeats.	$\frac{2}{1}$	3	2 2	5 2 1 8	3 3 2 - 8	8 .624 5 .400 3 .333

THE COLLEGE AVERAGES.

HARVARD STATISTICS.

The statistics of the Harvard University nine in all the games the nine participated in during the season of 1890 is as follows:

	Games.	Fielding Average.	Bases Stolen.	Batting Average.
Howland, c., 3b, cf	29	.379	16	.927
Cummings, p	10	.848	3	.984
Linn, rf	31	.263	23	.838
Dean, 2b, ss	31	.214	37	.871
Trafford, 1b	30	.236	17	970
Mason, c. lf	24	.234	14	.714
Alward, ss, 3b	28	,205	18	.771
Downer, p	19	.204	4	.939
Upton, cf, lf, c	29	.154	14	. 932
Bates, p	10	.154	0	.969
Frothingham, 2b	15	.143	4	859
Soule, ss	12	.061	0	.836

AVERAGES OF SUBSTITUTES.

Howe, p	5	.200	0	.889
Howe, p. Eyans, cf. Hallowell, lf, cf. Codman, lf	4	. 214	4	.750
Hallowell lf of	5	277	A	500
Cadaran 18		. 211	- T	000
Codman, IT	4	. 333	3	. 333

THE YALE AND HARVARD STATISTICS.

The averages of the Yale and Harvard players in their games together are appended.

	Games.	Batting Average.	Bases Stolen.	Fielding Average.
Poole, c	5	.364	3	.944
McClintock, lf	5	.313	6	.833
McBride, 1b	4	.294	5	.810
Owsley, 3b	5	.277	0	.789
Frothingham, 2b	4	. 267	0	.800
Cushing, rf	5	.263	3	1.000
Calboun, 2b	5	.250	7	.961
Howland, cf	5	.250	1	1.000
Stagg, ss, p	5	. 235	3	.828
McClung, 1b ss	3	230	4	.923
Linn, rf	5	. 222	1	.000
Dalzell, cf, p, ss	5	.211	1	.808
Dean, 2b, ss	5	. 211	5	.861
Murphy, cf	3	.200	2	1.000
Trafford, 1b	5	.150	1	.957
Mason, lf	5	.150	0	.769
Alward, 3b	5	.100	2	. 720
Bates, p	3	.100	0	1 000
Upton, c	5	.056	2	.900
Downer, p	3	.000	1	.782
Soule, ss	1	.000	0	.666
Bowers, If	1	.000	0	.009

THE YALE AND PRINCETON STATISTICS.

Those of Yale and Princeton are as follows:

YALE.	Games.	Batting average.	Flelding average.	PRINCETON.	Games	Batting average.	Fielding average.	Fielding rank.
Poole. McBride Calhoun McClung Dalzell Stagg Cushing McClintock	4 4 4 4 4	.500 .412 .333 .182 .133 .125 .83 .76	.980 .900 .800 1.000 .950 1.000 1.000	Brokaw, c. Dana, 1 b. Young, p. Knickerbocker,s.s Durell, 2 b McMillan, r. f Watts, 3 b. Brown, c. f	4 4 4 4 3 3	.181	.937 .975 1.000 .833 .888 .909 .833 1.000	6 5 7
Owsley Murphy Jackson	1 1		1.000	Payne, l. f Berger, 2 b Snied	1 1	.058 .333 .000	.750 .714 .333	10 11

THE CALIFORNIA LEAGUE.

The championship season should have terminated on November 23d, but the games played that day made the standing as follows:

	Oakland.	Sacra- mento.	San Francisco	Stockton	Games won.	Games played.	Per cent.
Oakland	24	20	27 17	29 38	76 79	137	.558
San Francisco	21 15	26 12	14	32	79 41		.576 .292
Games lost	60	58	58	99	275		

SUMMARY.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
San Francisco	137	79	58	.576
Sacramento	137	79	58	.576
Oakland	136	76	60	.558
Stockton	140	41	99	292

At a tie between the San Francisco and Sacramento Clubs in order to decide the championship, the Board of Directors ordered the tieing clubs to play a series of three games at Stockton on November 27th, 25th and 29th. The San Francisco Club appeared on the grounds as ordered on November 27th and 28th, but at the hour of calling game the Sacramento Club did not appear, consequently the Umpire, Mr. F. Carroll of Pittsburgh, awarded the games to the San Francisco Club by the scores of 9 to 0 in each instance. The Board of Directors ratified this decision, and awarded the championship to the San Francisco Club and declared the championship standing as follows:

	Oakland.	Sacra- mento.	San Francisco	Stockton.	Games won.	Games played.	Per cent.
Oakland	24	20	27 17	29 38	76 79	136 139	.558
San Francisco	21 15	26 12	14	32	81 41	139 140	583
Games lost.	60	60	58	99		-	

NATIONAL PLAYING RULES

-OF-

Professional Base Ball Clubs

AS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL BASE
BALL ASSOCIATIONS IN 1891—THIS CODE GOVERNING ALL CLUBS
PARTIES TO THE NATIONAL AGREEMENT AS REVISED IN 1801.

THE BALL GROUND.

RULE I. The Ground must be an inclosed field, sufficient in size to enable each player to play in his position as required by these Rules.

RULE 2. The Infield must be a space of ground thirty yards square.

(The "infield" named in the rule is bounded by the lines of the diamond square.)

THE BASES.

RULE 3. The Bases must be

SEC. I. Four in number, and designated as First Base, Second

Base, Third Base and Home Base.

SEC. 2. The Home Base must be of whitened rubber twelve inches square, so fixed in the ground as to be even with the surface, and so placed in the corner of the infield that two of its sides will form part of the boundaries of said infield.

SEC. 3. The First, Second and Third Bases must be canvas bags, fifteen inches square, painted white, and filled with some soft material, and so placed that the center of the second base shall be upon its corner of the infield, and the center of the first and third bases shall be on the lines running to and from second base and seven and one-half inches from the foul lines, providing that each base shall be entirely within the foul lines.

SEC. 2. All the bases must be securely fastened in their posi-

tions, and so placed as to be distinctly seen by the Umpire.

THE FOUL LINES.

RULE 4. The Foul Lines must be drawn in straight lines from the outer corner of the Home Base, along the outer edge of the First and Third Bases, to the boundaries of the Ground.

("Foul ground" begins outside the foul lines, a batted ball first touching the ground on the line instead of back of it, being a fair hit ball).

THE POSITION LINES,

RULE 5. The Pitcher's Lines must be straight lines forming

the boundaries of a space of ground, in the inneld, five and one-half feet long by four feet wide, distant fifty feet from the center of the Home Base, and so placed that the five and one-half feet lines would each be two feet distant from and parallel with a straight line passing through the center of the Home and Second Bases. Each corner of this space must be marked by a flat round rubber plate six inches in diameter, fixed in the ground even with the surface.

RULE 6. The Catcher's Lines must be drawn from the outer corner of the Home Base, in continuation of the Foul Lines,

straight to the limits of the Ground back of Home Base.

RULE 7. The Captain's or Coacher's Line must be a line fifteen feet from and parallel with the Foul Lines, said lines commencing at a line parallel with and seventy-five feet distant from the Catcher's Lines, and running thence to the limits of the grounds.

RULE 8. The Player's Lines must be drawn from the Catcher's Lines to the limits of the Ground, fifty feet distant from and

parallel with, the foul lines.

RULE 9. The Batsman's Lines must be straight lines forming the boundaries of a space on the right, and of a similar space on the left of the Home Base, six feet long by four feet wide, extending three feet in front of and three feet behind the center of the Home Base, and with its nearest line distant six inches from the Home Base.

RULE 10. The Three Feet Lines must be drawn as follows: From a point on the Foul Line from Home Base to First Base, and equally distant from such bases, shall be drawn a line on Foul Ground, at a right angle to said Foul Line, and to a point three feet distant from it; thence running parallel with said Foul Line, to a point three feet distant from the First Base; thence in a straight line to the Foul Line, and thence upon the Foul Line to point of beginning.

RULE 11. The lines designated in Rules 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 must be marked with chalk or other suitable material, so as to be distinctly seen by the Umpire. They must all be so marked their entire length, except the Captain's and Player's Lines, which must be so marked for a distance of at least thirty-five yards from the

Catcher's Lines.

THE BALL.

RULE 12. The Ball:*

SEC. I. Must not weigh less than five or more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference.

^{*}The Spaiding League Ball has been adopted by the National League for the past twelve years, and is used in all League contests.

The Spalding League Ball or the Reach American Association

Ball must be used in all games played under these rules.

SEC. 2. For each championship game two balls shall be furnished by the Home Club to the Umpire for use. When the ball in play is batted over the fence or stands, on to foul ground out of sight of the players, the other ball shall be immediately put into play by the Umpire. As often as one of the two in use shall be lost, a new one must be substituted, so that the Umpire may at all times, after the game begins, have two for use. The moment the Umpire delivers a new or alternate ball to the pitcher it comes into play, and shall not be exchanged until it, in turn, passes out of sight on to foul ground. At no time shall the ball be intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the soil or otherwise.

SEC. 3. In all games the ball or balls played with shall be furnished by the Home Club, and the last ball in play becomes the property of the winning club. Each ball to be used in championship games shall be examined, measured and weighed by the Secretary of the Association, inclosed in a paper box and sealed with the seal of the Secretary, which seal shall not be broken except by the Umpire in the presence of the Captains of the two contesting nines after play has been called.

SEC. 4. Should the ball become out of shape, or cut or ripped so as to expose the yarn, or in any way so injured as to be—in the opinion of the Umpire—unfit for fair use, the Umpire, on being appealed to by either Captain, shall at once put the alternate ball

into play and call for a new one.

THE BAT.

RULE 13. The Bat.

SEC. I. Must be made wholly of wood, except that the handle may be wound with twine, or a granulated substance applied, not

to exceed eighteen inches from the end.

SEC. 2. It must be round, except that a portion of the surface may be flat on one side, but it must not exceed two and one-half inches in diameter in the thickest part, and must-not exceed forty-two inches in length.

(In batting against the swift pitching of the period a tough, light bat is the best, and it should be handled quickly in striking at the ball, giving the wrists ample play, and not hit from the shoulder. A comparatively light quick stroke of the bat meeting a swiftly thrown ball will frequently send it out of reach of the out-fielders, while a safe tap of the ball will send it clear of the infielders, and prevent a catch in

the outfield, unless the latter are playing very close in.)

THE PLAYERS AND THEIR POSITIONS.

RULE 14. The players of each club in a game shall be nine in number, one of whom shall act as Captain, and in no case shall

less than nine men be allowed to play on each side.

RULE 15. The player's positions shall be such as may be assigned them by their Captain, except that the Pitcher must take his position within the Pitcher's Lines, as defined in Rule 5. When in position on the field, all players will be designated "Fielders" in these rules.

(The field side is not complete without nine men in the field. The Captain can place his men as he likes, even to the extent of playing one of the out-fielders as right short; but the ball can only be thrown to the bat from the Pitcher's regular position.)

RULE 16. Players in uniform shall not be permitted to seat

themselves among the spectators.

RULE 17. Every Club shall be required to adopt uniforms for its players, and each player shall be required to present himself upon the field during said game in a neat and cleanly condition, but no player shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoes other than the ordinary base ball shoe plate.

THE PITCHER'S POSITION.

RULE 18. The pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman with both feet square on the ground, one foot on the rear line of the "box." He shall not raise either foot, unless in the act of delivering the ball, nor make more than one step in such delivery. He shall hold the ball, before the delivery, fairly in front of his body, and in sight of the Umpire. When the pitcher feigns to throw the ball to a base he must resume the above position and pause momentarily before delivering the ball to the bat.

(The pitcher must bear in mind the fact that if he lifts his rear foot from off the back line of his position before he delivers the ball, or before it leaves his hand, he violates the rule, as in such case he takes two steps in delivery, whereas the rule confines him to but one step. It is immaterial whether he lifts his rear foot or not after the ball leaves his hand. In every instance of his making a feint to throw to first base, he must afterward make a pause and take his orig-

inal standing position before he throws the ball to the bat.)

THE BATSMEN'S POSITION-ORDER OF BATTING.

Rule 19. The batsmen must take their positions within the Batsmen's Lines, as defined in Rule 9, in the order in which they are named on the score, which must contain the batting order of both nines, and be submitted by the Captains of the opposing teams to the Umpire before the game, and when approved by him THIS SCORE must be followed except in the case of a substitute player, in which case the substitute must take the place of the original player in the batting order. After the first inning the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who has completed his turn—time at bat—in the preceding inning.

(The "score" referred to in the rule is the printed or written order of batting handed to the Umpire by the Captain when the game is about to begin, and it cannot afterward be changed in its order except in the case of a substitute player taking his place in the nine, in which case he bats in the same order as that

of the retired player.)

RULE 20. SEC. I. When their side goes to the bat the players must immediately return to and seat themselves upon the players' bench and remain there until the side is put out, except when batsman or base runner. All bats not in use must be kept in the bat racks, and the two players next succeeding the batsman, in the order in which they are named on the score, must be ready with bat in hand to promptly take position as batsman; provided, that the Captain and one assistant only may occupy the space between the players' lines and the Captain's lines to coach base runners.

(No player has a right to leave the Players' Bench except when called to the bat. Neither have they the right to put their bats on the ground when not using them in their position at the bat. In the case of the Captain and his coaching assistant only, can any player leave the bench when not at the bat. Umpires should see that this rule is strictly enforced.)

SEC. 2. No player of the side at bat, except when Batsman, shall occupy any portion of the space within the Catcher's Lines, as defined in Rule 6. The triangular space behind the Home Base is reserved for the exclusive use of the Umpire, Catcher and

Batsman, and the Umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of, or passing between, the Pitcher and Catcher, while standing in their positions.

SEC. 3. The players of the side "at bat" must occupy the portion of the field allotted them, but must speedily vacate any portion thereof that may be in the way of the ball, or of any Fielder

attempting to catch or field it.

PLAYERS' BENCHES.

RULE 21. The Players' Benches must be furnished by the home club, and placed upon a portion of the ground outside the Players' Lines. They must be twelve feet in length, and must be immovably fastened to the ground. At the end of each bench must be immovably fixed a bat rack, with fixtures for holding twenty bats; one such rack must be designated for the exclusive use of the Visiting Club, and the other for the exclusive use of the Home Club.

THE GAME.

RULE 22. SEC. I. Every Championship Game must be commenced not later than two hours before sunset.

SEC. 2. A Game shall consist of nine innings to each con-

testing nine, except that,

(a) If the side first at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings, the game shall then terminate.

(b) If the side last at bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out, the game shall terminate.

(During the closing months of the season the Umpire should keep himself well posted as to the almanac time for sunset on the day of the month, so as to be ready to call play at least two hours before the official time for sunset. The moment the winning run in a game is made, that moment the contest ends, and the Umpire must call "game." For instance, if there be no man out and a runner on third base, and the score a tie, and a home run hit is made, the moment the home base is touched by the runner from third the game ends, and only a single hit can be credited to the batsmen.)

A TIE GAME.

RULE 23. If the score be a tie at the end of nine innings to each side, play shall only be continued until the side first at bat shall have scored one or more runs than the other side, in an

equal number of innings, or until the other side shall score one or more runs than the side first at bat.

A DRAWN GAME.

RULE 24. A Drawn Game shall be declared by the Umpire when he terminates a game on account of darkness or rain, after five equal innings have been played, if the score at the time is equal on the last even innings played; but if the side that went second to bat is then at the bat, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the Umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal innings.

(For instance, if the fifth innings has ended, and the sixth has been commenced, and the score is 6 to 5 at the end of the first part of the sixth innings, and the side second at the bat have but five runs to their credit, and before a hand is out a run ties the game, and rain or darkness obliges the Umpire to call the game, the contest becomes a drawn game. But if the score at the end of the fifth even innings is equal and the side first at the bat fail to score, and their opponents then get in one run before a hand is out, and the Umpire then calls the game on account of rain or darkness, the side last at the bat wins,)

A CALLED GAME.

RULE 25. If the Umpire calls "Game" on account of darkness or rain at any time after five innings have been completed by both sides, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, unless the side second at bat shall have scored one or more runs than the side first at bat, in which case the score of the game shall be the total number of runs made.

(When the side first at the bat have completed their innings and the score be equal, and the side last at the bat than make one run before a hand is out, and the game be then called by the Umpire the side last at the bat wins.

A FORFEITED GAME.

RULE 26. A forfeited game shall be be declared by the Umpire in favor of the club not in fault, at the request of such club, in the following cases:

SEC. 1. If the nine of a club fail to appear upon a field, or being upon the field, fail to begin the game within five minutes

after the Umpire has called "Play," at the hour appointed for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing or in commencing the game be unavoidable.

(The "unavoidable" delay above mentioned means a detention caused by the breaking down of any conveyance, or that resulting from any accident on a railroad).

SEC. 2. If, after the game has begun one side refuses or fails to continue playing, unless such game has been suspended or terminated by the Umpire.

SEC 3. If, after play has been suspended by the Umpire, one side fails to resume playing within one minute after the Umpire

has called "Play."

(This is a very important rule, as it gives the Umpire full power to put a stop to the unnecessary delays caused by continuous disputing of the Umpire's decisions. When delays are "points" to play in the game, in the case of an approaching shower or of darkness, and these delays can be obtained by constant kicking, the Umpire is empowered to call play the moment he renders every decision, and if the kicking is continued one single minute thereafter, the game becomes forfeited under the rule.)

SEC. 4. If, in the opinion of the Umpire, any one of these

rules is wilfully violated.

SEC 5 If, after ordering the removal of a player, as authorized by Rule 57, Sec. 5, said order is not obeyed within five minutes.

SEC. 6. In case the Umpire declares a game forfeited, he shall transmit a written notice thereof to the President of the Association within twenty-four hours thereafter.

NO GAME.

RULE 27. "No Game" shall be declared by the Umpire if he shall terminate play on account of rain or darkness, before five innings on each side are completed.

(It is absolutely essential that five innings on each side shall have been played to a finish and the sixth about to be commenced, before the game can legally be ended as a game. In any other case "no game" must be called by the Umpire, such as in the instance

of the second part of the fifth innings not being completed.)

SUBSTITUTES.

RULE 28. SEC. I. In every championship game each team shall be required to have present on the field, in uniform, one or more substitute players.

SEC, 2 Any such player may be substituted at any time, by either club; but no player thereby retired shall thereafter partici-

pate in the game.

(This is a new rule, and it admits of the Captain's placing in the field, at any period of the game, any player of the reserved corps—who is in uniform—in any position he sees fit to place him, so that he may have a "right short" in position as well as the regular "left short," or two men behind the bat, one standing back and the other close up behind the bat, as he may think the position of the contest calls for; but the pitcher must always occupy the "box" in delivering the ball to the bat. No player retired from the nine can resume his place in the game then being played. This rule is independent of the one which follows it, which latter refers only to substitutes for disabled base runners.)

SEC. 3. The Base Runner shall not have a substitute run for him, except by consent of the Captains of the contesting teams.

(A substitute for a Base Runner can only be introduced by consent of the opposing nine's Captain. If he refuses, that ends it: He can, of course, designate the particular substitute he allows to run.)

CHOICE OF INNINGS -CONDITION OF GROUND

RULE 29. The choice of innings shall be given to the Captain of the Home Club, who shall also be the sole judge of the fitness

of the ground for beginning a game after rain.

(The advantage in the choice of innings lies with the side who go in last at the bat. The Captain of the home team is sole judge of the fitness of the field for beginning a game, as to its being too wet or muddy, etc. Of course the condition of the field after rain must be such as to afford reasonable objection to its use. But after "play" is called and a shower wets the

field again, the Umpire then becomes the sole judge as to whether the field is in proper condition to resume play or not.)

THE DELIVERY OF THE BALL-FAIR AND UNFAIR BALLS.

RULE 30. A Fair Ball is a ball delivered by the Pitcher while standing wholly within the lines of his position, and facing the Batsman, the ball, so delivered, to pass over the Home Base, not lower than the Batsman's knee, nor higher than his shoulder.

RULE. 31. An Unfair Ball is a ball delivered by the Pitcher, as in Rule 30, except that the ball does not pass over the Home Base, or does pass over the Home Base, above the Batsman's

shoulder, or below the knee.

(There are two classes of "fair" balls referred to in the rules, one of which is the "fair ball" mentioned as touching fair ground from the bat, and the fair ball referred to in Rule 30. It would be well to call the latter a good ball, as of old, leaving the term "fair" ball to refer solely to balls hit to fair ground. The Umpire in judging the range of balls—as referred to in Rule 31—should bear in mind the fact that the rule requires the ball to be below the knee, and above the shoulder, to be an unfair ball. If it comes in on the line of the knee or the shoulder, it is a fair ball.)

BALKING.

Rule 32. A Balk is

SEC. I Any motion made by the Pitcher to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it, and shall be held to include any and every accustomed motion with the hands, arms or feet, or position of the body assumed by the Pitcher in his delivery of the ball and any motion calculated to deceive a base runner, except the ball be accidentally dropped.

SEC. 2 The holding of the ball by the Pitcher so long as to

delay the game unnecessarily; or

SEC. 3. Any motion to deliver the ball, or the delivering the ball to the bat by the Pitcher when any part of his person is upon ground outside of the lines of his position, including all preliminary motions with the hands, arms, and feet.

(The balk rule was violated last season by Umpires, both in the League and the Association, and the result was a poorer record of base running than in 1889. In the first place the pitcher was frequently

allowed to be too slow in his delivery, thereby violating Sec. 2 of the above rule. Then, too, he was allowed to violate the first section, in making motions well calculated to deceive the Base Runner, which the rule explicitly prohibits. The Pitcher commits a balk every time he makes any movement of his arms or his body, such as he is regularly accustomed to in his method of delivery and then fails to deliver the ball to the catcher immediately; and if he make any one of these, preliminary motions, and then throws to First Base to catch a Runner napping, or makes a feint to throw, he unquestionably makes a balk. The Base Runner on a base is alone entitled to a base on a balk in all cases where the Pitcher makes a motion to deliver the ball to the bat, and fails to do so. The Batsman is only entitled to a base on a balk, when the ball is actually delivered to the bat after the Pitcher has stepped outside the lines of his position; or has made two steps in his delivery, or has failed to make a pause and to stand in his position after making a feint to throw to a base. Of course when the Batsman is given a base on a balk every Runner on a base takes a base also.

DEAD BALLS.

RULE 33. A Dead Ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the Pitcher that touches the Batsman's bat without being struck at, or any part of the Batsman's person or clothing while standing in his position without being struck at; or any part of the Umpire's person or clothing, while on foul ground, without first passing the Catcher.

(The Umpire should be careful in watching the action of the Batsman when attempting to "bunt" the ball—viz. to let the thrown ball strike the bat—so as to be sure that it is not a "bunt" but an accidental hit and consequently a dead ball.)

RULE 34. In case of a Foul Strike, Foul Hit ball not legally eaught out, Dead Ball, or Base Runner put out for being struck by a fair hit ball, the ball shall not be considered in play until it is held by the Pitcher standing in his position.

BLOCK BALLS.

RULE 35. SEC. I. A Block is a batted or thrown ball that is stopped or handled by any person not engaged in the game.

SEC. 2. Whenever a Block occurs the Umpire shall declare it, and Base Runners may run the bases, without being put out, until the ball has been returned to and held by the Pitcher stand-

ing in his position.

SEC. 3. In the case of a Block, if the person not engaged in the game should retain possession of the ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the Fielders, the Umpire should call "Time," and require each Base Runner to stop at the last base touched by him until the ball be returned to the Pitcher standing in his position.

(The Umpire is requested to watch all play likely to result in a "block" ball, very carefully, and to promptly call "block ball" in a loud voice the moment the block occurs; and be very prompt in calling time in the case of any such action of an Outfielder as that referred to in Section 3 of the rule. The ball is not in play after a "block" has been called by the Umpire, until the ball is held by the Pitcher while standing in his "box." Whenever the Pitcher sees that a "block" is likely to occur, he should remain in his box until the ball is fielded in.)

THE SCORING OF RUNS.

RULE 36. One Run shall be scored every time a Base Runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall touch the Home Base before three men are put out by (exception) If the third man is forced out, or is put out before reaching First Base, a run shall not be scored.

(If, when two men are out, a base hit is made, while a Runner is on Second Base and none at First Base; and the runner on Second is caught napping between Second and Third, and the Runner on third reaches Home before the Runner caught between bases is touched out, the run counts; but if, under somewhat similar circumstances there is also a Runner on First as well as Second, in such case all that is necessary for the Base Player at Third, is to hold the ball there before the Runner from Third gets home, to pre-

vent the run from counting, as, in such case, the Runner from Second to Third is forced off, and there is no necessity to run him down to touch him.)

THE BATTING RULES.

RULF 37. A Fair Hit is a ball batted by the batsman, standing in his position, that first touches the ground, the First Base, the Third Base, any part of the person of a player, Umpire or any other object that is in front of or on either side of the Foul Lines or batted directly to the ground by the Batsman, standing in his position, that (whether it first touches Foul or Fair Ground) bounds or rolls within the Foul Lines, between Home and First, or Home and Third Bases, without interference by a player.

RULE 38. A Foul Hit is a ball batted by the Batsman, standing in his position, that first touches the ground, any part of the person of a player, or any other object that is behind either of the Foul Lines, or that strikes the person of such Batsman, while standing in his position, or batted directly to the ground by the Batsman, standing in his position, that (whether it first touches Foul or Fair ground) bounds or rolls outside the Foul Lines, between Home and First or Home and Third Bases without interference by a player. Provided, that a Foul Hit not rising above the Batsman's head and caught by the Catcher playing within ten feet of the Home Base, shall be termed a Foul Tip

(There is a very important difference between a ball hit directly from the bat to the ground, and a ball hit into the air from the bat. In the former case the character of the hit ball, as to its being Fair or Foul, is decided entirely by the fact of its rolling or bounding from Fair ground to Foul, or from Foul ground to Fair. But in the case of a ball hit in the air it becomes Fair or Foul from its first touching Fair or Foul ground, no matter in what direction it may afterward roll. In the case of a ball batted direct to the ground, the fielder should not touch the ball until it has stopped rolling. For only then is it settled either as a Fair or Foul ball. But if he does pick it up before it stops, it becomes Fair or Foul according to whether the fielder is standing upon Fair or Foul ground at the time he fields the ball.)

BALLS BATTED OUTSIDE THE GROUNDS.

RULE 39. When a batted ball passes outside the grounds, the

Umpire shall decide it Fair should it disappear within, or roul should it disappear outside of the range of the Foul Lines, and

Rules 37 and 38 are to be construed accordingly.

Rule 40. A Fair batted ball that goes over the fence at a less distance than two hundred and ten feet from Home Base shall entitle the Batsman to two bases and a distinctive line shall be marked on the fence at this point.

(The latter rule is intended to govern the batting on ball grounds not sufficiently large in the out-field for ordinary out-field play.)

STRIKES.

RULE 41. A Strike is

SEC. I. A ball struck at by the Batsman without its touching his bat; or

SEC. 2. A Fair Ball legally delivered by the Pitcher, but not

struck at by the Batsman.

SEC. 3. Any obvious attempt to make a Foul Hit.

RULE 42. A Foul Strike is a ball batted by the Batsman when any part of his person is upon ground outside the lines of the Batsman's position.

(An "obvious attempt" to hit the ball Foul would occur if the Batsman turned round and attempted to hit the ball just as it had passed him to the left of his position. It should be understood that no attempt to bunt a ball can be justly construed as an effort to hit the ball foul intentionally.)

THE BATSMAN IS OUT.

RULE 43. The Batsman is out:

SEC. 1. If he fails to take his position at the bat in his order of batting, unless the error be discovered and the proper Batsman takes his position before a fair hit has been made; and in such case the balls and strikes called must be counted in the time at bat of the proper Batsman. *Provided*, this rule shall not take effect unless the out is declared before the ball is delivered to the succeeding Batsman.

(If the wrong Batsman goes to the bat and he makes a Fair Hit before the error is discovered and declared, the change of Batsman cannot be made until the turn at the bat comes round again. In all cases the out must be declared before another ball is thrown to the bat.)

SEC 2. If he fails to take his position within one minute after the Umpire has called for the Batsman.

(If there be any attempt to gain time by delays in Batsmen going to the bat, the Umpire should have his watch in hand, ready to note the time, and promptly declare the dilatory Batsman out on the expiration of the one minute.)

SEC. 3. If he makes a Foul Hit, other than a Foul Tip as defined in Rule 38, and the ball be mementarily held by a Fielder before touching the ground, provided it be not caught in a Fielder's hat or cap, or touch some object other than a Fielder, before being caught.

SEC. 4. If he makes a Foul Strike.

SEC. 5. If he attempts to hinder the Catcher from Fielding the ball, evidently without effort to make a fair hit.

(The action of the Batsman should be closely watched in this regard, when a runner is on First Base and the Catcher is trying to throw him out.)

SEC. 6 If, while the First Base be occupied by a base runner, three strikes be called on him by the Umpire, except when two men are already out.

(It makes no difference whether the Catcher holds the ball on the fly or not, after the third strike has been called, the striker is out when there is a runner on First Base, and only one man out when the third strike is called. In all other cases the catch must be made in order to put him out, or otherwise the Catcher has to try to throw him out at First Base.)

SEC. 7. If, while making the third strike, the ball hits his person or clothing.

(In other words, if he strikes at an in-shoot ball after two strikes have been called, and the ball—without touching the bat—hits his person or clothing he cannot be given his base on being hit by a pitched ball, and neither can the ball be called dead; must be called the third strike, and the Batsman declared out.)

SEC. 8. If, after two strikes have been called, the Batsman obviously attempts to make a foul hit, as in Section 3. Rule 41.

BASE RUNNING RULES.

WHEN THE BATSMAN BECOMES A BASE RUNNER.

RULE 44. The Batsman becomes a Base Runner.

SEC. 1. Instantly after he makes a Fair Hit.

SRC. 2. Instantly after four balls have been called by the Umpire.

SEC. 3. Instantly after three strikes have been declared by the

Umpire.

SEC. 4. If, while he be a Batsman, his person or clothing be hit by a ball from the Pitcher, unless—in the opinion of the Umpire—he intentionally permits himself to be so hit.

SEC. 5. Instantly after an illegal delivery of a ball by the

Pitcher.

(An illegal delivery of the ball is made whenever the pitcher delivers the ball to the bat, after stepping outside the lines of his position; or for failing to pause before sending the ball to the bat, after making a feint to throw to First Base; or after raising his rear foot from the ground before the ball leaves his hand. The ordinary balk, however, does not give the Batsman his base, but only the runners on base.)

BASES TO BE TOUCHED.

RULE 45. The Base Runner must touch each base in regular order, viz.: First, Second, Third and Home Bases; and when obliged to return (except on a foul hit) must retouch the base or bases in reverse order. He shall only be considered as holding a base after touching it, and shall then be entitled to hold such base until he has legally touched the next base in order, or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding Base Runner.

(There is an exception to the latter part of the rule, and that is in the case of a runner being on First and Second Bases, or Second and Third Bases, and an attempt to steal bases is made. For instance, suppose the runner on third attempts to steal home, and the runner on second, in the interim, runs to third and touches that base; under the ordinary working of the rule he would be entitled to hold that base; but in this exceptional case if the runner trying to steal home finds that he cannot do it successfully, and tries and succeeds in getting back to third base he is

entitled to that base, and the runner from second to third, who has touched and held third must return to second, and if touched while standing on third base, he is out.)

ENTITLED TO BASES.

RULE 46. The Base Runner shall be entitled, without being put out, to take the Base in the following cases:

SEC. I. If, while he was Batsman, the Umpire called four

Balls.

SEC. 2. If the Umpire awards a succeeding Batsman a base on four balls, or for being hit with a pitched ball, or in case of an illegal delivery-as in Rule 44, Sec. 5-and the Base Runner is thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

SEC. 3. If the Umpire calls a "balk." SEC. 4. If a ball delivered by the Pitcher pass the Catcher and touch the Umpire or any fence or building within ninety feet of the Home Base.

SEC. 5. If upon a fair hit the Ball strikes the person or

clothing of the Umpire on fair ground.

(This is intended to apply when the double Umpire plan is in use.)

SEC. 6. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an adversary.

SEC. 7. If the Fielder stop or catch a a batted ball with his hat, or any part of his dress.

(This "obstruction of an adversary" has two distinct meanings under the rules. Of course when the Base Player holds the ball in his hand ready to touch an advancing adversary he stands in the Runner's way and virtually obstructs his adversary; but in this case it is a legal obstruction. But when he does not hold the ball and then in any way obstructs a runner, the latter cannot be put out even if afterward touched off the base.)

RETURNING TO BASES.

RULE 47. The Base Runner shall return to his Base, and shall be entitled to so return without being put out.

SEC. I. If the Umpire declares a Foul Tip (as defined in Rule 38) or any other Foul Hit not legally caught by a Fielder.

SEC. 2. If the Umpire declares a Foul Strike.
SEC. 3. If the Umpire declares a Dead Ball, unless it be also

the fourth Unfair Ball, and he be thereby forced to take the next

base, as provided in Rule 46, Sec. 2.

SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the Umpire interferes with the Catcher, or he is struck by a ball thrown by the Catcher to intercept a Base Runner.

WHEN BASE RUNNERS ARE OUT.

RULE 48. The Base Runner is out:

SEC. 1. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while Batsman, and the Catcher fail to catch the third strike ball, he plainly attempts to hinder the Catcher from fielding the ball.

SEC. 2. If, having made a Fair Hit while Batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a Eielder, before touching the ground or any object other than a Fielder: *Provided*, it be not

caught in a Fielder's hat or cap.

SEC. 3. If, when the Umpire has declared three strikes on him, while Batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a Fielder before touching the ground: *Provided*, it be not caught in a Fielder's hat or cap, or touch some object other than a Fielder, before being caught.

SEC. 4. If, after Three Strikes, or a Fair Hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a Fielder before such Base Runner

touches First Base.

(If the Base Runner from home to first base reaches the base—that is, touches it—at the same moment that the Fielder holds the ball on the base, the Runner is not out. It must be plain to the Umpire that the ball is held by the Fielder before the Runner touches the base, or he is not out.)

SEC. 5. If, after Three Strikes or a Fair Hit, the ball be securely held by a Fielder, while touching First Base with any part of his person, *before* such Base Runner touches First Base.

SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from Home Base to First Base, while the ball is being fielded to First Base, he runs outside the Three Feet Lines, as defined in Rule 10, unless to avoid a Fielder attempting to field a batted ball.

(Umpires should closely watch the Runner from Home to first to see that he does not touch fair ground in running along the pathway, for if he does he must be declared out. Runners frequently run off the path, touching fair ground, and when they do they are out.)

SEC. 7. If, in running from First to Second Base, from Second to Third Base, or from Third to Home Base he runs more than three feet from a direct line between such bases to avoid being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder; but in case a Fielder be occupying the Base Runner's proper path, attempting to field a batted ball, then the Base Runner shall run out of the path, and behind said Fielder, and shall not be declared out for so doing.

(The running out of the reach of a Fielder holding the ball ready to touch a Runner, must be plainly done beyond the distance of three feet to put the Runner out. It makes no matter how far he runs off the line except the Fielder holds the ball in his hand and reaches out to touch the Runner. If the Runner is near the Fielder while the latter is attempting to field the ball, then the Runner must run out of his reach in order to avoid obstructing him.)

SEC. 8. If he fails to avoid a Fielder attempting to field a batted ball, in the manner described in Sections 6 and 7 of this Rule; or if he in any way obstructs a Fielder attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interferes with a thrown ball. Provided, That if two or more Fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the Base Runner comes in contact with one or more of them, the Umpire shall determine which Fielder is entitled to the benefit of this Rule, and shall not decide the Base Runner out for coming in contact with any other Fielder.

(This obstructing a Fielder is a very important matter for the Umpire's decision, and it requires the closest attention. For instance, suppose a Fielder is under a fly ball which is falling on the line of the bases, in such case the Runner has no right of way on the base path, but must run on one side of the Fielder to avoid obstructing him in making the catch. This rule applies in all cases of fielding a batted ball; but the Base Runner cannot intentionally interfere with a Fielder attempting to field a thrown ball, and such interference is at at all times intentional where it could readily have been avoided, such as purposely getting in the way of a thrown ball so that it might strike him on the back, or putting up his hand to cause it to glance off his arm, etc.)

SEC. 9. If, at any time while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder, unless some part of his person is touching a base he is entitled to occupy: Provided, The ball be held by the Fielder after touching him; but (exception as to First Base), in running to First Base, he may overrun said base without being put out for being off said base, after first touching it, provided he returns at once and retouches the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, in overruning First Base, he also attempts to run to Second Base, or, after passing the base he turns to his left from the foul line, he shall forfeit such exemption from being put out.

(So long as the Runner overrunning First Base keeps on the right side of the foul line he is entitled to exemption from being put out in returning; but the moment he crosses the foul line he forfeits such exemption. In attempting to run to Second Base after overrunning First, he is not required to return to First, and retouch that base before running to Second.)

SEC. 10. If, when a Fair or Foul Hit ball (other than a foul tip as referred to in Rule 38) is legally caught by a Fielder, such ball is legally held by a Fielder on the Base occupied by the Base Runner when such ball was struck (or the Base Runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a Fielder), before he retouches said base after such Fair or Foul Hit ball was so caught. *Provided*, That the Base Runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the Pitcher before the Fielder holds it on said base, or touches the Base Runner with it; but if the Base Runner in attempting to reach a base, detaches it before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

(On all fair or foul fly balls caught, Runners on bases who leave a base the moment such ball was hit, must return to them at once, and if the Fielder catching the fly ball throws it to the Base Player in time before the Runner can get back, a double play is made, the Batsman being out on the catch, and the Runner on the base.)

SEC. 11. If, when a Batsman becomes a Base Runner, the First Base, or the First and Second Bases, or the First, Second and Third Bases, be occupied, any Base Runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, until any following Base

Runner is put out and may be put out at the next base or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder in the same manner as in running to First Base, at any time before any following Base Runner is put out.

(The Base Runners in such case are "forced" off the bases they occupy by the Batsman's fair hit, and they can be put out at the base they are forced to run to, just the same as in running to First Base, simply by the Player holding the ball on the base.)

SEC. 12. If a Fair Hit ball strike him before touching the fielder, and in such case no base shall be run unless forced by the Batsman becoming a Base Runner, and no run shall be scored, or

any other Base Runner put out.

(This Rule prevents the double play which could be made under the Rule of 1889. For instance, under the old Rule, if a ball from the Bat touched the Runner running from first to second, the Fielder finding the ball could throw it to first base in time to put the Striker out. Under the Rule as it now reads only the Runner who is hit by the batted ball—and before it touches a fielder—can be put out.)

SEC. 13. If, when running to a base or forced to return to a base, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the order prescribed in Rule 45, he may be put out at the base he fails to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder, in the same manner as in running to First Base.

(In returning to a base on a Foul Ball the Runner is not obliged to touch the intervening bases. Thus if the Batsman hit a ball to the outfield on which he runs to third, and the ball be declared foul, the Runner can return direct to home base, without retouching second and first.)

SEC. 14. If, when the Umpire calls "Play," after any suspension of a game, he fails to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base.

(The call of "Time" by the Umpire deadens the ball, and until "Play" is called, Runners cannot leave the bases they were holding when time was called).

WHEN BATSMAN OR BASE RUNNER IS OUT.

RULE 49. The Umpire shall declare the Batsman or Base Rumer out, without waiting for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where such player is put out in accordance with these rules, except as provided in Rule 48, Sections 10 and 14.

(The Umpire should be required to declare how the Batsman or Base Runner was put out in all cases. It is the most satisfactory).

COACHING RULES.

RULE 50. The Captains and Coachers are restricted in coaching to the Base Runner only, and are not allowed to address any remarks except to the Base Runner, and then only in words of necessary direction; and no player shall use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposing club, or the audience. To enforce the above, the Captain of the opposite side may call the attention of the Umpire to the offense, and upon a repetition of the same the club shall be debarred from further coaching during the game.

(The noisy coaching in vogue in the League last season is a nuisance the Umpire should put a stop to. It is plainly not "words in necessary direction," but is intended solely to annoy the Pitcher. If the Rule is violated the penalty is that the offending player is prohibited from further coaching during the game.)

THE UMPIRE.

RULE 51. The Umpire shall not be changed during the progress of a game, except for reason of illness or injury.

HIS POWERS AND JURISDICTION.

RULE 52. Sec. 1. The Umpire is master of the Field from the commencement to the termination of the game, and is entitled to the respect of the spectators, and any person offering any insult or indignity to him must be promptly ejected from the grounds.

SEC. 2. He must be invariably addressed by the players as Mr. Umpire; and he must compel the players to observe the provisions of all the Playing Rules, and he is hereby invested with authority to order any player to do or omit to do any act as he may deem necessary, to give force and effect to any and all of such provisions.

(The power of deciding all points of play, whether covered by the Rules expressly or not, is given the Umpire in Section 2 of the above Rule, in which he is

empowered to order any player "to do or to omit to do" any act he may deem necessary to give force and effect to the spirit of the Code of Rules. In fact, as stated in the Rule—the Umpire is master of the Fiela from the first innings of the game to the end of the last.)

SPECIAL DUTIES.

RULE 53. The Umpire's duties shall be as follows:

SEC. I. The Umpire is the sole and absolute judge of play. In no instance shall any person be allowed to question the correctness of any decision made by him except the Captains of the contending nines, and no other player shall at such time leave his position in the field, his place at the bat, on the bases or players' bench, to approach or address the Umpire in word or act upon such disputed decision. Neither shall any Manager or other officers of either club—except the Captains as before mentioned—be permitted to go upon the field or address the Umpire in regard to such disputed decision, under a penalty of a forfeiture of the game to the opposing club. The Umpire shall in no case appeal to any spectator for information in regard to any case, and shall not reverse his decision on any point of play on the testimony of any player or bystander.

(This Rule has hitherto been violated with impunity each season, and it is high time that it be strictly carried out to the letter. It expressly prohibits any player from speaking to the Umpire during a game except the Captain, and the latter even has no right to dispute a single decision in a game in which a simple error of judgment is alone involved, such as in the case of a Base Runner being touched while off a base or not, or as to the character of a ball delivered by the Pitcher to the bat, which he may justly or unjustly decide a called ball or a strike. In all such cases the Captain has no right to address a word to the Umpire under this Rule, except to ask for judgment. The utter uselessness of disputing decisions involving only errors of judgment is shown in the fact that no such decisions can be reversed. Only when the Umpire errs in his interpretation of the letter of any special Rule can the Captain call for an explanation, or appeal for a reversal of the illegal decision. It should be borne in mind that the penalty for a violation of this Rule is the forfeiture of the game).

SEC. 2. Before the commencement of a Game, the Umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed. He shall ask the Captain of the Home Club whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are, he shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules. He shall also ascertain whether the fence in the rear of the Catcher's position is distant ninety feet from the Home Base.

SEC. 3. The Umpire must keep the contesting nines playing constantly from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident, injury or rain. He must, until the completion of the game, require the players of each side to promptly take their positions in the field as soon as the third man is put out, and must require the first striker of the opposite side to be in his position at the bat as soon

as the fielders are in their places.

SEC. 4. The Umpire shall count and call every "unfair ball" delivered by the Pitcher, and every "dead ball," if also an unfair ball, as a "ball," and he shall also count and call every "strike." Neither a "ball" nor a "strike" shall be counted or called until the ball has passed the Home Base. He shall also declare every "Dead Ball," "Block," "Foul Hit," "Foul Strike," and "Balk." RULE 54. For the special benefit of the patrons of the game,

RULE 54. For the special benefit of the patrons of the game, and because the offences specified are under his immediate jurisdiction, and not subject to appeal by players, the attention of the Umpire is particularly directed to possible violations of the pur-

pose and spirit of the Rules, of the following character:

SEC. I. Laziness or loafing of players in taking their places in the field, or those allotted them by the Rules when their side is at the bat, and especially any failure to keep the bats in the racks provided for them; to be ready to take position as Batsmen, and to remain upon the Players' Bench, except when otherwise required by the Rules.

SEC. 2. Any attempt by players of the side at bat, by calling to a Fielder, other than the one designated by his Captain, to field a ball, or by any other equally disreputable means seeking to discon-

cert a Fielder.

SEC. 3. The Rules make a marked distinction between hindrance of an adversary in fielding a batted or thrown ball. This has been done to rid the game of the childish excuses and claims formerly made by a Fielder failing to hold a bail to put out a Base Runner. But there may be cases of a Base Runner so flagrantly violating the spirit of the Rules and of the Game in obstructing a

Fielder from fielding a thrown ball that it would become the duty of the Umpire, not only to declare the Base Runner "out" (and to compel any succeeding Base Runners to hold their bases), but also to impose a heavy fine upon him. For example: If the Base Runner plainly strike at the ball while passing him, to prevent its being caught by a Fielder; if he holds a Fielder's arms so as to disable him from catching the ball, or if he run against or knock the Fielder down for the same purpose.

CALLING "PLAY" AND "TIME."

RULE 55. The Umpire must call "Play," promptly at the hour designated by the Home Club, and on the call of "Play" the game must immediately begin, When he calls "Time," play shall be suspended until he calls "Play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run, or run be scored. The Umpire shall suspend play only for an accident to himself or a player (but in case of accident to a Fielder, "Time" shall not be called until the ball be returned to and held by the Pitcher, standing in his position), or in case rain falls so heavily that the spectators are compelled, by the severity of the storm, to seek shelter, in which case he shall note the time of suspension, and should such rain continue to fall thirty minutes thereafter, he shall terminate the game; or to enforce order in case of annoyance from spectators.

(The Umpire cannot suspend play on account of rain, unless it rains so heavily that spectators are obliged to seek shelter from "the severity of the storm." An ordinary drizzle or a slight shower does not produce this effect as a rule. "Time" can always be called by the Umpire to enforce order in case of any portion of the crowd becoming unruly).

RULE 56. The Umpire is only allowed, by the Rules, to call "Time" in case of an accident to himself or a player, a "Block," as referred to in Rule 35, Sec. 3, or in case of rain, as defined by the Rules. The practice of players suspending the game to discuss or contest a decision with the Umpire, is a gross violation of the Rules, and the Umpire must promptly fine any player who interrupts the game in this manner.

(The Umpire must do more than fine a player or players who violate this rule. He must call "play" immediately, and forfeit the game in favor of the side at fault, within one minute after play has been called, if the disputing of decisions does not cease within that time).

INFLICTING FINES.

RULE 57. The Umpire is empowered to inflict fines of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$25.00 for the first offence on players during the progress of a game, as follows:

SEC. I. For indecent or improper language addressed to the

audience, the Umpire, or any player.

SEC. 2. For the Captain or Coacher wilfully failing to remain within the legal bounds of his position, except upon an appeal by the Captain from the Umpire's decision upon a misinterpretation of the rules.

SEC. 3. For the disobedience by a player of any other of his

orders, or for any other violation of these Rules.

SEC. 4. In case the Umpire imposes a fine on a player, he shall at once notify the Captain of the offending player's side, and shall transmit a written notice thereof to the President of the Association or League within twenty-four hours thereafter, under the penalty of having said fine taken from his own salary.

SEC. 5. A repetition of any of the above offences shall, at the discretion of the Umpire, subject the offender either to a repetition of the fine or to removal from the field, and the immediate

substitution of another player then in uniform.

(Umpires did not enforce the rule last year, of removing an offending player from the field for repeatedly disputing an Umpire's decision, as they should have done. It is a very effectual rule against kickers, especially kicking Captains who are nuisances on the diamond).

FIELD RULES.

RULE 58. No Club shall allow open betting or pool selling upon its grounds, nor in any building owned or occupied by it.

RULE 59. No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of the game, in addition to the players in uniform, the Manager on each side and the Umpire; except such officers of the law as may be present in uniform, and such officials of the Home Club as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

RULE 60. No Umpire, Manager, Captain or player shall address the audience during the progress of a game, except in case of

necessary explanation.

RULE 61. Every Club shall furnish sufficient police force upon its own grounds to preserve order, and in the event of a crowd entering the field during the progress of a game, and interfering with the play in any manner, the Visiting Club may refuse to play further until the field be cleared. If the ground be not cleared within fifteen minutes thereafter, the Visiting Club may claim, and

shall be entitled to, the game by a score of nine runs to none (no matter what number of innings have been played.)

(There should be a rule in the code as there is in the constitution of the League—prohibiting any player of a team from being party to any bet or wager on the game in which he participates).

GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

RULE 62. "Play" is the order of the Umpire to begin the

game, or to resume play after its suspension.

RULE 63. 'Time" is the order of the Umpire to suspend play. Such suspension must not extend beyond the day of the game.

RULE 64. "Game" is the announcement by the Umpire that

the game is terminated.

RULE 65. "An Inning" is the term at bat of the nine players representing a Club in a game, and is completed when three of

such players have been put out as provided in these rules

RULE '66.' "A Time at Bat" is the term at bat of a Batsman. It begins when he takes his position, and continues until he is put out or becomes a base runner; except when, because of being hit by a pitched ball, or in case of an illegal delivery by the Pitcher, as in Rule 44

RULE 67. "Legal" or 'Legally" signifies as required by these

Rules.

SCORING.

RULE 68. In order to promote Uniformity in Scoring Championship Games the following instructions, suggestions and definitions are made for the benefit of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

BATTING.

SEC. I. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game. The time or times when the player has been sent to base by being hit by a pitched ball, by the Pitcher's illegal delivery, or by a base on balls, shall not be included in this column.

SEC. 2. In the second column should be set down the runs

made by each player.

SEC 3. In the third column should be placed the first base hits made by each player. A base hit should be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground within the foul

lines, and out of reach of the Fielders.

When a hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a Fielder in

motion, but such player cannot recover himself in time to handle

the ball before the striker reaches First Base.

When a hit ball is hit so sharply to an infielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the Batsman. In case of doubt over this class of hits, score a base hit, and exempt the Fielder from the charge of an error.

When a ball is hit so slowly toward a Fielder that he cannot

handle it in time to put out the Batsman.

That in all cases where a Base Runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, the Batsman should be credited with a base hit.

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the Umpire,

as defined in Rule 37.

SEC. 4. In the fourth column shall be placed Sacrifice hits, which shall be credited to the Batsman, who, when but one man is out advances a Runner a base on a fly to the outfield or a ground hit, which results in putting out the Batsman, or would so result if handled without error.

FIELDING.

SEC. 5. The number of opponents put out by each player shall be set down in the fifth column. Where a striker is given out by the Umpire for a foul strike, or because he struck out of his turn, the put out shall be scored to the Catcher.

SEC. 6. The number of times the player assists shall be set down in the sixth column. An assist should be given to each player who handles the ball in assisting a run out or other play

of the kind.

An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the

play fails, through no fault of the player assisting.

And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles the ball from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in such a way that a put-out results, or would result if no error were made by the receiver.

ERRORS.

SEC. 7. An error shall be given in the seventh column for each misplay which allows the striker or base runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out, except that "wild pitches," "bases on balls," "bases on the batsman being struck by a pitched ball," or case of illegal pitched balls, balks and passed balls, shall not be included in said column. In scoring errors of batted balls see Section 3 of this Rule.

STOLEN BASES.

SEC. 8. Stolen bases shall be scored as follows: Any attempt to steal a base must go to the credit of the base runner, whether the ball is thrown wild or muffed by the fielder, but any manifest error is to be charged to the fielder making the same. If the base runner advances another base he shall not be credited with a stolen base, and the fielder allowing the advancement is also to be charged with an error. If a base runner makes a start and a battery error is made, the runner secures the credit of a stolen base, and the battery error is scored against the player making it. Should a base runner overrun a base and then be put out, he should receive the credit for the stolen base.

(This rule sadly needs revision, as it fails to properly define a stolen base.)

EARNED RUNS.

SEC. 9. An earned run shall be scored every time the player reaches the home base unaided by errors before chances have been offered to retire the side.

(Earned runs should be charged against the pitching only on the basis of base hits made off the pitching, and should not include the data of stolen bases or bases scored in any other way.)

THE SUMMARY.

RUIE 69. The Summary shall contain:

SEC. I. The number of earned runs made by each side.

SEC. 2. The number of two-base hits made by each player.
SEC. 3. The number of three-base hits made by each player.

SEC. 4. The number of home runs made by each player.

SEC. 5. The number of bases stolen by each player.

SEC. 6. The number of runs batted in by base hits by each satsman.

(This is a new and most important rule, as it gives the batsman credit—for the first time in the code—for team work at the bat. It will be on the basis of these hits in future that a batsman's ability in batting will be largely estimated in the averages, and not altogether on his percentage of base hits, as hitherto.)

SEC. 7. The number of double and triple plays made by each side, with the names of the players assisting in the same.

SEC. 8. The number of men given bases on called balls by each Pitcher.

SEC. 9. The number of men given bases from being hit by pitched balls.

SEC. 10. The number of men struck out,

SEC. 11. The number of passed balls by each Catcher. SEC. 12. The number of wild pitches by each Pitcher.

SEC. 13. The time of game.

SEC. 14. The name of the Umpire.

AMENDMENTS.

RULE 70. No Amendment or change of any of these National Playing Rules shall be made, except by the National Board of Professional Base Ball Associations.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 15th, 1891.

MR. HENRY CHADWICK,

Dear Sir:—I have carefully gone over your editorial notes attached to the most important rules of the National Code for 1891, and fully indorse those interpretations as in every way correct, and in accordance with the official interpretation of the rules by the Joint Committee. Yours truly,

N. E. Young,

President National League.

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Official Schedule of the American Association of Professional Base Ball Clubs, Season of 1891.

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Official Schedule of the Western Association of Professional Base Ball Clubs, Season of 1801.

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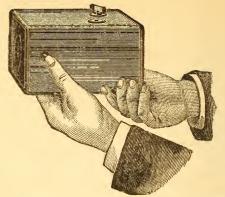
CALIFORNIA LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

By the schedule it will be seen that there will be 109 games in this city, sixty-eight at Oakland, sixty at San Jose and sixty-two at Sacramento. Each team will play 149 games. Following is the season's schedule:

						-			
	San Francisco	-	0	5	P	San Francisco	1 ===	96	Sacra- mento.
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Mar. 22	SFvS J			OvSc	May :9		OvSc	SFvSJ	
Mar. 26	SFvSJ				May 30	OvSc		SFvSJ	
Mar. 27				OvSc	May31,a.m		OvSc		
Mar. 28	SFvSJ			OvSc	May 31	OvSc		SFvSJ	
Mar. 29	OvSc		SFvSJ	C T-5	Jun.4	OvSJ	OT OT		
Apr. 2	SFvO	O IF.			Jun. 5 Jun. 6.	S FvSJ	S FvSJ		OvSc
Apr. 3	SFvO	SFvo			Jun. 7, a.m	SEVS	SFvSJ		OvSc
Apr. 4 Apr. 5, a. m		SFvO		SJVSc	Jun. 7	SFvSJ	SEASS		OvSc
Apr. 5		BIVO		SJySc	Jun. 11	SFvO			SJvSe
Apr. 9	Ovsc				Jun. 12		SFvO		SJVSe
Apr. 10		SFvSc			Jun. 13	SFvO			SJVSe
Apr. 11	S FvSc		OvSJ		Jun 14,a.m		SFvO		SJVSc
Apr.12,a.m		S FySc			Jun. 14	SFvO			SJvSc
Apr. 12	S FySc		OvSJ		Jun. 18	OvSc			
Apr. 16	SFvSJ			0.77.0	Jun. 19 .		S FvSc		
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Apr. 18	OvSJ	OvSJ		STVSC	Jun. 21, a. m Jun. 21	S FvSc	SFvSc	OvSJ	
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Apr. 26	OvSc		S FvSJ		July 2 .	OvSJ			
Apr. 30	OvSJ				July 3		SFvSJ		OvSc
May 1		SFvSJ		OvSc	July 4.	SFvSJ			OvSc
May 2	SFvSJ			OvSc	July 5, a.m		SFvSJ		
May 3, a.m		SFvSJ			July 5.	S FvSJ S FvSe			OvSc
May 3	SFvSJ		S cvS J	OvSc	July 9. July 10	S F VSC	OvSc	SFvSJ	
May 8	SFvO	SFvO	ScvSJ		July 11	Ovac	OVSC	SFvSJ	
May 9	SFvO	BF VO	ScvSJ		July12,a m	04.0	OvSc		
May10,a.m	51 V.O	SFvO	ScvSJ		July 12	OvSc	0.110	SFvSJ	
May 10	SFvO		ScvSJ		July 16 .	SFvO		ScvSJ	
May 14	SFvSJ				July 17		SFvO	ScvSJ	
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May 16	OvSJ				July19,a.m		SFvO	ScvSJ	
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CALIFORNIA LEAGUE SCHEDULE—Continued.

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DATE.	San Francisco	Oakland.	San Jose.	Sacra- mento,	DATE.	San Francisco	Oakland.	San Jose.	Sacra- mento.
Aug. 1 Aug. 2, a.m		S Fysc	Ovsj		Sep. 27, a. m Sep. 27	SFvO	SFvO	ScvSJ	
Aug. 6 Aug. 7	S FvSc OvSJ	S FvSJ	OvSJ	OvSc	Oct. 1 Oct. 2	S FvSJ OvSJ	OvSJ		S FvSc
Aug. 8 Aug. 9, a.m	SFvSJ	SFvSJ		OvSc	Oct. 4, a m Oct. 4	Ovsj	OvSJ		S FvSc
Aug. 13 Aug. 14	S FvSJ S FvSc	OvSe	S FvSJ	OvSo	Oct. 8 Oct. 9	OvSe S FvSe	S FvSc	OvSJ OvSJ	
Aug. 15 Aug. 16, a.m Aug. 16	OvSc	OvSc	S FvSJ		Oct. 11, a.m Oct. 11 Oct. 12	S FvSc OvSc	S FvSc	OvSJ	
Aug. 20 Aug. 21	SFvO	OvSF		SJvSc SJvSc	Oct. 15 Oct. 16	OvSJ	SFvSJ		OvSc
Aug. 22 Aug. 23, a m Aug. 23	SFvO	SFvO		SJvSc SJvSc SJvSc	Oct. 18,a,m	S FxSJ S FvSJ	SFvSJ		OvSo
Aug. 27 Aug. 28	OvSc	S FvSc			Oct. 22 Oct. 23	S FvSc	OvSc	S FvSJ	
Aug. 29 Aug. 30. a m Aug. 30	S FvSc	S FvSc			Oct. 24 Oct. 25, a.m Oct. 25	OvSc	OvSe	SFVSJ	
Sep. 3 Sep. 4 Sep. 5	SFvSJ	OvSJ		S FvSc S FvSc	Oct. 29 Oct. 30	SFv0	SFvO		SJvSc SJvSc SJvSc
Sep. 6, a.m Sep. 6	OvSJ	OvSJ		SFvSc	Nov.1, a.m Nov. 1	SFvO	SFvO		SJvSc SJvSc
Sep. 9	OvSJ SFvO SFvSc				Nov. 5 Nov. 6 Nov. 7	OvSc S FvSc	S FvSc		
Sep. 11 Sep. 12	OvSc	OvSc	S FvSJ S FvSJ		Nov. 8,a.m Nov. 8	S FvSc	SFvSc	OvSJ	
Sep. 13, a.m Sep. 13 Sep. 17	OvSc OvSJ	OvSc	S FvSJ		Nov. 12 Nov. 13 Nov. 14	S FvSJ OvSJ	OvSJ		S FvSc S FvSc
Sep. 18 Sep. 19 Sep. 20, a.m	S FvSJ	S FvSJ		OvSe OvSe	Nov. 15, a m Nov. 15 Nov. 19	OvSJ OvSF	OvSJ	Se vS J	S FvSc
Sep. 20 Sep. 24	S FvSJ SFvO		Se vS j	OvSc	Nov. 20 Nov. 21	OvsF	SFvO	Sc vS J Sc vS J	
Sep. 25 Sep. 26	SFvO	SFvO	Sc vS J Sc vS J		Nov. 22, a m Nov. 22	OvSF	SFvO	Sc vS J	



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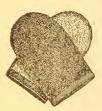
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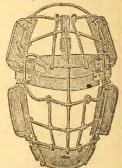
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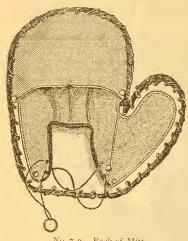
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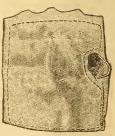
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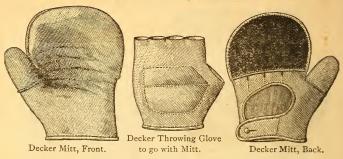
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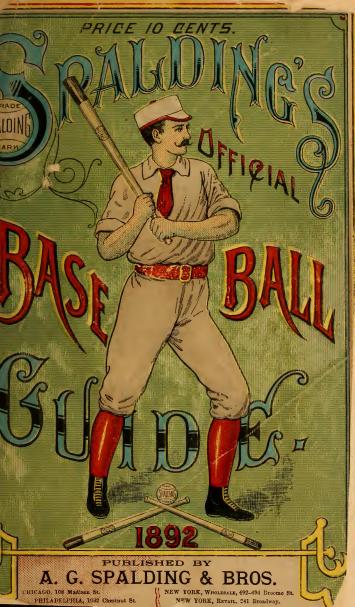
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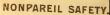
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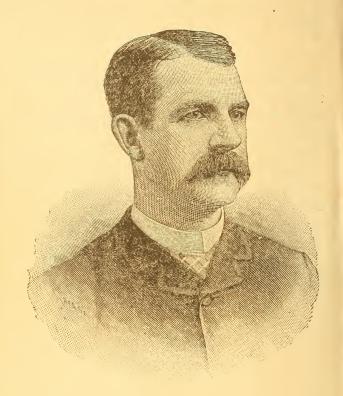
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N. E. YOUNG.

Secretary the National League and American Association Professional Base Ball Clubs.



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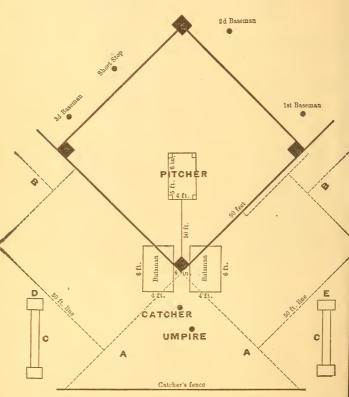
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CORRECT DIAGRAM OF A BALL GROUND.

Signite

Left.

Right



A. A. A.—Ground reserved for Umpire, Batsman and Catcher.
B. B.—Ground reserved for Captain and Assistant.
C.—Players' Bench. D.—Visiting Players' Bat Rack.
E.—Home Players' Bat Rack.

PREFACE

Our issue of the League Guide for 1892, is a book of exceptional interest, inasmuch as it records not only the doings on the field of the entire professional fraternity for the past season of 1891, but it presents an epitome of the base ball history of the Clubs of the National League and the American Association from the organization of each to the close of their existence as independent professional organizations, the former from 1876 to 1891, and the latter from 1882 to 1891, both inclusive.

The GUIDE for 1892 presents the most complete record of the League Clubs from the date of the organization of each to the close of the past season yet published, each club being given its full record during its existence in the National League. In this respect as a book for reference only, if for nothing else, it is the most valuable work of the kind ever issued. Among its new features will be found the Players' Directory which will prove of material assistance to club managers generally. This will hereafter be a permanent record of the GUIDE.

In every respect has the GUIDE become the model manual of the game, as well as an instructive handbook, useful to every professional player in the country. Its statistical records, its chapters on the points of play in the game, as shown in the past season's experience in the championship arena, and its special records of the model games played, and of all the most interesting incidents of the several campaigns of the past year, make it a book of exceptional interest and instruction to every admirer and exemplar of base ball, whether of the amateur or professional class.

The publishers have only to add that the GUIDE, as hitherto, comes from the editorial hands of the veteran author, editor, and authority on the game, Mr. Henry Chadwick, to insure its prompt

acceptance as the model base ball book of the year.

The great size of the GUIDE precludes the possibility of including the game record of the League campaign, as also other records of League legislation, etc., and these will be found in the "Official League Book," which contains only official League matter as furnished by Secretary Young, including the League Constitution in full.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

INTRODUCTION.

The year 1892 opens up a new chapter of history in the professional base ball arena, and it is one full of promise for the future welfare of the fraternity at large. Our National game has, during the past twenty years of its professional experience, gone through some trying ordeals; beginning with the period of its early career, which was marked by abuses incidental to misgoverned professional organizations, and finishing with its revolutionary period of the past two years. In fact, the chapters of professional club history in general, and of the National League in particular, present a story of struggles for a permanent existence on the basis of having the game played in its integrity by its professional exemplars, of the deepest interest, inasmuch as they describe the evolution of professional base ball through the stormy and wrecking sea of pool gambling, revolving and contract breaking, to the harbor of safety of the National Agreement, and its final establishment on the plane of honesty and true business principles in its club management. From its very inception, up to the beginning of the past decade, the National League found itself antagonized by the worst elements of professional ball playing. At first, downright "crookedness" raised its hideous head, then came the era of that other phase of professional dishonesty, contract breaking; while drunkenness in the ranks prevailed to such an extent as to make it a serious obstacle to successful progress. All these elements of opposition to playing the game in its integrity were, of necessity. obliged to be met and conquered by arbitrary enactments and coercive measures which would naturally be objectionable under a better condition of things. Experience, in fact, taught the National League that nothing short of the strong and ungloved hand was able to cope successfully against the evils of the era of the rule of the rough element in the professional fraternity. "Out of evil cometh good," says Scripture, and the saying is emphasized by the eventual outcome of the revolutionary period of 1890 and '91, in the form of the establishment of a new government for the fraternity at large, in the organization of the new twelve-club League as the successor both of the old National League and the late American Association. The compensating result, therefore, of the players' revolt in 1890, and of the secession movement of the American Association in 1891, has been the adoption of a system of professional club business on what may be regarded as true business principles, something neither of the old organizations fully enjoyed before. From this time forth we say, "Let the dead past bury its dead. "Give the new era in professional base ball history a chance to show that it is an era of

6

coming prosperity for the game at large. We cannot expect to get over the asperities of the revolutionary period at a jump. Especially should the players be given time to do some healthy thinking on the subject, and a chance be allowed them to get rid of the prejudices aroused by the animosities of the past two years.

THE NEW ERA IN PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL HISTORY.

A new era in professional base ball history was inaugurated in 1892, which promises to offset the damaging effects of the revolutionary period of 1890 and 1891, if it does not build up a more permanent structure for the government of the fraternity than previously existed. It is not to be denied that the ball seasons of 1889 and 1890 will go on record as the two great exceptional periods in professional base ball history, the former as the most brilliant and successful, and the latter as the most disastrous and damaging known to the fraternity. The season of 1889 was marked by the grandest base ball event known in the annals of base ball, nothing in the way of a base ball tour having approached the round-the-world trip of Mr. Spalding's representative professional teams of Chicago and All America, which terminated so brilliantly in the spring of 1889. Then, too, the championship contests of that year were of exceptional interest, both in the American Association and the National League arena, it not being certain as to the winner in either until the very last week of the season. Added to these events was the phenomenal attendance at the club grounds during the year, the largest aggregation of spectators witnessing the contests of the year throughout the English-speaking world, ever known to the game. On the other hand, the season of 1890 went on record as the most disastrous, financially, the professional clubs have ever experienced since the opening year of professionalism in 1871. It will be several years before we can hope for a return to the brilliant season of 1880. but it will come in due time, and when it does we shall see a series of international matches of deeper interest than ever before known It is to be hoped that the fraternity will never again witness a season of such utter demoralization and financial ruin as that of 1890, or as that of the past season of 1891, the latter of which was the result of the secession of the American Association from the National Agreement Union.

It cannot be disputed that the quarrels, misunderstandings and other obnoxious features which for two seasons past were permitted to enter into base ball management had a tendency to chill the old time interest and enthusiasm, and to keep from the game

some of its most ardent patrons. In fact it appeared at one time as if it would be impossible to renew public confidence in the game's integrity, and when that day was reached the national game would be a thing of the past. The truth of this fact was fully realized by a conservative minority of the magnates of the National League at the close of the season of 1891; and led by President Byrne of the Brooklyn Club, and aided by Messrs. Brush of the Cincinnati Club, and Robison of the Cleveland, a movement was inaugurated to bring about a settlement which would, while effacing all real or imaginary grievances between the representative base ball organizations of the country, place base ball on the footing it occupied in 1888 and 1889, the palmiest years the

national game has ever known.

The principle upon which the National League and the American Association had worked, in catering for public patronage since they were respectively organized in 1876 and 1882, involved two distinct plans of running professional clubs, viz: That of the National League, which prohibited Sunday games, liquor selling on its club grounds, and required an admission fee of half a dollar, the aim being to secure the best class of patrons; and that of the American Association, which indorsed Sunday games, the free sale of liquor and the quarter of a dollar admission fee, which was catering for the masses only. These two organizations had united under the compact of the National Agreement in 1885, and up to 1889 they had run together well in harness, each governed by its own special method of catering for patronage. But the players' revolt of 1890 broke up the harmony which had previously existed, and in 1891 the secession of the Association from the National Agreement, and the effort that organization made to place new clubs in Boston and Cincinnati in opposition to the League clubs, brought about a condition of things amounting to the existence of a base ball civil war in the professional world. The two distinct organizations could easily have existed together under the rule of only one representative club for each city, the League taking the eight leading cities, and the Association the next eight; but this plan could not be brought about, and the result was an effort to harmonize things under a new plan.

The only solution which presented itself was the disintegration of the old major bodies, the National League and the American Association, and the formation of one grand organization, consisting of twelve clubs, and all in the best base ball cities of the country. When first suggested the plan was denounced as impracticable.

The men, however, who had the matter in hand were not disheartened. The situation was fully gone over, and, once satisfied that no better plan of scheme could accomplish the object in view—viz., the end of the strife—they set to work. One by one, in a

quiet way, sturdy opponents had to be won over. In base ball, as in politics, suspicion as to one's motives is oftentimes a very important factor, and little could be done until absolute confidence was established that all parties would be fairly, justly and equitably treated. Confidence is a plant of slow growth, but once matured and preserved is priceless. It took much time and effort to assure the American Association officials that Messrs, Byrne, Brush and Robison, who were acting for the National League, were sincere and were animated by honest purposes in settling the socalled base ball war and organizing a new consolidated league. A secret conference was held in St. Louis, commencing Dec. 3, 1891, and lasting four days, at which the plan of the new league was marked out. Subsequently the parties present had to bring in line all the clubs of the two old organizations-that is to say, plans had to be arranged by which opposing or competing clubs in Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago could be induced to retire and surplus clubs in other cities could be purchased or induced to join minor organizations. On Dec. 15, 1891, at Indianapolis, the National League and American Association came together, with the result that, after much labor and discussion, the new twelve club organization, known as the National League and American Association of base ball clubs, was organized, with clubs in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington in the East, and Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis in the West

It is true that a great difficulty presented itself in regard to the question of the individual playing strength of the respective clubs. This difficulty had been foreseen and provided for by Mr. Byrne, who, at the first conference held in St. Louis Dec. 3, 1891, drew up the agreement which was the corner stone of the whole structure. That agreement provided, if a settlement or consolidation was made, it must be in good faith and the rights of all parties should be protected; that an earnest effort should be made to equalize the strength and drawing powers of each club, as the interests of all were identical. At the meeting in Indianapolis each club was required to name fifteen men and no more, whose services it desired. In case more than one club claimed a man, he was assigned by a duly selected committee to the club most needing his services. All surplus players were then free to go where

they pleased.

It was seen to be vitally essential for the financial success of the twelve clubs in 1892 that the competing teams in the pennant race of the new League should be as equal in playing strength as possible, and the committee in charge of the allotment of players, Messrs. Young and Phelps, had an onerous duty to perform in

the matter, which they faithfully discharged.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL CAME.

A BRIEF RESUME OF THE CHANGES IN THE RULES OF PLAY FROM 1851 TO 1891, INCLUSIVE.

When I first played base ball at Hoboken, N. J. in 1847, the game was little else than a mere schoolboy pastime, with the crudest of rules to govern it, and having but little scope for anything in the way of strategic skill in playing it. For instance, just read the appended code of playing rules which governed the game up to 1857, and which code was prepared by the Knickerbocker Club of New York in 1845, the predecessor of the clubs of New York which afterward helped so much to build up the game to the point of a national reputation.

FIRST RULES OF BASE BALL,

SECTION I. The bases shall be from "Home" to second base 42 paces; from first to third base 42 paces equidistant.

SEC. 2. The game to consist of 21 counts or aces, but at

the conclusion an equal number of hands must be played.

SEC. 3. The ball must be pitched and not thrown for the bat.

SEC. 4. A ball knocked outside the range of the first or third base is foul.

SEC. 5. Three balls being struck at and missed, and the last one caught, is a hand out; if not caught, is considered fair, and the striker bound to run.

SEC. 6. A ball being struck or tipped, and caught either

flying or on the first bound, is a hand out.

SEC. 7. A player, running the bases, shall be out, if the ball is in the hands of an adversary on the base, as the runner is touched by it before he makes his base—it being understood however, that in no instance is a ball to be thrown at him.

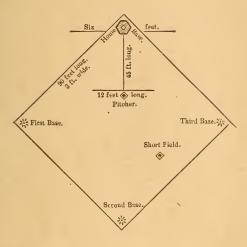
SEC. 8. A player running, who shall prevent an adversary from catching or getting the ball before making his base, is a hand out.

SEC. 9. If two hands are already out, a player running home at the time a ball is struck, can not make an ace if the striker is caught out.

Scorer's Position.

Catcher.

Wmpire's Position.



Right @ Field.

Left Field.

Centre 🚱 Field.

DIAGRAM OF FIELD AS USED IN 1858.

SEC. 10. Three hands out, all out.

SEC. II. Players must take their strike in regular turn. SEC. 12. No ace or base can be made on a foul strike.

SEC. 13. A runner can not be put out in making one base, when a balk is made by the pitcher.

SEC. 14. But one base allowed when the ball bounds out of the field when struck.

SEC. 15. All disputes and differences relative to the game to be decided by the umpire, from which there is no appeal.

This code governed the Knickerbocker Club until 1848, when an amendment was made to the code putting a base runner out at first base if the ball was held on the base before the runner reached it, there being no need to touch the runner in such case as there had previously been. But this change did not apply tothe other bases. The first club match played under the above rules took place at Hoboken on June 19, 1846, the Knickerbocker's opponents on the occasion being the nine of a temporary organization of gentlemen who called themselves the New York nine, and this nine defeated the Knickerbockers by a score of 23 to I, the New Yorkers securing the required 21 aces in the fourth innings. It was possible, under the rules, to finish a game in one innings, the nine which first scored 21 aces being the victor, no matter how many or how few innings were required to make the necessary number of runs. For instance in a game played by the Knickerbockers on June 17, 1851, ten innings were played before the Knickerbockers made their 21 aces, their adversaries, the Washingtons, ending with 20 runs.

The preceding diagram of the field of play giving the lines and their measurement of the battery positions of the period is from the first book of rules of the National Association

of 1857.

It will be seen that the pitcher could take a short run prior to delivering the ball to the bat, provided he did not overstep the boundary line, behind which he could move as he liked. All the batsman was required to do was to stand back of the six foot line crossing the home base. The distance the pitcher stood from the home base was only 45 feet, but he could only send in the ball by a square pitch or toss of the ball.

The old Knickerbocker Club stood alone as club exemplars of base ball in New York from 1845 to 1850, the nines which they had as opponents in the few match games they played being picked nines, as there were no regular club nines organized until the fifties. The first regular club following the Knickerbocker was the Gothams of New York, composed mostly of marketmen of the old Washington Market. The Eagles followed in 1852 and the Empires in 1854, the first Brooklyn Club being the Excelsiors which entered the lists in 1854.

At the close of the season of 1856, a review of the many contests that had taken place, led to the knowledge of the benefit that would accrue to the game if a proper revision of the rules were to be had and a new code established. After several preliminary meetings had been held by the prominent clubs among themselves, it was decided to call a convention of delegates from each of the clubs, for the purpose of establishing a permanent code of rules by which all could, in future, be governed. In pursuance of this resolve, a call, signed by the officers of the Knickerbocker Club—as the senior organization of the kind, was issued, and the ultimate result was the assembling of the delegates to the first Convention of Base-Ball Players, which convention was held in New York City, in May, 1857.

At this convention a series of rules and regulations were adopted, by which the various clubs, who were represented in the convention, were governed during the season of 1857. In March, 1858, the second convention was held, and at this meeting the National Association was declared a permanent organization, and the requisite constitution and by-laws having been formed, the "NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BASE-BALL PLAYERS" sprang

into existence.

Twenty-four base-ball clubs composed the membership of the National Association in 1858, and of these all except the Liberty of New Brunswick, were located in and around New York and Brooklyn, and a dozen of them were organized after the organization of the National Association in May, 1857. Up to that time the only clubs in existence were the Knickerbocker, Gotham, Eagle, Empire, Baltic and Harlem, of New York, and the Excelsior, Atlantic, Putnam, Eckford and Continental of Brooklyn with the Union of Morrisiana, all of which were organized between 1845 and 1856.

Prior to the revision of the playing rules in 1858 the old code recognized the use of a ball weighing over six ounces and measuring over ten inches in circumference, while the bats were allowed to be of any length the batsman chose, Pearsall of the old Excelsiors batted with a bat fifty inches in length and two inches only in diameter, made of hickory. At the conclusion of 1858 material changes were made in the playing code, but the old rule of a bound catch of a fair ball was still retained, and it continued a rule of play for several years afterward. Moreover, the pitcher could pitch for the batsman, or to the catcher only as it suited him, and he could pitch as many wild balls as he chose. The batsman, too, could strike at balls or not as it

suited him whether they were over the base or not. The rule governing the batsman in this respect only required that he should not refuse to strike at good balls in order to delay the game or to help a base runner. The rule in question was worded as follows:

"Sec. 37. Should a striker stand at the bat without striking at good balls repeatedly pitched to him, for the apparent purpose of delaying the game, or of giving advantage to a player, the umpire, after warning him, shall call one strike, and if he persists in such action, two and three strikes. When three strikes are called, he shall be subject to the same rules as if he had struck at three fair balls."

I saw a game in the sixties, between the old Atlantics and Mutuals, in which Al. Smith the Atlantic pitcher on the occasion, sent in no less than sixty odd balls to the bat before the batsman—McKeever—was satisfied, and then he did not bat until "one strike" was called by the umpire on account of the delay incurred.

At the period of the adoption of the Association code of rules in 1858 no base runner thought of touching the bases in running round, no rule requiring him to do so being in the code. In fact the revised code of March, 1858, was but little in advance of the crude rules of the old Knickerbocker Club adopted in the forties.

I commenced reporting the base ball games at Hoboken in 1856, and when the Committee of Rules was created in 1858, I began attending their special meetings, and then it was that amendments which I proposed to the committee began to be recognized as improvements, and were adopted. In the sixties I became a member of the committee of rules and afterward I was elected its chairman, and from that time until the National Association ended its career in 1870, I was largely instrumental in effecting amendments to the code looking to the more perfect method of playing the game. In page 401 of "The Ball Player's Book of Reference," published in 1867, appeared the following indorsement of my work in improving the rules of play of the game.

NEW YORK, December 12, 1866.

TO THE BASE BALL FRATERNITY AT LARGE:

We, the undersigned, members of the Committee on Rules and Regulations of the National Association of Base Ball Players, having known Mr. Henry Chanwick as an experience⁴ and impartial reporter of the game for the past ten years, and having been associated with him in the Committee on Rules, of which he has been a prominent member for several successive years, hereby indorse him as a competent authority on all questions appertaining to base ball, and especially, as an author of commentaries on the rules of the game; and we heartily commend his existing publications

on base ball as standard works on the subject. We also, specially recommend his last work, entitled The Base Ball Player's Book of Reference, as a book that should be in the hands of every member of the fraternity. (Signed.)

J. B. JONES, M. D., President of the Excelsior Club, Brooklyn; and Chairman of the Committee.

PETER O'BRIEN, of the Atlantic Club, Brooklyn.
D. W. C. MOORE, President of the Athletic Club, Philadelphia.
WM. H. BELL, M. D., President of the Eclectic Club, New York.
A. P. GORMAN, President of the National Club, Washington.
THOS. G. VOORHIS. President of the Empire Club, New York.
CHAS. E. THOMAS, of the Eureka Club, Newark.
MORTIMER ROGERS, of the Lowell Club, Boston.

One of the signatures it will be seen, is that of the present U. S. Senator from Maryland. I make this reference to myself and my work in advancing the welfare and progress of the game in the early period of its history, in order to have a record of

the fact in the LEAGUE GUIDE for future reference.

It was not until 1860 that any clubs from Philadelphia were represented in the National Association and the first from Boston did not enter until 1866, and then the Harvard College and the Lowells of Boston became members. At the December Convention of 1864 the rule making a catch of a bound ball from the bat an out, was repealed, and base runners were obliged to touch all bases as they ran round the diamond. The pitcher's rules were amended by the introduction of called balls at the December Convention of 1863. Moreover, the rule defining the pitcher's position and the method of his delivery required him to stand within a space one yard wide, and in delivering the ball he had to have both feet on the ground at the time the ball left his hand. The called ball rule of 1863 read as follows:

SEC. 6. Should the pitcher repeatedly fail to deliver to the striker fair balls. for the apparent purpose of delaying the game, or for any other cause, the umpire, after warning him, shall call one ball, and if the pitcher persists in such action, two and three balls; when three balls shall have been called, the striker shall be entitled to the first base; and should any base be occupied at that time, each player occupying them shall be en-

titled to one base without being put out.

The rule governing the calling of strikes in 1863 read as fol-

lows:

SEC. 39. Should a striker stand at the bat without striking at good balls repeatedly pitched to him, for the apparent purpose of delaying the game, or of giving advantage to a player, the umpire, after warning him, shall call one strike, and if he persists in such action, two and three strikes. When three strikes are called, he shall be subject to the same rules as if he had struck at three fair balls.

It will be seen how useless the last rule was in preventing the abuse it was aimed to stop. It was a dead letter law until it was amended.

But this chapter on the evolution of the game was intended to be a mere resume of its changes and advance toward its more perfected condition of to-day, and I can but glance at the changes of later years, which included the reduction in the weight and dimension of the ball; the limit to the length of the bat; the legalizing, first of the underhand throw in the delivery of the ball; and then of the overhand throw, and finally of the equalizing the calling of balls and strikes down to four balls and three strikes, and the introduction of extra battery players in the nines. The history of the past three decades of our national game shows a vast improvement in the code of playing rules, besides which the changes every few years show the advance made toward making the game a scientific sport as well as a manly physical exercise.

HENRY CHADWICK.

Brooklyn, November, 1891.

P.S.—The first book of rules of the game was that published by Messrs. Wilbur and Hastings in 1858. The first book of instruction about base ball published in New York was "Beadle's Dime Book of Base Ball," issued in 1860. It was edited by Mr. Chadwick for twenty years. He also edited "Handy Book of Reference," "DeWitt's Base Ball Guide," "Munro's American Game of Base Ball," "De Witt's Umpire Guide," all issued between 1860 and 1870.

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP CAMPAICN OF 1891.

The championship season of the National League of 1891 stands forth as the most exceptional campaign, in one respect, known in the annals of the League; and that was in regard to the remarkably close contest which marked the pennant race. In no previous season of the League's history has there been a contest for championship honors to equal it in this respect. Moreover, not only was the race remarkably close throughout but a feature of the campaign was the evenness of the playing strength of the eight competing teams. This latter fact bears with it an important lesson to the League admonishing the clubs of the financial advantages accruing from the public interest in a close race which is brought about by the evening up process in the make up of the club teams at the opening of the season's campaign.

In proof of the exceptional character of the pennant race in 1891 it is only necessary to point to the figures of each season of the past decade of League campaigns showing the difference in the percentage of victories between the champion team and the tail ender of each season, the record of which is as follows.

Years.	Points of Difference.	Years.	Points of Difference.
1881	277	1886	492
1882	441	1887	333
1883	570	1888	303
1884	400	1889	328
1885	443	1890	499

As the figures for 1891 were but 223 it will be seen that last year's pennant beat the record. So close was the race at one time that on July 23, 1891, the difference between the leading Chicago team and the Pittsburgh tail ender in percentage of victories was .579 to .411, showing that the former only led the latter by 168 points, the best on record in this respect.

The difference in percentage points in the pennant races of the championship campaigns of the League from 1876 to 1880 inclusive was still greater than during the decade from 1881 to 1891, the Chicago team ending the opening campaign of 1876 with a percentage of victories of .788 to Cincinnati's .135, the latter being the tail ender of that year. Boston won in 1877 by .648 to Cincinnati's .268, these being the leading and tailend teams, while in 1878 Boston again won by .707 to the tail-

end team s .250, the Milwaukee team being the latter. In 1879 Providence won by .705 to the tail-ender's .357, and in 1880 Chicago won by .798 to Cincinnati's .263, the latter being tail-enders for the third time. The worst race of the whole fifteen seasons was that of 1883, when Boston won by .643 to Philadelphia's .173, the latter's record being the worst tail-end figures of the whole series. The best figures prior to those of 1891 were those of the race of 1881, when Chicago led by .667 to Worcester's .390, a difference of only .277 points. But in no season did the race equal that of 1891 in any one respect, the contrast between the contest for the pennant in 1890 and that of the season of 1891 being very striking.

The closing week of the championship campaign of 1891 was the most exciting of the season's race. When it began Chicago was in the van by a percentage of victories of .628 to Boston's .615, giving an apparently winning margin; but the result of the week's play in the arena was very damaging to the Chicago Club, as they began with a defeat, lost two games out of three with the Cleveland team—which team they had previously defeated with ease—and then followed it up with three inglorious defeats at the hands of the tail-end team of Cincinnati, a team they had previously had no difficulty in defeating. On the other hand, the Boston team rallied in old-time style and won every game they played except one, and that one defeat was the

last game of the campaign.

The closing week of the season unfortunately was marked by an occurrence which marred the success of the Boston team in winning the pennant, and that was the course pursued by Capt. Ewing in not giving out to the metropolitan press the real condition of his team when they left for Boston. Had he desired to give the baseball public the impression that he wanted Boston to win the pennant, and that he would do all he could to aid them, without actually giving the games away, he could not have succeeded better than he did by keeping quiet about the playing condition of the team on September 28, the day they left for Boston. The fact was that the New York team at that time was less prepared to cope with Boston than at any prior period of the season, and full publicity should have been given that fact. His brother John was disabled by a sprained ankle, and Rusie partially so by a bruised leg. Whistler had so good a record as first baseman that Ewing thought he could give Connor a day or two off. But these things were kept quiet, and the result was that the public got a wrong impression as to the true state of affairs, and one, too, that proved to be temporarily damaging to the good name of the League.

Professional club presidents, directors, managers and captains, cannot be too careful in doing everything in their power to avoid the growth of suspicion in the minds of their patrons as to the game being played in its integrity; as also to guard the reputation of their clubs from the possibility of having any such stigma thrown on the game as was done during the closing month of the season of 1891, through the blundering reticence of the New York Club officials in regard to the true condition of their team when they paid their last visit to Boston. The reputation the professional organizations of the country have gained for presenting for public patronage their national game as the only honestly conducted sport in which professional exemplars take part, is the very fundamental basis of financial success in the baseball business. Without it a single season would suffice to kill professional ball playing.

It should be borne in mind that in all the alleged charges of "giving the games to Boston," made against the New York Club, no doubt was entertained for a moment as to the honesty of the players of the team in the matter; the New York players in this respect were above even suspicion. In fact, but for the peculiar position of the leading contestants in the race at the time it is very questionable if a single thought would have been given to any suspicion as to the games having been "given away."

The ultimate defeat of the Chicago Club brought no discredit to the able manager and captain of the team or to his players.

The following interesting record shows how the clubs stood in percentage of victories at the end of each month of the season's campaign. The table exhibits the ups and downs of each club in the pennant race very plainly.

-	April	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sep- tember	October
Boston	.600	.531	.526	.570	.587	630	.630
Chicago	.556	.645	.589	.610	.617	.621	.607
New York	.500	.516	.611	573	.561	.543	.538
Philadelphia	.500	.515	491	.475	.524	.500	.496
Cleveland							
Brooklyn	.400	.375	.483	.456	.461	440	.445
Cincinnati	.300	.364	.386	.422	.396	396	.409
Pittsburgh	.556	.533	.407	.400	.410	.417	.407
Difference in points	300	. 281	203	.210	. 221	. 234	223

It will be seen that at the end of the April campaign the Boston and Cleveland teams were tied for first place, with Chicago and Pittsburgh a tie for second position, and New York and Philadelphia for third place, while Brooklyn and Cincinnati

occupied the tail-end positions.

By the end of May Chicago was in the van, with Pittsburgh second; Boston third; Cleveland fourth; New York fifth; Philadelphia sixth; with Brooklyn and Cincinnati still bringing up the rear.

By the end of July Chicago was still in the lead; New York had reached second place; Boston was third; Cleveland fourth; Philadelphia fifth; Brooklyn sixth; and Cincinnati and Pittsburgh were the tail enders, the latter falling off very badly in

June and July.

By the end of August, while Chicago was still in the lead Boston had replaced New York in second place, the latter going down to third position; with Philadelphia fourth; Brooklyn fifth; and Cleveland sixth, Pittsburgh rallying out of the last ditch and leaving Cincinnati there.

By the end of September Boston had reached first place, with Chicago, New York and Philadelphia following in order; and Cleveland had taken Brooklyn's position as fifth, while Pitts-

burgh still kept out of the last ditch.

The close of the season in October did not change a single position except that of Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, the former pushing the latter into the last ditch during the last week of the season.

The smallest difference in percentage figures between the leader and the tail-ender in the race occurred in June, at the end of which month, New York led with a percentage of .611 against Cincinnati's tail-end figures of .386, a difference of 203 points only. On one day in July however, the small figures of only 168 points' difference occurred.

THE FULL DETAILS OF THE CAMPAICN.

The appended records of the field work accomplished by the eight League Clubs during the championship campaign of 1891 presents a new and attractive feature for the GUIDE of 1892, inasmuch as the records give a full and complete statistical history of each individual club's doings on the field during the championship season, beginning with that of the pennant winners of Boston, and ending with the tail enders of Pittsburgh. This past season, by the way, left no discredit chargeable to the tail end Pittsburgh Club such as it was amenable to in 1890, when it won the leather medal with a record for having the largest number of defeats ever charged to any League Club in a pennant race.

THE PENNANT WINNERS OF BOSTON.

The Boston Club's team of 1891 did work on the field during the championship campaign which fully entitles it to the honors it won in leading all its opponents in the pennant race. They began with four noteworthy victories over the New York team in April, and finished the month's games by getting even in Philadelphia, thus winning six games out of eight that month. This was a good start in the race, and it greatly encouraged the team. In May the Bostons fell off a little, they winning only 11 games out of 25 played, one being drawn. In June they pulled up a little, and won 13 games out of 25 played. In July the team rallied in fine style, they winning 15 out of 22 games played. They kept up the pace in August, when they won 17 out of 26; and they capped the climax in September with a regular old time Boston rally, in which they won no less than 23 games out of 30 played, one being drawn. In October they only played three games, winning two and losing one.

It is in place this year to give the full record of the Boston Club's career, since it began its history in 1871, and this interesting record gives the Club's position in the pennant race

of each year.

Year.	Position	Won	Lost	Played	Per cent. of victories	Manager
1871	Second	22	10	32	.688	H. Wright
1872	First	39	8	47	.830	H. Wright
1873	First	43	16	59	.729	H. Wright
1874	First	52	18	70	.825	H. Wright
1875	First	71	8	79	.899	H. Wright
1876	Fourth	52	14	66	.788	H. Wright
1877	First	31	17	48	.648	H. Wright
1878	First	41	19	60	.707	H. Wright
1879	Second	49	29	78	.628	H. Wright
1880	Sixth	40	44	84	.474	H. Wright
1881	Sixth	38	45	83	.458	H. Wright
1882	Fourth	45	39	84	.536	Morrill
1883	First	63	35	198	.643	Morrill
1884	Second	73	38	111	.658	Morrill
1885	Fifth	46	66	112	.410	Morrill
1886	Fifth	56	61	117	.478	Morrill
1887	Fourth	61	60	121	.502	Morrill
1888	Fourth	70	64	134	.522	Kelly
1889	Second	83	45	178	.648	Hart
1890	Fifth	76	57	133	.571	Selee '
1891	First	87	51	138	. 630	Selee

The record of the club's championship race in 1891, giving the victories, defeats, games played, and drawn games, with the series lost and won, is as follows:

EOSTON VS.	Chicago	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Brooklyn	Cincin- nati	Pitts- burgh	Totals
Victories	7	15	12	11	15	11	16	87
Defeats	13	5	7	9	5	9	3	51
Games played	20	20	29	20	20	20	19	138
Drawn games	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Series won	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Series lost	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

It will be seen that the only series lost was that with the Chicago team, with which team they won but seven games out of the twenty played. They knocked New York and Brooklyn out in lively style, the two clubs together only winning ten games out of the forty played with the champions. With Pittsburghs they had quite a picnic, as the tail ender only won three games with the Bostons out of nineteen played. Their closest fighting was done with the Cleveland and Cincinnati Clubs, while they took Philadelphia into camp quite easily.

The record of the "Chicago" games, in which one side or the

other did not score a single run, was as follows:

BOSTON VS.	Chicago	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Brooklyn	Cincin- nati	Pitts- burgh	Totals
"Chicago" victories	1 1	1 1	2 0	0	2 0	2 2	0	8 4

Their most noteworthy "Chicago" victory was their 13 to 0 games with Anson's team at Boston on June 10 when Clarkson pitched against Hutchinson. The Cincinnati team took them into camp twice to the tune of 7 to 0 each game, once at Boston and once at Cincinnati.

The record of their victories and defeats, in which they won

and lost games by a single run, is as follows:

BOSTON VS.	Chicago	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Brooklyn	Cincin- nati	Pitts- burgh	Totals
Won by one run	2 4	0	1 2	0	2	0	4 0	9 10

Their victories and defeats marked by extra innings games are as follows:

BOSTON VS.	Chicago	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Brooklyn	Cincin- nati	Pitts- burgh	Totals
Extra innings victories Extra innings defeats	0 4	0	0	0 1	2 2	0.	4 0	6 7

Their most noteworthy extra innings game was that of August 6 at Boston, which required 13 innings to be played, and then Chicago won by only 3 to 2. Hutchinson pitched against Nichols. They had no less than four extra innings games with the Chicago team, in all of which the Bostons were defeated, two being played in each city.

The record of home victories and defeats, and the games won

and lost abroad, is appended:

BOSTON VS.	Chicago	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Brooklyn	Cincin- nati	Pitts- burgh	Totals
Home victories Home defeats Victories abroad Defeats.	4 6 3 7	8 3 7 2	7 3 6 4	5 4 5 5	9 1 6 4	7 3 4 6	10 0 6 3	50 20 37 31

It will be seen that the Pittsburgh team could not win a single game at Boston, and Brooklyn and New York found the South End grounds an unlucky field, while Chicago won more games at Boston than on their own grounds. Thirty-seven victories out of sixty-eight games played on other club grounds is a good record.

The record of the games won and lost by single figure scores,

as well as those by double figure scores, are as follows:

BOSTON VS.	Chicago	New York	Philadel- phia	Cleve- land	Brooklyn	Cincin- nati	Pitts- burgh	Totals
Single figure victories. Single figure defeats. Double figure victories. Double figure defeats.	5 11 2 2	8 4 7 1	11 5 1 2	6 7 5 2	12 4 3 1	9 7 2 2	11 2 5 1	62 40 25 11
Totals	20	20	19	20	20	20	19	138

The appended record shows the highest scores made in the series of games won from each club by the Boston team, as also the highest scores of games won from the Boston's opponents:

BOSTON VS.	Chicago	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Brooklyn	Cincinnati	Pittsburgh	Total score
Highest score in victories. Lowest score in defeats.	I3-0 14-6	16-5 13-3	11-6 17-7	14-10 16-13	12 6 13-6	18-6 16-7	12-5 10-1	96-36 99-83

The victories won by the Boston team from the four Western and the three Eastern clubs, and the defeats they sustained at the hands of their Western and Eastern adversaries is shown in the appended record:

WITH THE WESTERN CLUBS.	Chicago	Cleveland	Cincinnati	Pittsburgh	Totals	WITH THE FASTERN CLUBS.	New York	Philadelphia	Brooklyn	Totals
V1ctories	7 13					Victories Defeats	15 5	12 7	15 5	42 17
Games played	20	20	20	19	79	Games played	20	19	20	59

The record of the percentage of victories with each opposing club is as follows:

Boston vs.	Per cent.
Chicago	.350
New York	.756
Philadelphia	.684
Cleveland	£550
Brooklyn	.756
Cincinnati	.684
Pittsburgh	.842

Four regular pitchers and one substitute took part in the season's games of the Boston Club in 1891, and better work was done in the box by the leading trio of pitchers of the club than by any other three pitchers of one club in the eight clubs of the League. We give the only figures presenting any reliable criterion of the pitcher's skill under the existing scoring rules of the code, as the percentage of earned runs, combining as it does runs earned off the fielding as well as off the pitching, is utterly unreliable, and, in fact, unjust to the pitcher, who is thereby charged with the faults of the fielders. The record showing the victories and defeats pitched in by all the Boston Club's pitchers during 1891 against the other seven League clubs is as follows:

Names.		Chicago.	New	York.	Fhila-	delphia.	-	Cieveland	Prooblum	DICORIGIN	Cincin-	nati.	Pitts-	burgh.	17-14-14	Total.	cent.
	₩.	ŗ.	₩.	ŗ	. W	ů	W.	T,	Μ.	Ļ	Μ.	ĭ,	₩.	ų	Ψ.	'n	Per
Staley	3 2	2 7	4	0 4	3 6	1 1	1 8	1 2	4 4 6	1 2	2 3	2 3	2 7	0	19 34	19	704 .642
Nichols Getzein Kiley	1 1 0	0 0	6 1 0	0 0 1	3 0 0	3 2 0	1 0	2 0	6 1 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	3 1 0	7 0 0	1 1 0	30 4 0	19 6 1	.638 .450 000
Totals	7	_ 13	 15	5	$\frac{-}{12}$	7	11	9	 15	5	_ 11	9	_ 16	3	87	 51	.630

This is the model pitching record of the season for 1891.

The record of the Boston team's work in the field, showing the positions the players occupied in a majority of the games; the number of games played in; the batting and fielding averages of each player, and the total stolen bases and sacrifice hits credited to them, is as follows:

Boston.	Position.	Games.	Batting averages.	Fielding averages.	Stolen bases.	Sacrifice hits.
Long	S. S.	139	.287	.902	58	14
Lowe	L.F.	124	.281	.929		46
Stovey	R. F.	133	.279	. 903	52	27
Nash	3 B.	139	.276	. 904	26	52
Tucker	1 B.	140	.272	.975	24	41
Brodie	C. F.	134	.266	.963	23	35
Ganzel	C.	68	.259	.927	9	17
Quinn	2 B.	123	.247	.936		39
Kelly	C.	24	.239	.815		5
Sullivan	L. F.	16		.896		3
Clarkson	P.	52	.223	840		11
Bennett	C.	74				28
Nichols	P.	47	.201			
Staley	P.	35	. 84	. 833	1	13

The monthly record of the club, showing the games won and lost each month in the championship arena in 1891 is as follows:

Boston.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sep- tember	October	Totals.
Victories. Defeats. Games played	6	11	13	15	17	23	2	87
	2	13	12	7	9	7	1	51
	8	24	25	22	26	30	3	138

THE CHICAGO CLUB'S RECORD.

The campaign of the Chicago Club for 1891 will stand forth as one of the most creditable in the club's history, despite the fact of their team's ultimate loss of the championship pennant—which they apparently had in their grasp up to the last week of the season—inasmuch as the club's campaign was characterized by able management of its team, and by skillful generalship on the field by their captain, two elements of success in the running of a professional club team which must always be potent factors in the winning of pennant races.

The Chicago team of 1891 was misnamed a team of "colts," whereas, the majority of the players had been with the team over two years and they were under two veterans, viz., their able manager and captain, Adrian Anson, and his efficient lieutenant, Tom Burns. Most of the strength of the Chicago team since the organization of the National League has lain in the skillful management and captaincy of its teams by Anson; and this has been largely due to the fact that he has been given entire control of the team by the club president and directors.

The old Chicago Club began its career in 1870, and virtually won

the championship of that year by defeating the champion Cincinnati team of 1869 two games out of three, there being no fixed championship rule at that period. In 1871 the "National Association of Professional Players"—not of the clubs—was organized, and then was begun a series of matches for championship honors in which the Chicago Club entered, their opponents the first year being the Philadelphia Athletics; the Bostons; the New York Mutuals; the Olympics of Washington; the Haymakers of Troy; the Clevelands, the Forest City of Rockford, and the Kekionga Club. The latter team only played a small number of games.

The full record of the Chicago Club in victories and defeats, and the position of the club in the pennant race of each year from

1871 to 1891 inclusive, is as follows:

Year.	Org	ANIZATIO	N.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent. victories.	Positicn in pennant race.
1871	National	Associat	tion	29	9	29	.763	Third.
1874	6.6	. 6		27	31	58		Fifth.
1875	66	6.6		30	37	67		Sixth.
1876	National	League		52	14	66		First.
1877	66			18	30	48		*Fifth.
1878	66	6.6		30	30	60		*Fourth.
1879	66	66		44	32	76	. 579	Third.
1880	6.5	66		67	17	84	.798	First.
1881	4.6	6.6		56	28	84	.667	First.
1882	4.6	4.6		55	29	84	.655	First.
1883	66	6.6		69	39	98	.602	Second.
1884	66	4.6		02	50	112	.554	Fourth.
1885	. 46	4.6		87	25	112	.776	First.
1886	6.0	44		90	34	124	.725	First.
1887	66	6.6		71	50	121	.587	Third.
1888	66	66		84	47	131		Second.
1889	66	66		67	65	132	.508	Third.
1890	66	6.6		83	53	136	667	Second.
1891	66	66		82	53	135	.607	Second.

^{*}Only six clubs were in the League in 1877 and 1878.

The Chicago Club opened its campaign of 1891 on April 22 with a victory, and ended its April games at the head of the Western clubs, and stood second in the pennant race to the Boston club, the leader of the Eastern clubs, by a percentage of victories of .625 to .750. By May 9 the Chicagos had reached first place in the championship race, with a leading percentage of .667 to the Boston's .600, and they held their vantage ground up to June 13, when the Bostons again went to the front by good percentage of .624 to Chicago's .581. On July 25, however, the Chicagos once more went to the front, by a percentage of .590 to Boston's .583, the race by that time having become the closest on record, inasmuch, as on July 23 there were only 168 points' difference between the percentages of the Chicagos

and the Pittsburgs, the leader and tail ender in the race at that date, a fact unprecedented in the annals of the League pennant races. The club opened up the season in third place, and at no period of the season's campaign did the Chicago team fall to a lower position; on the contrary, out of the twenty-four weeks of the championship season the Chicagos occupied first place in the race no less than fifteen weeks, while the Boston team beginning in first position, got down to fifth place on May 23, and only occupied first place during two weeks in April and the last week of the season, New York taking first place on June 13 and remaining in the van until July 25, during which period Chicago stood second.

The Chicagos won five of their seven series, lost one, and had the worst of it in an unfinished series by nine won games to ten. Out of fifteen "shut outs"—or "Chicago" games—they won but five. The only drawn games they had were one each with New York and Pittsburg, and they had five postponed games left unplayed. Of their home games they were credited with forty-three victories and charged with but twenty-two defeats, while in their games abroad they were credited with thirty-nine victories and were charged with thirty-one defeats. Their best percentage of victories against a single club was .800 with the Clevelands, while their smallest was against the New York, viz., .278. In their games with Boston their percentage of victories was .650.

Here is a complete summary of the club's championship campaign of 1891, the figures showing the most important features of their field work:

CHICAGO VS.	Boston.	N. Y.	Phila.	Cleve.	Brook'n	Cincin.	Pittsb'h	Totals.
Victories	13	5	9	16	13	14	12	82
Defeats	7	13	10	4	7	6	6	53
Games played	20	18	19	20	20	20	18	135
Drawn games	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Series won	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	5
Series lost	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Series tied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series unfinished	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Most victories in unfinished series	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
"Chicago" victories	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	5
"Chicago" defeats	1	3	2	0	2	1	1	10
Extra innings victories	4	0	1	1	1	0	2	9
Extra innings defeats	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Victories by one run	4	2	2	3	3	2	6	22
Defeats by one run	2	3	1	0	1	2	1	10
Victories at home	7	4	5	9	7	6	5	43
Victories abroad	6	1	4	7	6	8	7	39
Defeats at home	3	4	4	1	3	4	3	22
Defeats abroad	4	9	6	3	4	2	3	31
Percentage of victories	650	.278	.474	.800	.650	.700	.267	

The pitchers' record of the Chicago Club in victories and defeats their six regular pitchers occupied the box in, shows the following interesting array of figures, the work done by Hutchinson being especially noteworthy:

Donton	DOSCOU.	1		DE SI	rilla.	Cloveld	Orono di	Brook		Cincin	Cincin.	D:44.0	Fibts.	Т	ota	ıls	Per ct. of vict's
w	L.	w	L.	w	L.	w	L	w	L.	w	L	w	L.	w	L.	P	P.C.
8	3		6	4	3	. 8	2	4	3	9	1	7	1	43		62	696 635
1	0	ĩ	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ī	0	6	5	11	.545
1	0	0	3	0	1	3	1	2	1	3	3	1		10	12	22	500 .455
-	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-			•000
	w - 8	8 3 2 4 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0	W L. W - 8 3 3 3 2 4 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	W L. W L. 8 3 3 6 2 4 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0	W L. W L. W 8 3 3 6 4 2 4 1 1 4 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0	W L. W L. W L. 8 3 3 6 4 3 2 4 1 1 4 3 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 2 1 2 1 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	W L. W L. W L. W R 3 3 6 4 3 8 2 4 1 1 4 3 3 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 3 0 1 3 0 0 0 0	W L. W L. W L. W L. 8 3 5 6 4 3 8 0 4 3 8 0 3 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 2 1 x 1 1 1 0 0 3 0 1 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	W L. W L. W L. W L W L W L 8 3 3 6 4 3 8 2 4 2 4 1 1 4 3 3 0 4 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 2 1 1 1 0 2 1 0 0 2 1 x 1 1 0 2 1 1 0 2 1 3 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	W L. W L. W L. W L. W L. W L. 8 3 3 6 4 3 8 2 4 3 3 0 4 0 0 1 1 4 3 3 0 4 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 2 I 1 0 2 I 1 0 2 I 1 0 2 I 1 0 2 I 1 0 2 I 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	W L. W L. <th< td=""><td>W L. W L. <th< td=""><td>W L. W L. <th< td=""><td>W L. W L. <th< td=""><td>W L. W L. <th< td=""><td>W L. W L. <th< td=""><td>W L. W L. <th< td=""></th<></td></th<></td></th<></td></th<></td></th<></td></th<></td></th<>	W L. W L. <th< td=""><td>W L. W L. <th< td=""><td>W L. W L. <th< td=""><td>W L. W L. <th< td=""><td>W L. W L. <th< td=""><td>W L. W L. <th< td=""></th<></td></th<></td></th<></td></th<></td></th<></td></th<>	W L. W L. <th< td=""><td>W L. W L. <th< td=""><td>W L. W L. <th< td=""><td>W L. W L. <th< td=""><td>W L. W L. <th< td=""></th<></td></th<></td></th<></td></th<></td></th<>	W L. W L. <th< td=""><td>W L. W L. <th< td=""><td>W L. W L. <th< td=""><td>W L. W L. <th< td=""></th<></td></th<></td></th<></td></th<>	W L. W L. <th< td=""><td>W L. W L. <th< td=""><td>W L. W L. <th< td=""></th<></td></th<></td></th<>	W L. W L. <th< td=""><td>W L. W L. <th< td=""></th<></td></th<>	W L. W L. <th< td=""></th<>

Nicol pitched in part of two games, losing one.

The best contested game of the Chicago series was that which took place at Boston, August 6, when the score at the end of the twelfth innings stood 2 to 2 only, the Chicagos winning in the thirteenth innings by 3 to 2. The contest of August with the New York team, marked by a score of o to 0 at the end of the eleventh innings, was also noteworthy.

The Chicago's battery players of 1891 included Hutchinson, Gumbert, Luby, Stein and Vickery as pitchers; (Nicol pitching in but two games), with Kittridge, Nagle, Bowman, Merritt and Schriver as catchers; Anson, Pfeffer, Dahlen, Cooney and Burns as infielders, and Ryan, Wilmot, Carroll and Foster as outfielders.

The latter was dismissed early in the season.

The field work record of the club is appended:

CHICAGO.	Positi'n	Game.	Bat. Av.	Fld. Av.	StolenB	Sacr'eH
Gumbert	P	28	.326		5	8
Schriver	C 1B	25 136	.311		1	45
Anson	LF	118	209	.981	21 24	15
Ryan	CF	120		.920	41	24
Wilmot	3B	135		.883	20	42
Dahlen	RF	130		.902	34	30
Carroll	SS	118	. 250		21	33
Cooney	2B	137		. 935	49	33
Burns	3B	57	. 231		20	12
Luby	P	24	.2.5		3	0
Kittridge	Ĉ	79	.20	.906	4	13
Hutchinson	P	64	179	709	4	14

The monthly record is as follows:

CHICAGO.	April.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Totals.
Victories Defeats Played Drawn	5 3 8	15 8 23	13 12 25	17 9 26	16 9 25	16 9 25	0 3 3	82 53 135

THE NEW YORK CLUB'S RECORD.

No club in the League ever commenced its championship season under more promising circumstances for a successful campaign than the New York Club did in 1891. The list of veteran players at command exceeded that of any other of the eight League clubs of the past season; and with an experienced manager in Mutrie, and an able captain in "Buck" Ewing to control the team, the outlook was very promising for success in the pennant race. The club batteries included Keefe, Rusie, Welch, J. Ewing and Sharratt, pitchers; Ewing, Buckley, Clarke and O'Rourke as catchers; Connor, Richardson, Denny and Glasscock were the infielders, and O'Rourke, Gore and Tiernan the outfielders, with Bassett and Whistler as extra players. But this advantageous position of affairs was soon changed, the first handicap the team had to contend with being the disability of Capt. Ewing. course a team of star players without a captain to run the team on the field becomes simply a picked nine without a head; and the inherent weakness of such a team soon began to develop itself. The first effects of the handicap were shown in the very first championship games the team played, the knock-down blow administered by the Boston team in its first series—which resulted in four straight defeats for the New Yorkers-being very demoralizing for the home team, and especially encouraging for the victors. Despite of drawbacks, however, in the eighth week of the pennant race, the New York team stood at the head of the contestants with a percentage of victories of .628 to Chicago's .581, Boston's .523, and Brooklyn's .500, the highest point in the pennant race the Brooklyn team reached during the season. New York held the lead up to July 18, when it began to lose ground, and by August I it was down to third place with a percentage of .564, at which date Chicago had reached first position, with a percentage of .614 and Boston stood second with .575. The week following the Giants rallied and pushed Boston out of second place with a percentage of .5%0 to Boston's .570. But by August 15 the New York team was back to third place, which position it retained to the end of the campaign.

The year 1891 was the ninth year the New York Club had been in the League championship campaigns, the position in the pennant races of the League which the club had occupied from 1883 to 1891 inclusive, being as follows:

Year.	Position.	Percentage of victories.
	Sixth	
	Fifth	
1886	Third	
	Fourth	
	First	
	Sixth	
1891	Third	

It will be seen that the club held the championship two successive years, and then in the year of the great revolt of 1890 it fell back to as low a position as it had occupied the year of its first entrance into the League. During 1891 the club employed no less than fourteen battery players, including nine pitchers and five catchers, the field support including no less than nine players besides Capt. Ewing; he, however, only played in a very few games, as he occupied a seat on the bench in nearly every contest.

The full record of the New York Club for 1891 is as follows:

NEW YORK VS.	Boston.	Chicago	Phila- delphia	Cleveland	Brooklyn	Cincin- nati	Pittsburg	Totals
Victories	5	13	9	13	11	13	7	71
Defeats	15	5	10	6	8	5	12	61
Games played	20	18	19	19	19	18	19	132
Drawn games	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	4
Series won	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	4
Series lost	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Series unfinished	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Postponed games	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	8
"Chicago" victories	1	3	1	2	1	2	0	10
"Chicago" defeats	1 1	0	1	0	3	0	2	7
Won by one run	1	3	1	5	3	4	0	17
Lost by one run	0	2	3	2	0	2	2	11
Extra innings victories	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	4
Extra innings defeats	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Victories at home	2	9	3	9	4	7	5	39
Victories abroad	3 7	4	6	4	7	6	2	32
Defeats at home		1	7	1	5	2	5	28
Defeats abroad	8	4	3	5	3	3	7	33
					-			
Percentage of victories	.250	.722	. 174	. 684	.579	.722	.368	

The club's most successful opponent was the Bostons, while it was most successful itself against Chicago, and yet Chicago beat Boston without difficulty "by a large majority." The best recorded game of the campaign in which New York took part was the II-innings contest at Chicago on August 3I, which was marked by a score of 0 to 0, a drawn game being the result. The club lost its series in Boston and Pittsburg, and won its series with all the others except Philadelphia, that series being left unfinished and in favor of Philadelphia by IO games to 9. The club's pitching record for I891 is as follows:

NEW YORK VS.	Poston	DOSEOU	Chicago		Phila-	delphia	Closedon	Oleveranu	Brooklyn		Cincin-	nati	Pittsburg		Tot	als.	Per ct. of victories,
	W.	r,	Ψ.	Ľ,	w.	ń	,×	r.	W,	ŗ,	₩.	r.	Μ.	ľ	w.	i	P.C.
J. Ewing Rusie Sharratt Coughlin Clarkson Sullivan Welch Keefe Taylor Barr	3 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	0 4 1 2 0 2 4 2 0 0	2 9 1 0 0 0 1 0 0	1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 5 0 2 0 0 0 0 0	1 4 0 0 1 0 3 1 0 0	7 3 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	-0 2 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1	0 8 0 0 0 1 2 0 0	5 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0	6 5 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0	1 3 1 0 0 0 2 0 0	3 3 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	21 34 4 3 1 1 5 2 0	10 20 3 4 2 2 11 5 1 3	.677 .630 .571 .429 .333 .313 .286 .000
Totals	5	15	13	5	9	10	13	6	11	8	13	5	7	12	71	61	

John Ewing bore off the palm in strategic pitching, and in having the best percentage of victories, the latter being the only criterion of pitching worth anything under the existing code of scoring rules. Rusie was very effective owing to his great speed and good command of his curves; but he was very costly in the wear and tear of catchers. Sharratt was the next most effective pitcher. What Keefe would have been under better management is not known, but assuredly he was more serviceable than the extra men secured to fill his place, Barr especially being a costly failure.

That the club in 1891 had material at its command to have won the pennant goes without saying, and the fact is equally plain that the failure to do so was largely due to a divided management.

The record of the team's work in the field is as follows:

NEW YORK,	Position.	Games.	Batting average.	Fielding average.	Stolen bases.	Sacrifice hits.
Tiernan	R.F.	133	.303	.896	54	33
O'Rourke	L.F.	136	.301	.905	25	34
Connor	1 B.	129	.293	.981	32	26
Gore	C.F.	130	285	.898	28	18
Bassett	3 B.	130	266	.910	16	37
Richardson	2 B.	123	.262	.948	41	30
Denny	3 B.	59	.253	.869	5	18
Rusie	P.	56	.247	. 759	1	13
Whistler	S.S.	71	.245	838	6	14
Glasscock	S.S.	95	.243	.897	30	45
Buckley	C.	67	.211	.944	2	20
J. Ewing	P,	31	184	.857	5	4.
Clark	C.	46	.188	.827	7	19
Welch	P.	19	.149	.658	1	7
Keefe	P.	15	.127		1	1
Burrell	1 B.	15	.075	.750	2	5

The club's monthly record is appended:

	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Totals.
Victories. Defeats. Games played. Drawn games.	3	13	17	10	12	15	1	71
	5	10	6	11	11	16	2	61
	8	23	23	21	23	31	3	132
	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	4

THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB'S RECORD.

The career of the Philadelphia Club from the date of its entering the League, in 1883, to the close of its ninth championship campaign in the League arena, presents a noteworthy example of earnest persistence in the effort to win championship honors against strong opposition, and in the face of innumerable difficulties.

The Club entered the pennant race in 1883 with an experimental and weak team, under Ferguson's management, and the club closed its first championship season with the poorest record but two known in the annals of the League, as the team won but 17 games in 1883, giving a percentage of victories of but .173. The worst percentage on record was that of Cincinnati ir 1876—.135—the next to that being Pittsburg's figures in 1890, viz., .168. In 1884 Harry Wright took charge of the club's team, and by 1887 the club had reached second position in the pennant race. The record of the Philadelphia Club's victories, defeats and percentage of victories up to the close of its ninth year of League history, is appended as a reference table of interest to the club:

THE NINE YEARS' RECORD.

YEAR.	Position in race.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct. of victoires.
1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890	Eighth. Sixth. Third Fourth. Second. Third. Fourth. Third. Fourth.	17 89 56 71 75 69 63 78 68	81 73 54 43 48 61 64 53 69	.173 .348 .509 .622 .610 .531 .496 .595 .496

In 1891 the Philadelphia team ended the first week of the race in second place with a percentage of victories to its credit of .170, the highest it reached during the season. By May, however, the team had been driven down to sixth place, and after rising and falling again, it was still in sixth place the first week in June, and then it got up to fourth position, which the team retained, off and on, up to the last week of the campaign. At one time the Phillies looked as if they would finish close to the goal, but a series of accidents to their players in September deprived them of the chance, and finally it was only with difficulty that they managed to hold on to fourth place in the race up to the finish.

The full record of the club for 1891 is as follows:

Philadelphia vs.	2 110 1411 1111 4 111 1111 1111								
Defeats	Philadelphia vs.	Boston	Chicago	ew	leve J	Brooklyn	Cincin- nati	ittsbur	Totals
Defeats abroad	Defeats Games played Drawn games Series won Series lost. Series tied. Series unfinished. Won by one run Chicago" victories "Chicago" defeats Extra innings victories Extra innings defeats Victories at home Victories abroad	12 19 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 2 1 0 0 4 3	9 19 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 2 0 0 1 6 4	9 19 0 0 0 0 1 3 1 1 1 1 3 7	10 20 1 0 0 1 0 1 3 0 0 2 1 4 6	12 20 0 0 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 2 6 2	9 20 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0	8 20 0 1 0 0 0 5 1 0 1 1 1 6 6	69 157 1 2 2 1 2 14 13 3 4 5 6 35 33
		7	5	3	3	9	4	4	

A peculiar feature of the Philadelphia team's campaign in 1801 was the fact that it was the most successful of any of the eight League teams in winning victories abroad, the figures showing that the club only won two more games at Philadelphia than they did in all the other League club cities. For instance, the Cleveland team defeated the Phillies in seven out of the eleven games the two clubs played at Philadelphia; while at Cleveland the Phillies won six out of the nine they played in that city. They also defeated the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds in seven games out of the ten played there, while at home the Phillies were defeated by New York in six out of nine games. They had eleven extra innings games to their credit, and lost no less than thirteen games by a single run. In their unfinished series they defeated the New Yorks by ten games to nine, as also the Chicagos by the same figures, and had a tie series with Clevelands. Their worst defeats were at the hands of the Boston and Brooklyn teams.

The pitching record of the Club in victories and defeats during

the campaign of 189 is1 as follows:

PHILADELPHIA VS.	Boston		Chicago	9	New	YOFK	Cleve-	land	Brooklyn		Cincin-	nati	Pittsburg	0	Т	ota	ıls	Per ct. of victories
	W.	'n	₩.	ľ.	*	'n	Ψ.	ŗ.	W.	ŗ	W.	ŗ.	W.	I.	₩.	Ľ,	ъ.	P. C.
Esper Thornton Kinig Gleason Keefe Smith Cassian Kilroy Gormly	310210000	-23 15 10 00 0	$-\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 5 1 0 1 0 0	3 1 0 5 1 0 0 0 0	1 1 3 0 0 1 1 0	5 1 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 2 1 1 1 0 1	1 1 0 5 0 0 1 0 0	221520000	-43 130 00 00 00	-1 1 0 4 0 1 0 0 0	3 4 1 3 1 0 0 0	20	20 5 4 24 3 1 1 0 0	11 3 26 6 2 3 1 1	9	.571 .480 .333
Shultz	0 -7	$\frac{0}{12}$	$\frac{0}{10}$	$\frac{0}{9}$	0 - 10	1 9	$\frac{0}{10}$	0 - 10	0 8	$\frac{0}{12}$	0	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{0}{12}$	0 - 8	0 - 68	$\frac{3}{69}$	3 137	.000

In the early part of the season Harry Wright thought he was weak in the pitching department, but his two colts, Esper and Thornton, proved to be acquisitions. Singularly enough, Keefe defeated both New York and Boston, his last victory over Boston breaking the latter club's record of successive victories from August to October. The experimental pitchers of the season were all six of them more or less failures, Shultz, Gormly, and Kilroy not winning a game, while Smith and Cassian only won one each. A feature of the team's work in the field was the fielding and base running of Hamilton, who also led the League in the base bit averages.

The record of the team's work in the field is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA.	Position.	Games.	Batting average.	Fielding average.	Stolen bases.	Sacrifice hits.
Hamilton	L. F.	133	.338	.921	115	25
Clements	C.	105	.305	,904	4	37
Thompson	R. F.	133	.295	.946	33	50
Gleason	P.	60	.244		7	33
Brown	1 B.	112			9	32
Myers	2 B.	134	238		9	45
Fields	C.	20		.780	1	2
Esper	P.	34	.232	.886	- 1	2
Allen	S. S.	117	.227	.898	12	34
Shindle	3 B.	103	,210	.882	18	32
Mayer	3 B.	65	.201	.889	8	25
Thornton	P.	29	.145	.850	1	8

The Club's monthly record is as follows:

Washington and the second	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Totals.
Victories	5	12	11	10	17	12	1	68
Defeats	3	13	13	13	7	18°	2	69
Games played	8	25	24	23	24	36	3	137
Games drawn.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

THE CLEVELAND CLUB'S RECORD.

No club in its League career has been subjected to greater vicissitudes of fortune than the Cleveland Club. This club commenced its career as a League member in 1879, and with a record of but 14 victories out of 77 games played, the best it could do was to land in sixth place in the pennant race. In 1880 it had worked up to third position, but in 1881 it fell back to seventh place. In 1882 it ended a good fifth. and got up to fourth place in 1883. The next year the team again ended in seventh position, and it was then dismissed from the League ranks in a rather cavalier way, and it did not re-enter the League until 1889, when it ended in sixth place. In 1890 it finished in seventh position after opening the season in brilliant style, the team being in the van at one time, and among the leaders the

best part of the season. The Cleveland's season of 1891 may be ranked as its best in the League, for it held fifth place at the finish and that too against the strongest teams, as a whole, the League has ever placed in the field.

The club's record in the League during its nine years of

League history is as follows:

THE NINE YEARS' RECORD.

YEAR.	Position in the race.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent. of victories.
1879 1880 1881 1881 1882 1883 1883 1884 1889 1889	Sixth. Third. Seventh. Fifth. Fourth. Seventh. Sixth. S-venth. Fifth.	24 47 36 42 55 35 61 44 65	53 37 48 40 42 77 72 88 74	.312 .559 .429 .512 567 .313 .459 .333 .468

The club's most successful year, it will be seen, was in 1880, when it reached third position in the pennant race at the end of the season. Its best percentage of victories was in 1883, when it ended in fourth place, with a percentage of .567. Its worst season may be said to have been in 1884, when its team won but

35 games out of 112.

No club in the League has been run under better auspices than the Cleveland, and no set of League magnates ever worked harder to conserve the best interests of the organization it belonged to, or those of the game at large, than the gentlemen controlling the Cleveland Club. It is a singular fact that the club has always been a successful rival of the Chicago team. For several seasons it got the best of Anson's team in the pennant race, and this year was largely instrumental in preventing the ultimate success of the Chicagos in the last month of the campaign.

The Cleveland team of 1891 ended its April campaign in second place with a percentage of .600, but at the end of May it had gone down to fourth position, with a percentage of .529. During June and July it kept well up among the four leaders, but it fell off in August, getting down to sixth place, the lowest it reached during the season, the club finally ending in fifth position. Its record in full

for 1801 is as follows:

CLEVELAND VS.	Boston.	Chicago	N. Y.	Phila	B: ook.	Cincin.	Pitts.	Tetals.
Victories	9	4 16	6 13	10 10	9	13 7	14 6	65 74
Games played	20	20	19	20 1	20	20	20	139 3
Series won	0 1	0	0	0	0	1 0	1 0	2 4
Series tied	0	0	0 2	1 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	1 15
Lost by one run	0	0	5	1 0	3	5 0	3	$\frac{21}{1}$
"Chicago" defeats	0 1	0	0	0	1 0	0	0	3 2
Extra innings defeats	0 5	3	5	2 3	8	7	1 10	6 41
Victories abroad	5	7	1 4	6	1 2	6	0	24 28
Defeats abroad	6	9	9	4	9	3	6	46
Percentage of victories	.450	. 200	.316	.500	.450	.650	.700	

The strong point of the team was its fine support of the club batteries, for it was rather weak in the pitching department, and was badly captained in the early months of the season. Like many captain's who are not fitted for the position, Capt. McKean thought that "kicking" against umpires' decisions was one of the captain's special duties, a mistake which the season's experience each year fully exhibited.

The pitching record of the club for 1891 is as follows:

CLEVELAND VS.	Boeton	DOSCOTT	Objecto	OHICARO	> >	.	- 5	Phila.			Cincin.				Totals.			Percent of vic's.
	W	L.	W	L.	W	L.	W	L.	W	L.	W	L.	W	L.	W	L.	P.	P. C.
~~	-	-	_	-	-	_	_	-	_	_	-	_	-	_	-	-		
Young	4	1	2	4	1	5	3	4	5	2	7	3	6			20	49	. 583
Viau	4	3	2	5	1	3	4	1	1	3	4	2	2			20	38	. 474
Gruber	1	3	0	5	3	3	2	2	3	4	2	2	5	2	16	21	37	.432
Beaten	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	5	.200
Shearon	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	.200
Seward	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1 000
Getzein	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000
Killen	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000
Knauss	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	.000
	_	_	_	_		_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_			
Totals	9	11	4	16	6	13	10	10	9	11	13	7	14	6	66	74	139	

It will be seen that Young took a decided lead in percentage of victories pitched in. Seward only pitched in one game, but that was a victory.

The record of the team's work in the field is as follows:

CLEVELAND.	Position	Games	Batting average	Fielding	Stolen	Sacrifice
Childs	2 B.	141	. 295	.918	41	37
Davis	C. F.	136	.292		43	54
McKean	S. S.	141	.280	.893	15	48
Burkett	R. F.	40	.271	.913	2	8
Johnson	R. F.	80	.263	.873	15	21
Doyle	R. F.	64	. 263	.800	23	19
Virtue	1 B.	139	. 262	.978	11	47
Tebeau	3 B.	61	.261	.904	12	18
Zimmer	C.	116	.261	.908	16	31
McAleer	L. F.	135	.244	.938	40	27
Shearon	C. F.	30	.234	.848	5	6
Viau	P.	38	.179		2	11
Gruber	P.	38	169		2	8
Young	P.	50	.168		4	6

The monthly record is appended:

		1 1						
1	April	May	June	July	August	Septem- ber	October	Totals
Victories	5 3 8 0	13 13 26 0	12 13 25 0	12 13 25 0	7 17 24 1	13 15 28 1	3 0 3 0	65 74 139 2

THE BROOKLYN CLUB'S RECORD.

The Brooklyn Club completed the ninth year of its history at the close of the season of 1891. The club was organized early in 1883, and it began its career in the Minor League organization, known as the Inter-State Association, which embraced clubs of the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. The club entered the American Association in 1884, and the National League in 1890, and this year the club finds itself a member of the new twelve club organization, known as the National League and American Association of Professional Base Ball Clubs, a lengthy title which we have abridged down to "National Association."

The Brooklyn team of 1883 won the Inter-State Association pennant of that year, and then struggled for six successive years in the Association, beginning in 1884, and in 1889 they succeeded in winning Association championship honors. The next year they entered the League and won the pennant without difficulty, as it was an off year for the League during the Brotherhood revolt. Here is the record of their efforts to win pennants from 1883 to 1891 inclusive:

Year.	Organization.	Position in the race.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent. of victories.
1883	Inter-State Association	First	64	28	.611
1884	American Association	Ninth	20	47	.300
1885	American Association	Fitth	53	69	.434
1886	American Association	Third	77	61	.558
1887	American Association	Sixth	60	74	.448
1888	American Association	Second	88	52	629
1889	American Association	First	93	41	.679
1890	National League	First	86	43	.667
1891	National League	Sixth	61	76	.445

The Brooklyn team of 1891 began its second season in the League with a heavy handicap, in the disablement of its noted captain at the very outset of the campaign, the result being its failure to end the first month of the pennant race among the four leaders. In fact, after closing the first week of the race in fifth place, by the last week in May Brooklyn occupied the tail end position, with a percentage of victories of only .367. After Ward had recovered from the injury he received at Philadelphia in April, the team began to recover its lost ground, and by the end of the second week in June, it occupied fourth place in the race, with a percentage of .500, the highest figures it reached during the season. In July they encountered another drawback in the injury to Collins and Burns, and this set them back in the race badly, the end of their July campaign finding them in sixth place, with a percentage of .456. From that time out they failed to get higher than fifth position in the race, and the last week in September they were down to seventh position, with a percentage of .423. They finally got back to sixth place, in which position they ended their second League pennant race.

The club record for 1891 is as follows:

BROOKLYN VS.	Bos'n	Chic.	New York.	Phila- del'a	Cl've	Cin- cin'ti.	Pitts-	Total,
Victories	. 5	7	8	12	11	9	9	61
Defeats	7 10	13	11	8	9	10	10	76
Games played		20	19	20	20	19	19	137
Series won		0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Series lost		1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Series unfinished	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Won by one run	. 1	1	1	4	3	2	1	13
Lost by one run		3	3	1	4	0	1	14
"Chicago" victories	. 0	2	3	0	1	1	1	8
"Chicago" defeats	. 2	1	1	0	1	1	1	7
Extra in victories	. 2	1	. 0	2	0		0	6
Extra in defeats	2	1	. 0	0	0		0	4
Home victories	4	4	3	9	9	5	7	41
Victories abroad							2	20
Home defeats	. (6	7	2			2	29
Defeats abroad	9	7	4	6	8	5	8	47
			-	-	-	-		
Per cent. of victories	250	350	.421	.600	.550	474	.474	

Some of the best pitching known in the annals of the Brooklyn Club marked the championship campaign of 1891; but the season's work in the box was also characterized by some very poor exhibitions. Out of the 137 games of the club's championship season-not counting drawn games-Lovett pitched in 42; Caruthers in 34; Hemming in 22; Terry in 21; Inks in 12, and Foutz in 6. Singularly enough, each pitcher in a single game did splendid work in the box, these exceptional games including Lovett's shutting out the New York team without a single hit to their credit on June 22, at Eastern Park; Hemmings shut out of the Chicagos at Chicago, on July 4: Terry's shut out of the Pittsburgs at Brooklyn the morning of Decoration Day; Caruthers' shut out of Chicagos on July 5, and Inks' shut out of the New Yorks on Dec. 2, at the Polo Grounds. But unfortuntately, these noteworthy exhibitions of pitching skill were too scarce for a really good record. Unquestionably the best work in the box on the whole was accomplished by Lovett, who pitched in 24 victories out of 42 games, giving him a percentage of victories pitched in of .561. Caruthers comes next with 17 victories to his credit out of 34 games, giving him a percentage of .500. Foutz equals Caruthers in percentage of victories -. 500 - but he only pitched in six games. Hemming is next with but 8 victories out of 22 games, giving a percentage of victories of .364. Out of 21 games Terry pitched in only 6 were victories, his percentage being but .286. But this was better than that of Inks. who only pitched in 3 victories out of a dozen games, his percentage being but .250. Lovett exhibited the most coolness and nerve in the position, and was far ahead of the others in strategic skill.

The record of the team's pitchers in 1891 in victories and

defeats is as follows:

BROOKLYN VS.	Boston.	Chicago.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleveland	Cincin- nati.	Pitts- burg.	Totals.	Per cent.
	 F.	 Ľ ∛	_ w.	⊢ –	 F	- w.	r. ≼	≱ i P.	P.C.
Lovett	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix}$	4 1 3 3	$\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{array}$		$24 \ 18 \ 42 \ 17 \ 17 \ 31$	
Foutz Hemming	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{smallmatrix}1&1\\0&2\end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 0 0 1	$\begin{smallmatrix}0&1\\1&2\\1&5\end{smallmatrix}$	0.0	3 3 6	.560 500
TerryInks	0 3	0 0	0 1	0 3	3 1		$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{array}$	6 15 21	. 286
		0 1 — —	$\frac{1}{-}\frac{0}{-}$	1 0	0 3	0 1	1 2	3 9 12	.250
Totals	5 15	7 13	8 11	12 8	11 9	9 10	9 10	61 76 137	

It will be seen that Lovett was the most successful against the Phillies, and the least against the Bostons, while he did finely against three of the four Western teams. The return of the veteran Foutz to the box in the latter part of the campaign, developed the fact that David only needed practice to be as effective as ever. The new managerial policy which was inaugurated in 1892 will, no doubt, lead to better results. The Brooklyn team not only lost the League championship, but the metropolitan championship as well, and that was second in interest only to that of the League itself, as the rivalry between New York and Brooklyn will always lead to interesting contests between the two representative teams. The fact that the largest attendance at Eastern Park during the season was that on the occasion of the first New York-Brooklyn game, shows this.

The record of the teams' work in the field in 1891 is as

follows:

erooklyn.	Position.	Games.	Batting average.	Fielding average.	Stolen bases.	Sacrifice hits.
Con Daly	C.	53	. 296	.898	11	12
Tom Daly	C.	61	.293	.888	11	11
Caruthers	P.	47	. 291		5	10
Ward	S. S.	104	287	.966	80	31
Collins	2 B.	72		908	49	17
Burns	R. F.	122	.281	.893	23	24
Pinkney	3 B.	135	.278		42	31
Griffin		133		943	75	42
Foutz	1 B.	130		977	55	40
W. O'Brien	L.F.	102	.262		43	24
T. O'Brien.	2 B.	43	251	.876	13	10
Kenslaw	C.	59	.238	860	6	11
Terry	P.	25	202		1	3
Lovett	P.	42	184		9	13
Ely	S. S.	31	.171	852	7	10
Hemming	P.	22	.169		4	8

The monthly record is appended:

	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Totals.
Victories	2 6	10 14	16 10	8	11 13	12 19	2	61 76
Games played	8	24	26	21	24	31	3	138

The club had no drawn games in 1891.

THE CINCINNATI CLUB'S RECORD.

The Cincinnati club began its League career in 1876, and it made such a poor show in the pennant race, that the club was almost left out in the cold in 1877, but it rallied and resumed its position as a good League club in 1878, and remained a member up to 1881, when it was again thrown out of the League circuit, and it remained out until 1890, when once more the club became a League member. Here is the club's record showing its position in the pennant race each year since 1876.

Year	Organization.	Position in the race.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent. of victories.
1876	National League	Last	9	56	.135
1877	National League	Last	19	53	.268
	National League		37	23	.617
1879	National League	Fifth	38	36	.514
1880	National League	Last	21	57	,263
1882	American Association	First	55	25	.688
1883	American Association,	Third	65	33	.663
1884	American Association	Fifth	68	41	.624
1885	American Association	Second	79	33	.705
1886	American Association	Fifth	65	73	.471
1887	American Association	Second	81	54	.600
1888	American Association	Fourth	79	54	.596
1889	American Association	Fourth	76	63	.547
1890	National League	Fourth	77	55	.586
1891		Seventh	56	81	. 409

The Cincinnati Club in 1891 was placed in a very unfortunate position in the League race by the peculiar circumstances connected with its campaign, inasmuch as it had to work for a time against the local opposition presented by the Association's rival team. This did not last all the season though, the Association experiment proving to be a dead failure in every respect. the rivalry was as demoralizing as that of the Player's League clubs in the other League cities in 1890, the failure of the two clubs to reap financial profit being such as to plainly show up the folly of the plan of having two clubs in the same city. The Cincinnati team, while as strong as any, in the individual ability of its players, was weak from the fact of there virtually being no head to the team, and on this account the players could not do justice to themselves or their club, and the team almost from the outset became about the worst disciplined team in the League in 1891. Team work was an unknown quantity in the Cincinnati's campaign, nearly every man going in for a record. The club entered the pennant race with defeat at the outset, and except in July,

each month up to October saw the team lose more games than it won, its July record showing a tie. The team rallied in October just enough to escape the last ditch. Here is its record for 1891:

CINCINNATI VS.	Boston.	Chicago.	New York.	Philad'phia	Cleveland.	Brooklyn	Pittsburg.	Total.
Victories. Defeats Games played Drawn games Series won Series lost Series tied Series tied Won by one run Lost by onerun "Chicago' victories "Chicago' defeats. Extra innings, victories	9 11 20 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 2 0	6 14 20 0 0 1 0 0 2 2 1 2	5 13 18 1 0 1 0 0 2 4 0 2	9 11 20 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0	7 13 20 0 0 1 0 0 4 2 0 0	10 9 19 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 1	10 10 20 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 5 4 2 2	56 81 137 1 0 5 1 15 13 6 9
Extra innings, defeats	1 6	0 2	.0	1	0 3	1 5	0 4	3 27
Victories abroad	3 4	4 8	2	5 5	4	5 4	6	29 40
Defeats abroad	7	6	7	6	7	5	3	41
Per cent. of victories	.450	.300	.278	.450	350	526	.500	

The pitching record is appended, the figures showing the victories and defeats pitched in during the campaign:

CINCINNATI VS.	Boston.		Chicago		New York.		Philad'phia		Cleveland.		Brooklyn.		Pittsburg.			Totals.		Per cent.
	w.	L.	w.	L.	w.	L.	w.	L	w.	L	w.	L.	w.	L.	w.	L.	P.	P. C.
Mullane	0	4	. 3	4	2	4	7	3	3	4	4	1	5		24		47	
Radbourne	4	3	0	3	1	2	0	1	2	1	2	2	3			12		
Rhines	3	3	3	5	2	4	2	3	1	5	4	2	1	5		27	43	
Duryea	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	2	8	10	
Crane	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	1	2	10	12	
Stephens	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	000
-	-	-		-	_	-	_	_	-	_		-		_			-	
Totals	9	11	6	14	5	13	9	11	7	13	10	9	10	10	56	81		

The record showing the fielding, batting, and base running work of the players, is as follows:

Cincinnati.	Position.	Games,	Batting average.	Fielding average.	Stolen bases.	Sacrifice hits.
Browning	L. F.	101	.324	919	18	15
Holliday	C. F.	110	.318	.951	28	26
Halligan	R F.	61	.311	.879	4	16
Latham	3B.	135	. 271	.902	93	48
Curtis	C. F.	27	.266	.871	3	3
McPhee	2 B.	138	257	.960	34	24
	R. F.	72	.244	.828	16	
Harrington	C.	90	.229	.851	9	25
Slattery	L. F.	41	.221	.959	1	5
Smith	S. S.	138	. 205	.903	20	32
Keenan	C.	75	. 203	.823	2	18
Reilly	1 B.	133	200		20	39
Radbourne	P.	27	.179		1	12
Mullane	P.	61	.150		4	14
Rhines	P.	42	.124		1	9
Clark.	C.	15	.132	.814	3	5

The monthly record for 1891, is appended:

Cincinnati.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sep- tember.	October.	Totals.
Victories	2	10	10	13	7	11	81	56
Defeats	6	15	14	13	17	16	0	81
Games played	8	25	24	26	24	27	3	137
Games drawn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

THE PITTSBURGH CLUB'S RECORD.

Though the Pittsburgh Club of 1891 ended its campaign as occupant of the last ditch in the pennant race, the team's record was nevertheless one of the best it has ever made, in one respect, and that was in regard to the strong game the team put up at times through the entire season. It closed the April campaign with an even record of victories and defeats, and won more games than it lost during that of May, and no team troubled New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Chicago more than the Pittsburghs did, they beating out New York and Brooklyn, and tieing Cincinnati. On May 30th the club stood second in the race, but after that it fell off badly; but it did not tumble into the last ditch until October.

The Pittsburgh Club began its League career in 1887, and it closed that season as sixth in the pennant race, beating out Washington and Indianapolis. In 1888 it ended sixth again and beat out the same two clubs. In 1889 the team ended in fifth place, beating out Cleveland as well as Indianapolis and Washington; but in 1890, it took a very bad fall and the team was left in the last ditch with the poorest record known in League pennant race annals. Here is the club's record since it entered the League in 1887, after leaving the American Association second in the Association's pennant race of 1886:

	Years.	Victories.	Defeats.	Games played.	Per cent. vic- tories.	Position in pennant race.
1887	1887	55	69	124	.444	Sixth.
	1888	66	68	134	.493	Sixth.
	1889	61	71			Fifth.
1890	1890	23	114			Last.
1891	1891	55	80	135	.407	Last.

Here is the club record for 1891:

Pittsburgh vs.	Boston.	Chicago.	New York.	Phila- delphia	Cleveland.	Brooklyn.	Cincinnati.	Total.
Victories	3	6	12	8	6	10	10	55
Defeats	16	12	7	12	14	9	10	80
Games played	19	18	19	20	20	19	20	135
Drawn games	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Series won	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Series lost	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	4
Series tied.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Series unfinished	0	0	0	0	0	1 1 2 1	0	1
Won by one run	0	1	2		2 3	1	4 5	11
Lost by one run	4	6	0	5		2	5	25
"Chicago" victories.	0	1	2	1	0		2	7
"Chicago" defeats,	1 0	1	0	0	0	1	2	4
Extra in. victories	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Extra in. defeats	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	8
Home victories	3	3	7	4	6	8	3	34
Victories abroad	0	3	5	4	0	2 2	7	21
Home defeats	6	7	2	6	4	2	6	33
Defeats abroad	10	5	5	6	10	7	4	47
	-							
Per cent. of victories	.158	.333	.632	.400	. 300	.526	.500	

The record of the club team field work for 1891 is as follows:

Pitsburgh.	Position.	Games.	Batting average.	Fielding average.	Stolen Bases,	Sacrifice hits.
Beckley	1 B.	129	.291	.982	17	28
Shugart	S. S.	75	.285	.912	23	19
Miller	C.	131	,285	880	33	24
Hanlon	C, F.	115	274	.884	50	20
Corkhill	C. F.	40	. 252	.931	11	6
Berger	2 B.	37	,240	.900	6	4
Carroll	R. F.	87	. 228	.902	22	24
Lally	R. F.	41	.225	.847	9	2
Rielly	3 B.	110	.211	.850	21	38
Mack	C.	71	.210	.888	5	32
Bierbauer	2 B.	117	.202	.937	12	26
Maul	P.	40	.194	.896	4	12
King	P.	44	.171	.741	10	1
Baldwin	P.	51	.147	754	1	8

The club had a strong team of pitchers, but they were badly supported in a majority of the games. Galvin, Baldwin, King and Staley made up as strong a quartette as any club had, the veteran Galvin doing splendid work in his position, as did the other three, but the latter only by fits and starts. Here is the team's pitching record:

Pittsburgh vs.	-	poston.	3.5	Chicago.	New	York.	Phila-	delphia.	Clorotone	CIEVEIALU	Dancelelan	Drooklyn	Cinctn-	nati.		Totals.		Per cent.
	Ψ.	ij	₩.	ï,	W.	ů	w.	ľ.	w.	ŗ	w.	ij	w.	ŗ	Μ.	ij	P.	P. C.
Galvin	0 3	6 2	1 2	5 3	5 2	1 4	2 4	1 4	2 1	1 6	3 4	2 2	2 4		15 20		28 48	.536
King.	0	7	2	2	5	2	4 2	6	2	6	3	0	3	4	17	31	48	354
Staley	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	1	1	2	2	6 3	
Stratton	0	1	0	. 0	ő	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	.000
Totals	3	 16	6	12	 12	7	8	12		_ 13	_ 10	9	 10	10		80	 133	

The monthly record is appended:

PITTSBURGH.	April.	May,	June.	July.	Argust.	Sep- tember.	October.	Totals.
Victories	4	12	6	10	11	12	.0	55
Defeats.	4	10	18	16	15	14	3	80
Games played	8	22	24	26	26	×6	3	135
Games drawn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

ADDITIONAL LEAGUE CLUB STATISTICS, 1891.

THE MONTHLY RECORD.

The record showing the victories and defeats scored each month of the League championship campaign of 1891, presents quite an interesting table illustrating the ups and downs of each club during the pennant race period, which dated from April 22d to October 3d. This record in full is as follows:

-	Ap	ril.	Ma	y.	Jui	ne.	Ju	ly.	Au	ıg.	Se	pt.	00	ct.	7	Cota	1.
	w.	L,	w.	L.	w.	L.	w.	L.	w.	L.	w.	L,	w.	L.	w.	L.	P.
										_							
Boston	6	2	11	13		12		7	17	9	23	7	2	1	87		.138
Chicago	5	3	15	8	13	12	17	9	16	9	16	9	0	3	82	53	.135
New York	3	5	13	10	17	6	10	11	12	11	15	16	1	2	71	61	.132
Philadelp'a.	5	3	12	13	11	13	10	13	17	7	12	18	1	2	68	69	.137
Cleveland	5	3	13	13	12	13	12	13	7	17	13	15	3	0	65	74	.139
Brooklyn	2	6	10	14	16	10	8	13	11	13	12	19	2	1	61	76	.137
Cincinnati	2	6	10	15	10	14	13	13	7	17	11	16	3	0	56	81	.137
Pittsburgh	4	4	12	10	6	18	10	16	11	15	12	14	0	3	55	80	.135
J																	
Totals	32	32	96	96	98	98	95	95	98	98	114	114	12	12	545	545	

The progress made by the Boston team from April to October, as shown by the above record, was steadily in advance after May. The team opened well in April, with six victories out of eight games; lost ground in May, when thirteen games were lost out of twenty-four played; rallied in June with a record of one victory more than their defeats, and in July they began their grand spurt for the pennant, with fifteen victories out of twenty-two games; they bettered these figures in August by seventeen wins out of twenty-six games, and capped the climax in September with twenty-three victories out of thirty games played.

The record of the Chicago team shows that in each month up to the end of September, they won a majority of their games each month, something no other team did during the campaign; but they fell off badly in October and thereby lost the pennant, as they did not win a game from September 30th to the end of the season in October, they losing nineteen out of twenty-eight games played from September 1st to October 3d inclusive.

The New York team began the race badly in April; pulled up during May and June; lost ground in July, rallied a little in August, and fell back badly in September.

The Philadelphia team began well in April, but did poorly in May, June and July, during which months they lost an aggregate of thirty-seven games out of seventy-three played.

The Cleveland team started out promisingly in April; did fairly well in May, June and July; fell off badly in August, rallied a little in September, and made quite a spurt to keep in fifth position in October.

The Brooklyn team began badly in April; did not improve in May; rallied in June; fell back badly in July, and in August and September allowed Cleveland to drive them back to

sixth place.

The Cincinnatis began in April as poorly as the Brooklyns, and kept up their poor work all the way through to October,

when they made a spurt and got out of the last ditch.

The Pittsburgh team, on the contrary, began well in April, got up among the leaders in May, and then took a bad tumble in June, when they lost eighteen games out of twenty-four. Then they rallied well, and up to October looked sure to escape the tail end place; but October's games sent them into the last ditch, Cincinnati leading them by two points only in

percentage figures.

Boston's best monthly record was in September, when they excelled all the clubs with a record of 23 victories to 7 defeats. Their worst monthly record was in May. Chicago's best month was July, when they won 17 games and lost but 9. Their poorest month was in June. New York's best month was in June, when they won 17 games and lost but 6, their poorest month being September. Philadelphia's best month was in August, when they won 17 games and lost but 7. Their worst month was September. The best the Clevelands could do was in May, when they stood even in victories and defeats 13 to 13, not counting the uncompleted months of April and October. Brooklyn's best month was in June, when they won 16 games and lost but 10; their poorest August. Cincinnati's best month was July, when they stood even at 13 to 13 in victories and defeats. Their worst month was August. Pittsburgh's best month was in May, when they won 12 games and lost 10; their poorest was in June, when they won the leather medal with a record of 18 defeats to but 6 victories.

THE SERIES RECORD.

The record showing the victories and defeats comprising the series of twenty games scheduled to be played by the eight League clubs, each with their seven opposing teams in the championship race for 1891, is as follows:

									_		
Series Record 1891	Boston.	Chicago.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Brooklyn.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburgh.	Series Won.	00	Series Tied. Series Unfinished,
	W L	WL	WL	W L	WL	WL	W L	W L			
Boston		7 13	15 5	12 7	11 9	15 5	11 9	16 3	-6	-	0 2
Chicago	13 7		5 13				14 6		6 5	1 2	0 3
New York			0.10	9 10		11 8				2	0 6
Philadelphia	7 12		10 9		10 10			12 8	2 2	2	1 3
Cleveland	9 11	4 16	6 13	10 10		9 11	13 7		2	4	1 1
Brooklyn	5 15	7 13	8 11	12 8	11 9		9 10	9 10	2	3	0 3
Cincinnati	9 11	6 14	5 13	9 11	7 13	10 9		10 10	0	5	1 2
Pittsburg	3 16	6 12	12 7	8 12	6 14	10 9	10 10		1	4	1 4

It will be seen that the Boston champions got the best of every club but one, but they had to succumb to their Chicago adversaries. They had their easiest task in victories with the Pittsburgh team, the latter club only winning three games out of the nineteen they played with the champions. The Boston team, too, had an easy thing of it with both the New York and Brooklyn teams, each of them winning but five games out of their twenty with the champions. Singularly enough the three Western teams of Chicago, Cleveland and Cincinnati troubled the Bostons the most.

The Chicago team found the Bostons their least troublesome opponents, while they could do little or nothing with the New York team, which the Bostons whipped so easily. On the other hand the Cleveland, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh teams, which could do little against Chicago, troubled Boston and New York considerably, Pittsburgh hitting New York hard, though helpless against Boston. Boston lost but one series, and Chicago and New York but two each. Cincinnati was the only club which failed to win a single series, the Pittsburgh tail enders in the race, leading Cincinnati in this respect. New York had the most series uncompleted, while Cleveland played all but one series to a finish.

THE EXTRA INNINGS GAMES RECORD.

The record of the extra innings games played during the championship season of 1891, exclusive of the drawn games marked by extra innings, is as follows:

DATE.	CONTESTING CLUBS.	PLACE.	PITCHERS.	Inn.	Score
April 22	Chicago vs. Pittsburgh		LubyGalvin		7-6 8-7
20	V 5.	Chicago	Hutchin on Galvin Luby Hemming		
May 16	" vs. Philadel	onicago	Gumbert Gleason	13	10-7
June 19		Cleveland	Luby Young		3-2
July 15	" vs. Boston	Chicago	Hutchinson Staley	10	6-5
" 16	" vs. "		HutchinsonClarkson		8-7
Aug. 6	" vs. "		Hutchinson Nichols		3-2
*6 7	" vs. "	11	Hutchinson, Clarkson		6-5
	Brooklyn vs. Boston	Dhala dalaha	CaruthersNichols		6-5
20	" vs. Philadel. " vs. Boston		LovettEsper HemmingStaley		4-1
" 30 July 4	Vs. DOSTOR		LovettHutchinson		6-5
oury 4			Lovett Gleason		5-4
Sept. 16	" vs. Cincin.	66	LovettCrain		1-0
	Philadel, vs.Cleveland	Cleveland	Esper Viau		9-5
15	" vs. "	Philadelphia.	Esper Young	10	5-4
June 6	" vs. Pittsb/gh	"	Thornton ,Klng	12	3-2
Sept. 5	" vs. Cincin.	Cincinnati	Gleason Rhines	12	5-3
22			Gleason, Welch		4-2
	Cincin. vs. Brooklyn.	Brooklyn	Mullane Terry	11	
. 29			RhinesVian		3-1
July 3	vs. I Imanuigh		Radbourne Baldwin		6-5 1-0
20	vs. vs. New York.		Mullane King Mullane Roscoe		8-7
	New Yorkys, Cleveland	New TOLK	Sharratt Gruber		6-3
June 30		Philadelphia.			3-2
Aug. 6	" vs. Pittsb'gh	New York	Rusie Baldwin		886
" 8	" vs. "		Rusie Galvin		10-7
May 25	Boston vs Pittsb'gh	Pittsburgh	NicholsStratton	10	4-3
June 19	" vs. Brooklyn		Clarkson Terry		7-3
July 11	" vs. '		Ciarkson Terry		3-2
Aug. 4			ClarksonMullane		
	Pittsburgh vs Clevel'd	Pittsburgh	Staley Viau	10	4-3
Sept. 9	vs. Phila	Philadelphia.	Ba dwinEsper	10	6-5
Aug, 13	Cleveland vs. Boston	Boston	VIAU Nicho s	12	6-5

The above table gives a record in brief of some of the best played and most exciting games of the season. The model victory of the season was that won by the Chicago Club's team at Boston on August 6, when the visitors won by a score of three to two only, after an exciting thirteen innings contest.

It will be seen that the Chicago team excelled in winning the largest number of extra innings games, Brooklyn being second, with Philadelphia and Cincinnati tied for third place, Cleveland winning but a single game of the kind.

The record showing the totals of the games won and lost, as also the percentage of victories in extra innings games is as follows:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pla'd	Per cent. vic- tories
Chicago	9	1	10	.900
Cbicage New York	4	2	6	.667
Cincinnati	5	3	8	.625
Brooklyn	6	4	10	.600
Philadelphia	5	5	10	.500
Boston	4	7	11	.417
Pittsburgh	2	8	10	.200
Cleveland.	1	6	7	.143
Totals	36	36		

It will be seen that Chicago bears off the palm, New York being second in percentage of victories, while Brooklyn is second in the number of games won, Cincinnati being third in both respects.

DRAWN GAMES RECORD.

The record of the drawn games appended includes four extra innings games, one of which was the model contest of the League campaign, viz., that of August 31st, at Chicago:

DATE.	CONTESTING CLUBS.	PLACE.	PITCHERS.	Inn	Sco
Aug. 15 26 31 Sept. 11	New York vs. Boston Cincinnati vs. N. Y Philadel.vs. Cleveland New York vs. Chicago Cleveland vs. N. Y Pittsburgh vs. Boston. Pittsburgh vs. Chicago	New York Cleveland Chicago New York Boston	Rhines Rusie Gruber Keefe Rusie Hutchinson Viau Rusie Galvin Staley	9 11 11 10 10	4-4 4-4 0-0 1-1 7-7

THE "CHICAGO" GAME RECORD.

The record of "Chicago" games in the League contests in which one side or the other fails to score a run, for 1891, is as follows:

"chicago" scores 1891.	N. Y.	Boston	Brk'yn	Pitts'g	Chi.	Phill.	Cleve'd	Vicrs	Per ct. of vic's
New York	-	1	1	0	2 3	1	2	10	.588
Boston	1		2	0	2 1	2	õ	8	.667
Brooklyn	3	0		1	1 2	0	1	8	.533
Pittsburgh	2		1		2 1	1	0	7	. 636
Cincinnati	0		1	2 .	. 1	0	0	6	400
Chicago	0	1	1	1 :	2	0	0	5	.333
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0.) 2		0	3	.429
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0 (0	0		1	. 250
	-		-			-			
Defeats	7	4	7	4	9 10	4	3	48	

The table does not contain either drawn games or games in which neither side scored a run.

THE EAST VS. WEST SERIES.

The record of the victories and defeats of the season of 1891, which marked the contests between the four Eastern and the four Western clubs of the League, presents an interesting table of figures showing the relative strength on the field of the respective clubs of the two sections. The aggregate victories won by each section, shows a decided majority in favor of the East. Here is the record:

EAST VS. WEST.	Chi.	Cin.	Pitts'g	Cleve'd	Vic'rs	Per ct. of vic'rs	WEST VS. EAST.	N. Y.	Boston	Phil.	Brk'yn	Vic'rs	Per ct. ofvic're
New York		13		13		.554	Chicago		13			40	.588
Boston	7 10	11 11			43	.506	Cleveland	6 5	9	10 9	9 10		.500
Brooklyn	7	9	9	11	36	.444	Pittsburg	12	3	8	10	33	.440
Defeats	37	44	44	45	170		Defeats	28	34	36	42	140	

It will be seen that New York took the lead in defeating the Western teams, and Chicago in whipping their Eastern adversaries.

THE HOME AND HOME SERIES.

In the home and home series—East vs. East, and West vs. West, the records stand as follows:

East vs. East.	Boston.	New York.	Philadel'a.	Brooklyn.	Victories.	Per cent. of victories.	West vs. West.	Chicago.	, Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburgh	Victories.	Per cent, of victories.
Boston	5	i.	9	11 8	42 25 25 25 25	.431 431	Chicago	 4 6 6	7	13	14 10	31	724 .517 .383 .379
Defeats	17	33	33	34	117		Defeats	16	29	37	36	118	

In this series Boston led in the East and Chicago in the West, by decided majorities.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST SCORES.

The record showing highest and lowest scores in victories and defeats made in single games during the campaign of 1891, by the League teams is as follows:

CLUBS,	Boston	Chicago	New York.	Phila delphia.	Cleveland	Brooklyn	Cincin- nati.	Pitts- burgh.	Highest score.	Total runs.
	11- 6 13- 3 17- 7 16-13 13- 6 16- 7	15- 6 8- 0 12- 5 21- 3 17-16	14- 2 11- 4 18-12 10- 9 12- 4	12- 7 13- 2 15-14 15- 2 16- 6	20- 3 11-10 13- 3 19- 7 7- 4	28- 5 13- 5 10- 3 11- 8	11- 1 13- 5 23- 7	10- 5 11- 5 13- 3 14- 5 15- 6 10- 5	28- 5 15- 6 17- 7 23- 7 21- 3 17-16	87-32 85-25 109-64 111-40 91-51
Lowest score	10- 1	8- 0	10- 9	11- 6	7- 4	10- 3	11- 1	10- 5	28- 5	783-324

It will be seen that the Chicago Club took the lead in having made the largest score in a single game—28 to 5—as also the best aggregate scored runs—III to 36—while Cleveland was charged with the lowest score, 7 to 4, and Philadelphia with the lowest aggregate of runs—85 to 25.

THE MANAGER'S RECORD.

The record showing who were the managers of the champion teams in the League arena from 1876 to 1891 inclusive is as follows:

Year.	Winning Club.	Team Manager	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent of victories.
1876 1877	Chicago Boston	Spalding H. Wright	52 31	14 17	66 48	.788 .648
1878 1879	Boston Providence	H. Wright Geo. Wright	41 55	19 23	60 75	.707 .705
1880 1881 1882	Chicago	Anson	67 56 55	17 28 29	84 84 84	.798 .667 .655
1883 1884	Chicago	Morrill Bancroft	63 84	35 28	98 112	.643 .750
1885 1886	Chicago	Anson	87 90	25 34	112 124	.776 .725
1887 1888 1889	New York New York	Watkins Mutrie Mutrie	79 84 83	45 47 43	124 131 126	.637 .641 .659
1890 1891	Brooklyn	McGunnigle Selee		43 51	129 138	.667

It will be seen that Anson takes the lead in being the manager of the champion team the most seasons, Harry Wright being next and Mutrie third, with A. G. Spalding, Geo. Wright, John Morrill, Frank Bancroft, and Messrs. Watkins, McGunnigle and Selee following in order.

THE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

FROM 1876 TO 1891, INCLUSIVE.

The record showing the clubs which took part in the League championship campaigns during the sixteen years of history of the National League from 1876 to 1891, inclusive, is appended, the record giving the total victories and defeats, together with the percentage of victories of each year, from 1876 to 1891.

THE RECORD OF THE SEVENTIES.

187ó.

			18	70.							
Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.				
Chicago	52 47 45 39	14 21 19 31	.691	Louisville Mutual. Athletic Cincinnati	30 21 14 9	36 35 45 56	.455 .375 .237 .135				
1877.											
BostonLouisvilleHartford	31 28 24	$\begin{bmatrix} 17 \\ 20 \\ 24 \end{bmatrix}$.583	St. Louis	19 18 19	29 30 53	.396 .375 .268				
			18	78.							
Boston. Cincinnati. Providence.	41 37 33	19 23 27	.617	Chicago. Indianapolis Milwaukee	30 24 15	30 36 45	.500 .400 .250				
			187	79.							
Providence	55 49 44 44	23 29 32 32	.628 579	Cincinnati	38 24 19 15	36 53 56 27	.514 .312 .253 .357				
During two of the	fou	r se	ason	s of the seventies or	ly s	ix cl	ubs				

During two of the four seasons of the seventies only six clubs took part in the yearly pennant race, viz., in 1877 and 1878.

THE RECORD OF THE EIGHTIES.

т88о.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent,
Chicago	67 52 47 41	37	.619 .559	Worcester	40 40 24 21	43 44 58 59	.482 .474 .293 .263

1881.

Chicago 56	28	.667 Troy	39 [45	.464
Providence 47	37	559 Boston,	38	45	.458
Buffalo	38	.542 Cleveland	36	48	.429
Detroit 41	43	.488 Worcester	32	50	.390
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		-00-			
		. 1882.			
21.1	1 00	1 000101	40. 1	- 10	~10
Chicago 55	29	.655 Cleveland	42	40	.512
Providence 52	32	.619 Detroit	42	41	506
Buffalo 45	39	.536 Troy	35	48	.422
Boston 45	39	.536 Worcester	18	66	. 214
		1883.			
Boston 63	35	.643 Buffalo	52	45	.536
Chicago 59	39	.602 New York	46	50	.479
Providence 58	47	.592 Detroit	40	58	.408
Cleveland 55	42	.567 Philadelphia	17	81	.173
		1884.			
Providence 84	28	.750 New York	62	50	.554
Boston 73	38	.658 Philadelphia	39	73	.348
Buffalo 64	47	.577 Cleveland	35	77	.313
Chicago 62	50	.554 Detroit	28	84	. 250
	-				
		1885.			
•		1005.			
Chicago 87	25	.776 Boston	46	66	410
New York 85	27	.758 Detroit.	41	67	379
Philadelphia 56	54	.509 Buffalo	38	74	.339
Providence 53	57		36		.333
				72.1	
TIOVIDENCE 00	1 91	481 St. Louis	00	72	
110vidence 30	1 91		00	72	
11011461160	1 31	1886.	30	72	
		1886.			
Chicago	34	1886.	56	61	.478
Chicago 90 Detroit 87	34 36	1886.	56 43	61 79	.478
Chicago 90 Detroit 87 New York 75	34 36 44	1886. .725 Boston. .707 St. Louis	56 43 30	61 79 91	.478 352 .247
Chicago 90 Detroit 87	34 36	1886.	56 43	61 79	.478
Chicago 90 Detroit 87 New York 75	34 36 44	1886. .725 Boston	56 43 30	61 79 91	.478 352 .247
Chicago 90 Detroit 87 New York 75	34 36 44	1886. .725 Boston. .707 St. Louis	56 43 30	61 79 91	.478 352 .247
Chicago 90 Detroit 87 New York 75 Philadelphia 71	34 36 44 43	1886. .725 Boston	56 43 30 28	61 79 91 92	.478 352 .247 .233
Chicago 90 Detroit 87 New York 75 Philadelphta 71 Detroit 79	34 36 44 43	1886. .725 Boston707 St. Louis630 Kansas City. 622 Washington1887.	56 43 30 28	61 79 91 92	.478 352 .247 .233
Chicago 90 Detroit 87 New York 75 Philadelphia 71 Detroit 79 Philadelphia 75	34 36 44 43	1886. .725 Boston	56 43 30 28 61 55	61 79 91 92 60 69	.478 352 .247 .233
Chicago 90 Detroit 87 New York 75 Philadelphia 71 Detroit 79 Philadelphia 75 Chicago 71	34 36 44 43 48 50	1886. .725 Boston	56 43 30 28 61 55 46	61 79 91 92 60 69 76	.478 352 .247 .233 .504 .444 .377
Chicago 90 Detroit 87 New York 75 Philadelphia 71 Detroit 79 Philadelphia 75	34 36 44 43	1886. .725 Boston	56 43 30 28 61 55	61 79 91 92 60 69	.478 352 .247 .233
Chicago 90 Detroit 87 New York 75 Philadelphia 71 Detroit 79 Philadelphia 75 Chicago 71	34 36 44 43 48 50	1886. .725 Boston	56 43 30 28 61 55 46	61 79 91 92 60 69 76	.478 352 .247 .233 .504 .444 .377
Chicago 90 Detroit 87 New York 75 Philadelphia 71 Detroit 79 Philadelphia 75 Chicago 71	34 36 44 43 48 50	1886. .725 Boston	56 43 30 28 61 55 46	61 79 91 92 60 69 76	.478 352 .247 .233 .504 .444 .377
Chicago 90 Detroit 87 New York 75 Philadelphia 71 Detroit 79 Philadelphia 75 Chicago 71	34 36 44 43 48 50	1886. .725 Boston	56 43 30 28 61 55 46	61 79 91 92 60 69 76	.478 352 .247 .233 .504 .444 .377
Chicago 90 Detroit 87 New York 75 Philadelphia 71 Detroit 79 Philadelphia 75 Chicago 71 New York 68	34 36 44 43 48 50	1886. 725 Boston	56 43 30 28 61 55 46	61 79 91 92 60 69 76	.478 352 .247 .233 .504 .444 .377 .294
Chicago 90 Detroit 87 New York 75 Philadelphia 71 Detroit 79 Philadelphia 75 Chicago 71 New York 68 New York 84	34 36 44 43 45 48 50 55	1886. .725 Boston	56 43 30 28 61 55 46 37	61 79 91 92 60 69 76 89	.478 352 .247 .233 .504 .444 .377
Chicago 90 Detroit 87 New York 75 Philadelphia 71 Detroit 79 Philadelphia 75 Chicago 71 New York 68 New York 84 Chicago 77 Chicago 77	34 36 44 43 48 50 55	1886. 725 Boston	56 43 30 28 61 55 46 37	61 79 91 92 60 69 76 89	.478 352 .247 .233 .504 .444 .377 .294
Chicago 90 Detroit 87 New York 75 Philadelphia 71 Detroit 79 Philadelphia 75 Chicago 71 New York 68 New York 84 Chicago 77 Chicago 77	34 36 44 43 48 50 55	1886. .725 Boston	566 43 30 28 661 555 46 37	61 79 91 92 60 69 76 89 63 68	.478 352 .247 .233 .504 .444 .377 .294

1889.

New York	83	43	.659	Pittsburgh	61	71	.462
Boston	83	45	.648	Cleveland	61	72	.459
Chicago	67	65	.508	Indianapolis	59	75	.440
Philadelphia	63	64	.496	Washington	41	83	331

The most successful season, financially, known in the history of the sixteen championship campaigns of the National League was that of 1889. The campaign of the nineties introduced the revolutionary era, which ended just prior to the Christmas holiday season of 1891.

THE RECORD OF THE NINETIES.

1890.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent,
Brooklyn	78	53 53	610	Boston	76 63 44 23	57 68 88 114	.571. .481 .333 .168

1891.

Boston	87	51	.630	Cleveland	65	74	.468
New YorkPhiladelphia.	71	61	.538	Cincinnati	56	81	.409

With the advent of 1892 a new era in the history of the professional clubs of the country set in, which promised from its very outset to be one advantageous to the future welfare of the professional clubs in particular, and to the fraternity at large.

THE RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CAMPAIGNS.

FROM 1876 TO 1891 INCLUSIVE:

The appended record presents the respective scores of total victories won by each of the clubs belonging to the National League from the time of its organization in 1876 to the close of the sixteenth year of its existence in 1891, after which year the National League became amalgamated with the American Association, under the title of The National League and American Association of Professional Base Ball Clubs.

	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1881
Chicago	52	18	30	44	67	56	55	59	62	87	90	71	77	63	83	82
Boston	39	31	41	49	40	38	45	63	73	46	56	61	70	83	76	87
Providence			38	55	52	47	52	58	84	53						
Detroit						41	42	40	28	41	87	79	68			
Buffalo				44	24	45	45	52	64	38	56					
Cleveland				24	47	36	42	55	35					61	44	65
New York								46	62	85	75	68	84	83	63	71
Philadelphia								1	39	56	71	75	69	63	78	68
St. Louis	45	19								38	43					
Cincinnati	9		37	38	21										77	56
Troy				19	41	39										
Worcester					40	32	18									
Washington											26	46	48	41		
Indianapolis			24									37	59	59		
Hartford	47	24														
Louisville	30	28														
Pittsburgh												55	66	61	23	55
Athletic																
Mutual	21															
Syracuse				15												
Milwaukee			15													
Kansas City.												29				
Brooklyn															86	61
												-			-	
Totals	257	120	185	288	332	334	334	390	447	444	448	521	541	518	530	545

It will be seen that the Chicago and Boston Clubs were the only clubs which took part in every yearly campaign from 1876 to 1891 inclusive. Cleveland, New York and Philadelphia each took part in nine of the sixteen campaigns; Providence, Detroit and Buffalo in eight; Cincinnati in six; Pittsburgh in five; St. Louis, Troy, Worcester, Washington and Indianapolis in four each; Hartford, Louisville and Brooklyn in two each; and the Philadelphia Athletics, the New York Mutuals, the. Syracuse, Milwaukee and Kansas City in one each. In the new twelve club league of 1892 the only club which has not previously played in the league campaigns will be the Baltimore.

THE INDIVIDUAL CHAMPION TEAMS FOR TWENTY YEARS.

FROM 1871 TO 1891 INCLUSIVE.

An interesting reference record, will be found in the appended list of the names of the players who played in the majority of games of each champion team of the clubs comprising the National Association from 1871 to 1875 inclusive, and those of the National League from 1876 to 1891 inclusive. The Athletic Club won the championship in 1871 after a very close contest with the Bostons, a technicality really deciding the championship ques-

tion. From 1871 to 1875 the Boston Club carried off the championship honors, and that club had the champion team at the close of the season of 1875. The record showing the several champion teams from 1871 to 1875 inclusive, under the reign of the old National Association of professional players, is as follows:

THE CHAMPION TEAMS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

1871, Athletic—McBride, pitcher; Malone, catcher; Fisler, Reach and Meyerle, on the bases; Radcliff, short stop; Cuthbert,

Sensenderfer and Heubel, in the outfield.

1872, Boston—A. G. Spalding, pitcher; C. A. McVey, catcher; Chas. Gould, Ross Barnes and Harry Schafer, on the bases; Geo. Wright, short stop; Andy Leonard, Harry Wright and Fraley Rogers, in the outfield.

1873, Boston—A. G. Spalding, pitcher; Jas. White, catcher; James O'Rourke, Barnes and Schafer, on the bases; George Wright, short stop; Leonard, Harry Wright and Manning, in the

outfield.

1874, Boston—A. G. Spalding, pitcher; McVey, catcher; Jas. White, Barnes and Schafer, on the bases; Geo. Wright, short

stop; Leonard, Hall and Jas. O'Rourke, in the outfield.

1875, Boston—A. G. Spalding, pitcher; James White, catcher; Latham, Barnes and Schafer, on the bases; George Wright, short stop; Leonard, James O'Rourke and Manning, in the outfield.

THE CHAMPION TEAMS OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

In 1876 the National League of Professional Clubs was organized and the old Professional Association expired. It was during the interval between the close of the season of 1875 and the beginning of that of 1876, that the Chicago Club secured the services of the "big four" of the Boston Club of 1875, viz., pitcher, A. G. Spalding; catcher, Jas. White; second baseman, Ross Barnes, and first baseman and change catcher, McVey, and under the management and captaincy of A. G. Spalding the championship was transferred in 1876 from Boston to Chicago. Mr. Spalding retired from field service in 1877, and Anson became manager and captain of the Chicago team; but it was not until the eighties that Chicago again won championship honors. Appended is the complete records of the champion teams of the National League from 1876 to 1891 inclusive.

The National League championship series began in 1876, and

the champion nines from that date to 1891 were as follows:

1876, Chicago—A. G. Spalding, pitcher; Jas. White, catcher; McVey, Barnes and Anson, on the bases; Peters, short stop; Glenn, Hines and Addy, in the outfield.

1877, Boston—Bond, pitcher; Brown, catcher; Jas. White, Geo. Wright and Morrill, on the bases; Sutton, short stop; Leonard, Jas. O'Rourke and Murnane, in the outfield.

1878, Boston—Bond, pitcher; Snyder, catcher; Morrill, Burdock and Sutton, on the bases; Geo. Wright, short stop; Leonard,

Jas. O'Rourke and Manning, in the outfield.

1879, Providence – Ward, pitcher; Brown, catcher; Start, Mc-Geary and Hague, on the bases; Geo. Wright, short stop; York, Hines and Jas. O'Rourke, in the outfield.

1880, 1881 and 1882, Chicago—Corcoran and Goldsmith, pitcher; Flint, catcher; Anson, Quest and Williamson, on the bases; Burns, short stop; Dalrymple, Gore and Kelly, in the

outfield.

1883, Boston—Whitney and Buffington, pitchers: Hines and Hackett, catchers; Morrill, Burdock and Sutton, on the bases; Wise, short stop; and Hornung, Smith and Radford, in the outfield.

1884, Providence—Radbourne, pitcher; Gilligan and Nava, catchers; Start, Farrell and Denny, on the bases; Irwin, short stop; and Carroll, Hines and Radford, in the outfield.

1885, Chicago—Clarkson and McCormick, pitchers; Flint, catcher; Anson, Pfeffer and Williamson, on the bases; Burns, short stop; and Dalrymple, Gore and Kelly, in the outfield.

1886, Chicago—Clarkson, McCormick and Flynn, pitchers; Kelly and Flint, catchers: Anson, Pfeffer and Burns, on the bases; Williamson, short stop; and Dalrymple, Gore, Kelly, Ryan and Sunday, in the outfield.

1887, Detroit—Getzein, Baldwin, Conway, Twitchell and Weidman, pitchers; Bennett, Briody and Ganzell, catchers; Brouthers, Dunlap and White, on the bases; Rowe, short stop; and Richardson, Dunlap and Thompson, in the outfield.

1888, New York—Keefe, Welch, Titcomb, Crane and George, pitchers; Ewing, Brown and Murphy, catchers; Cannon, D. Richardson and Whitney, on the bases; Ward, short stop; and O'Rourke, Gore, Slättery, Foster and Tiernan, in the outfield.

1889, New York—Keefe, Welch, O'Day, Crane and Hatfield, pitchers; Ewing, Brown and Murphy, catchers; Connor, D. Richardson and Whitney, on the bases; Ward, short stop; and O'Rourke, Gore, Tiernan and Slattery, in the outfield.

1890, Brooklyn—Lovett, Caruthers, Terry, Foutz and Hughes, pitchers; Daly, Bushong, Clark, Reynolds and Stalings, catchers; Foutz, Collins and Pinkney, on the bases; Geo. Smith. short stop; and Darby O'Brien, Corkhill, Burns and Donovan, in the outfield.

1891, Boston—Clarkson, Nichols and Staley, pitchers; Bennett and Ganzel, catchers; Tucker, Quinn and Nash, on the bases; Long, short stop; and Lowe, Brodie and Stovey, in the outfield.

The present year, of course, opens up a new era and a new championship record, the old National Association having seen five championship campaigns, and the National League sixteen. It is to be hoped that the new League of 1892 will see as many campaigns as the other two combined.

THE SIXTEEN YEARS' RECORD OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE, FROM 1876 TO 1891 INCLUSIVE.

The annual records of the winning clubs in the pennant races of the National League, from the year of its organization in 1876 to the close of its individual career in 1891, will be found to be interesting for reference purposes in the future. The table is as follows:

Year.	CLUB.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Year.	CLUB.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
1876	Chicago	52	14	788	1884	Providence	84	28	750
1877	Boston	31	17	.648	1885	Chicago	87	25	.776
	Boston								
	Providence								
1880	Chicago	67	17	.798	1888	New York	84	47	.641
1881	Chicago	56	28	667	1889	New York	83	43	.659
1882	Chicago	55	29	.655	1890	Brooklyn	86	43	.667
1883	Boston	63	35	.643	1891	Boston	87	51	630

It will be seen that the Chicagos were victorious in winning the pennant in six years out of the sixteen campaigns; the Boston club winning the championship four years; the Providence and New York clubs twice each, and the Detroit and Brooklyn clubs once each. Will a new candidate for championship honors go on the record in 1892? is the interesting question this year's race will answer, and there are eight candidates in the field for 1892 to try for the coveted honor, viz.: Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington in the East; and Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Louisville, none of which have ever won the League pennant, though all but one have tried in some previous year or other. It will also be seen from the above table that the Chicago Club has the best record of a single season—90 victories and 34 defeats—and the highest percentage of victories, .798.

THE LEAGUE PITCHERS' RECORD FOR 1891.

The only reliable criterion of a pitcher's skill in his position. which the code of playing rules afforded for 1891, was that of the percentage of victories pitched in. In the near future, perhaps, when a proper record of runs earned off the pitching is at command, a fair judgment of the pitcher's skill can be obtained through the medium of the average of runs earned. But under the code of 1891, in which earned runs were estimated on the basis not only of runs earned off the pitching, but also of runs earned by base running—which has nothing to do with the pitching—no fair criterion of the pitcher's skill could be arrived at beyond that afforded by the percentage of victories pitched in.

The appended table affords the fullest statistics of the work done in the box, in the field and at the bat by those of the League pitchers who took part in not less than fifteen championship The names of the pitchers are given in the order of the standing in percentage of victories pitched in, as that of earned runs, under the code of 1891 was useless; it was, in fact, unfair to the pitcher as he had to be charged with the failures of the infielders in checking sharp base running. For instance, when the first batsman led off with a single base hit, and the runner then stole second and third bases by sharp running or by the failure of the catcher to throw swift enough to the bases, and he was finally sent home by a sacrifice hit, the pitcher had an earned run charged against him, though only a single hit had been made off his pitching. Of course such earned runs are not earned solely off the pitching, but through a combination of sharp base running, and the catcher's inability to throw, aided by a single base hit. For a run to be clean earned off the pitching, it must be earned entirely from base hits. That was my idea when I originated the record of earned runs in the early sixties.

The following table gives the name of the pitcher, the club he pitched for, the number of games he pitched in, the percentage of victories pitched in; the average of runs earned off his pitching; aided by base running and poor infield work; the average of runs scored off his pitching in each game, the percentage of base hits made off the pitching; his fielding percentage; the total times he struck out batting opponents; the total number of bases given on balls and bases given on wild pitches, and his batting average and record of stolen bases. These headings cover all the statistics possible under the scoring rules of 1891, connected with the pitcher's work in the box, his infielding, and in his batting and

base running:

Рітсн	ERS.	CLUBS.	Games pitched in	Percentage of victories.	Av'ge of earned runs per game.	Average of runs scored per game.	Per cent. of base hits off pitching.	Per c. of fielding chances accepted.	Times struck out.	Total bases given on balls.	al wild pitches	Batting percentage.	Stolen bases.
Rank			Ga	Рез	AV	AV	Pel	Per c.	rir	Tot	Total	Bat	Sto
			-							-	-		
1 Hutchi		Chicago	63			4-44		.759	240	168	23	.179	1
2 J. Ewi		New York	31				.224		136	103	6	.184	5
3 Clarks		Boston	52				.249		135	155	12	.223	2
4 Nichol		Boston	47				.245		213	96	14	.201	1
5 Staley.		Boston	35				.248	.833	128	84	8	.184	0
6 Gumbe	ert	Chicago	28			5-21		. 795	64	85	8	326	5
7 Rusie.		New York	56				.209		321	236	23	.247	2
8 Esper.		Philadelphia	34					.886	97	104	5	232	1
9 Young		Cleveland	50				.258		152	129	9	.168	4
10 Lovett		Brooklyn	42				.250		128	115	19	.184	9
11 Thorn		Philadelphia	28			4-93		.850	43	95	5	.145	1
12 Galvin		Pittsburgh	28			4-82		.819	47	60	5	.120	1
13 Mullar		Cincinnati	49			5-24		.862	117	178	12	.150	4
14 Caruth		Brooklyn	34			5 - 79		.848	69	101	7	.291	5
15 Kadbo		Cincinnati	25				.269		40	63	5	.179	1
16 Gruber		Cleveland.	38				.294		82	110	17	.169	4
17 Gleaso		Philadelphia	48				.260		96	160	14	.244	7
18 Viau		Cleveland	38						113		19	.179	2
		Chicago	22				.259		38	82	9	. 215	3
20 Baldwi		Pittsburgh	51				. 235		195	210		.147	1
21 Rhines		Cincinnati	42		1-95		.249		133	124	16	.124	1
22 Hemm	ing	Brooklyn	22		3-68		.289	757	71	78	9	.169	4
23 King		Pittsburgh	45		2-05		.263	.741	164	146	22	.171	1
24 Welsh		New York	18			7-27	.277	.658	44	82	7	.149	1
25 Keefe		Philadelphia	15			7-54		. 868	55	48	3	.127	1
26 Terry.		Brooklyn	21	.287	3-00	6-23	.266	.814	66	67	9	.202	1

The above record shows Hutchison as the leader in percentage of victories pitched in: John Ewing, leading in fewest runs earned off the pitching under the existing code; Rusie leading in having the smallest percentage of base hits scored off his pitching, as also in having the largest score of strike outs; Esper having the best fielding record in the pitcher's position; Gumbert the best percentage of base hits in batting; Lovett the best record as a pitcher in base running; Keefe the best record in fewest bases on called balls -48, only, against Rusie's 236-and the smallest score in wild pitches, John Ewing having the smallest average of runs scored off the pitching. Taking the combined records, John Ewing bears off the palm as the pitcher of a single club, and Clarkson, Nichols and Staley as the best club trio of pitchers in the League in 1891. Hutchison pitched in the largest number of games. The small batting percentages of the pitchers in the aggregate is noteworthy, as also their poor base running as a class. But in fielding in their position they do very well. Only one League pitcher exceeded a percentage of .300 in batting in 1891,

while only eight exceeded 200, sixteen of them only ranging from .120 to .184. Only five of the pitchers had a credit of less than two runs earned off their pitching to a game. Hemming had the poorest record, especially in runs earned and runs scored off hispitching. Here is the best and poorest records of the season:

BEST RECORDS.

Records.	PITCHERS.	CLUBS.	Score Rec'd
Best percentage of victories. by Best average of runs earned by Best average of scored runs. by Best percentage of base hits by Best fielding average by Best total in strike outs by Best stolen base record by Smallest score of bases on balls by Smallest score of wild pitches by Most games pitched in. by	J. Ewing. J. Ewing. Rusie Esper Gumbert Rusie Lovett. Keefe Keefe	New York New York New York Philadelphia Chicago. New York Brooklyn New York New York	.696 1-67 3-71 .209 .886 .326 .321 9 48

POOREST RECORDS.

Most bases on balls off	Rusie	New York	236
Most wild pitches off	Baldwin	Pittsburgh	24
Fewest strike outsoff	Luby	Chicago	38
Most base hits off the pitching off	Gruber	Cleveland	294
Largest average of earned runsoff	Hemming	Brooklyn	3-68
Largest average of scored runsoff			
Smallest per cent. of victorlesby	Terry	Brooklyn	.287
Fewest games pitched inby	Keefe	New York	15
Smallest fielding average by	Welsh	New York	.658
Lowest batting average by	Galvin	Pittsburgh	.120
Poorest base running recordby	Staley	Boston	0

GAMES WON AND LOST BY A SINGLE RUN.

The record of the games in which the competing clubs either won or lost each game by a single run, shows no less than 115 games marked by fast, close contests during 1891. Here is the full record:

Won and Lost by One Run.	Boston.	Chicago.	New York	Philadel.	Cleveland	Brooklyn	Cincinn'ti	Pittsb'gh.	Total won
Boston		2	0	1 2	0	2	0	4	9
Chicago	4		2	2	2	3	2	6	21
New York	1	3		1	4	3	4	0	16
Philadelphia	2	1	3		1	1	1	5	14
Cleveland	1	0	2	3		4	2	3	15
Brooklyn	1	1	1	4	3		2	2	14
Cincinnati	1	2	2	4	4 2	0		5	15
Pittsburgh	0	1	2	1	2	1	4		11
	-		_	-	-	-	-	_	
Total lost	10	10	12	13	16	14	15	25	115

THE RECORD OF TOTAL RUNS SCORED.

The record of the total runs scored by each of the League Clubs against opposing teams in the championship series presents some interesting figures for comparison. The highest totals in runs scored reached by each club from April to October in the campaign of 1891 is shown in the appended record:

Contesting Club.	Total score	CONTESTING CLUB.	Total score.
Boston vs. New York	138-61 126-60	New York vs. Chicago	88-43

The record in full showing the total runs made by each club against its seven club opponents is as follows:

CLUB.	Boston.		Chicago.	New	York.	Phila-	Phila- delphia.		Phila- delphia.		Phila- delphia.		lphis elan		Cleveland		пбімоота	Cincin- nati.		Pitts-	burgh.
Boston	54 33 75 36 35 16 67 20	3 105 2 58 3 26 4 60	17 36 21 12 18 29 17	61 58 37	61 14 34 24 20 19 36	69 70 69 84 109 58 71	30 38 33 51 50 27 30	95 167 82 85 93 33 56		106 128 90 53 51 88 79	38 59 39 28 27 43 39	81 107 73 79 126 67 50	51 24 41	124 71 61 83 106 61 56	49 42 26 40 52 28 29						

THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

The series of contests known as the World's Championship Series, which up to 1889 had been for several years the culminating events of the professional season each year, were interfered with in 1890 to an extent which left the question of the base ball championship of the world in abeyance. The series was commenced on a small scale in 1884, when the League champion of that year, the Providence Club team, played a match of best two out of three with the American Champions the Metropolitans of New York, and the result was the success of the Providence team in all three games. In 1885, the League champion of Chicago played a series of best four out of seven games for \$1,000 with the American champions of St. Louis, the result

being a drawn match, the stake being divided, each winning three games, with one game drawn. In 1886 the same clubs led their respective organizations and did battle again for the world's championship, and this time St. Louis won by four games to the In 1887 the Detroit Club won the League Chicagos two. championship and entered the lists against the St. Louis team in a match of fifteen games, of which the Detroit won eleven and St. Louis but four. In 1888 the New York Club won the League championship, and they then faced the St. Louis champions, and the former came off victors in six out In 1880 the New York Club were again of ten games. successful in the League while Brooklyn won the Association pennant, and in the series these two played together for the world's championship; New York won by six games to three. In 1800 the Brooklyn Club won the League championship and in their world's series with the American champions of Louisville each had won three games and one had been drawn when cold weather put a stop to the series and the question of the championship of 1890 was left unsettled. In 1891, there was no series played, as the League champions of Boston could not legally play the American champions of the same city as it would have been a violation of the National Agreement to have done so, the Association having seceded from that compact. This year the battle for the world's championship will be between the League clubs of the two sections of that organization, under the new twelve club circuit.

The record of the world's series from 1884 to 1890 inclusive—there being no game in 1891—is as follows:

SERIES OF 1884.

Oct. 23,	Providence	vs. Me	tropolitan,	at the	Polo	Grounds 6-0
Oct. 24,	6.6	6.5	66	6.6	6.6	3-1
Oct. 25,	6.6	46.	6.6	66	6.6	12-2

SERIES OF 1885.

Oct. 14, St. Louis vs. Chicago at St. Louis (8 innings)	5-5
Oct. 15, Chicago vs. St. Louis at St. Louis (6 innings), forfeited	5-4
Oct. 16, St. Louis vs. Chicago at St. Louis.	7-4
Oct. 17, St. Louis vs. Chicago at St. Louis.	3-2
Oct. 22, Chicago vs. St. Louis at Pittsburgh (7 innings)	9-2
Oct. 23, Chicago vs. St. Louis at Cincinnati	9-2
Oct. 24, St. Louis vs. Chicago at Cincinnati	13-4

Total victories for Chicago. 3; for St. Louis; 3, with one game drawn. Total runs scored by Chicago, 43; by St. Louis, 41.

SERIES OF 1886.

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Cities.	Pitchers.	In'gs.	Score
" 19 " 20	St. Louis vs. Chicago Chicago vs. St. Louis St. Louis vs. Chicago	Chicago Chicago St. Louis St. Louis	ClarksonFoutz Caruthers.McCormick ClarksonCaruthers FoutzClarkson HudsonRyan Caruthers Clarkson		6-0 12-0 11-4 8-5 10-3 4-3

SERIES OF 1887.

Da	te.	Contest	ing	Clubs.	Cities.	Pitchers.	In'gs.	Score
Oct.						CaruthersGetzein		6-1
66		Detroit	vs. S			Conway Foutz		5-3
	12					Getzein Caruthers		
66	13	66	66	66	Pittsburgh	BaldwinKing	1	8-0
66	14	St. Louis	svs.	Detroit	Brooklyn	Caruthers Conway	1	5-2
6.6	15	Detroit:	vs. S	t. Louis	New York	GetzeinFoutz		9-0
6.6	17	66				Baldwin, Caruthers		3-1
66	18	66	66	66		BaldwinCaruthers		9-2
66	19	6.	66	66		ConwayKing		4-2
66	21	St. Louis	vs.	Detroit	Washington	CaruthersGetzein	1	11-4
6.6	21					BaldwinFoutz		13-3
6.6	22	Dougas	66	66		Baldwin Foutz		
66	24	.6	66	66		Baldwin Caruthers		
6.6		66	66	66				
66	25					GetzeinKing		
**	26	St. Loui	s vs.	Detroit	St. Louis	CaruthersBaldwin		9-2

SERIES OF 1888.

Dat	e.	Contesting Clubs.	Cities.	Pitchers.	In'gs.	Score
Oct.	16	N. York vs. St. Louis	New York	KeefeKing		2-1
66	17	St. Louis vs. N. York	New York	ChamberlainWelch		3-0
6.6	10	37 37 1- OI T	NT	T7 C. T7 .		4 0
66	19		Brooklyn	CraneChamberlain KeefeKing WelchChamberlain King		6-3
66	20		New York	Keefe King		6-4
66	22		Philadelphia	WelchChamberlain		12-5
66	24	St. Louis vs. N. York	St. Louis	KingCrane		7-5
66	25	N. York vs. St. Louis	St. Louis	KingChamberlain		11-3
66	26	St. Louis vs. N. York	St. Louis	KingGeorge	10	14-11
6.	27		St. Louis	Chamberlain, Tit-		18-7

SERIES OF 1889.

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Cities.	Pitchers.	Score	In'gs.	At'nd- ance.
Oct. 18	Brooklyn v. N. York	N. York	TerryKeefe	12-10	8	8,448
" 19	N. York v. Brooklyn	Brooklyn.	Crane Caruthers	6-2	9	16,172
· 22	Brooklyn v. N. York	N. York	Hughes, Caruth- (ers, Welch, O'Day)	8-7	8	5,181
66 23	Brooklyn v. N. York	Brooklyn.	Terry Crane	10-7	8	3,045
24	N. York v. Brooklyn	Brooklyn.	Crane . Caruthers	11-3	9	2.901
" 25	N. York v. Brooklyn	N. York	O'Day Terry		11	2,556
⁴⁶ 26	N. York v. Brooklyn	N. York .	Crane, Keefe, Lo-	11-7	9	3,312
· 28	N. York v. Brooklyn	Brooklyn.	Crane Terry Foutz		9	2,584
			O'DayTerry		9	3,057

SERIES OF 1890.

In 1890 the contest for the World's championship between the League champions of Brooklyn and the American Association champions of Louisville, ended in a drawn battle, the record of the games played being as follows:

Oct	. 17,	Brooklyn	vs. L	ouisville.	ät	Louisville,	pitchers	Terry-Stratton	9-0
6.6	18,	66				. 6		Lovett-Daily	
6.6	20,	4.6	6.6	6.6		6.6	6.6	Terry-Stratton	
		8 innings)						7-7
6.6	21.	Louisv lle	vs.]	Brooklyn,	at	Louisville,	pitchers	Ehret-Lovett	5-4
						Brooklyn,		Lovett-Daily	
2.2				ooklyn,		64	4.6	Stratton-Terry	9-8
8.4	28,					6.6	6.6	Ehret-Lovett	0-2
	,								

Victories, Brooklyn 3, Louisville 3; drawn 1; total scores, Brooklyn 42 runs, Louisville 39.

These games were the last of the World's championship series played, and they will not be resumed until competing teams from toreign shores visit the United States to play the champion team of the League, which is not likely to occur until 1893 at the soonest.

The summary of the World's championship series from 1884 to 1890 inclusive, is as follows.

Year.	Contesting Clubs.	Winning Club.	Won.	Lost.	Play-	P'r ct. vic- tories
1885 1986 1887 1888 1889	Providence vs. Metropolitan Chicago vs. St. Louis St. Louis vs. Chicago Detroit vs. St. Louis New York vs. St. Louis New York vs. Brooklyn Brooklyn Brooklyn Brooklyn ys. Louisville	Drawn* St Louis Detroit. New York New York	3 4 11 6 6 3	0 3 2 4 4 3 3	3 6 6 15 10 9 6	1.000 .500 .667 .733 .600 .667

*The two clubs in 1885 divided \$1,000. In 1890 the series was drawn, each winning three with one game drawn.

NEW YORK vs. BROOKLYN.

The most interesting series of League championship contests of each season since the Brooklyn Club entered the League, have been those between the New York and Brooklyn Clubs. These clubs had preliminary skirmishes in 1887 and 1888, but it was not until 1889 that they met as regular contestants in officially scheduled games, and they then entered the lists as contestants for the world's championship, New York winning the League pennant that year, and Brooklyn that of the American Association. Here is the record of that series:

DAT	Е.	WINNING CLUB.	CITY.	PITCHERS.	Score	In'gs.	Att'd- ance.
Oct.	18	Brooklyn	New York	Terry Keefe	12-10	8	8,448
66				Crane Caruthers	6- 2		16,172
46	22	Brooklyn	New York	{ Hughes Caruthers, } } Welch O'Day	8 7	8	5,181
-6.6		Brooklyn		TerryCrane	10 7		
-6.6	24	New York	"	Crane Caruthers	11 3	9	2,901
44	25	46	New York	O'Day Terry	2-1	11	2,556
4.	26	"	*	Crane Keefe (11 7	9	
- 66	28		Brooklyn	Crane Terry Foutz	16- 7	9	2,584
- 66	29	46	New York	O'DayTerry	3-2	9	3,057

It will be seen that New York was victorious in six out of the nine games played, by the total score of 73 runs to 52. The aggregate attendance at the nine games was 43,256. The largest attendance at a single game was 16,172, at Brooklyn, the largest at New York being 8,448. The aggregate attendance at Brooklyn was 24,702, at New York 18,554. The smallest attendance at a single game was 2,584, at New York.

In 1890 the two clubs met in the League championship arena for the first time, the Brooklyn Club that year winning the League pennant. The record for 1890 between the two clubs was as follows:

was as follows: . . RECORD OF 1890.

DATI	ε.	Winning Club.	Сітч.	Scrre	PITCHERS.
May	3	Brooklyn	Brooklyn		CaruthersWelch HughesRusie
66	7	New York	66	3-1	RusieTerry
June	14	66	New York	6-4	Rusie Terry Rusie Caruthers
66	4	Brooklyn New York	6.6	4-1	RusieMurphy
66	12 13	Brooklyn	46	$12-6 \\ 4-2$	LovettRusie CaruthersWelch
66	14	66	66		LovettRusie

RECORD OF 1890-CONTINUED.

DATE.	WINNING CLUB.	CITY.	Score	PITCHERS.
Aug. 9 11 12 Sept. 4 5 16	New York Brooklyn New York	Brooklyn	5-0 3-0 3-0 7-3 9-1 5-1	Terry Rusie Terry Rusie Welch Terry Rusie Caruthers Terry Rusie Sharratt Lovett Rusie Terry Terry Rusie

In this series Brooklyn won ten games and New York eight, the total scores being 104 to 73 in favor of Brooklyn. The figures of the attendance in 1890 were too unreliable to be recorded, as they in no way represented the amount taken in at the gate; there being too many complimentaries and too much exaggerated counting for a reliable record of the regular attendance.

In 1891 New York had the best of the fight, that club's team winning the League championship series with Brooklyn besides beating them in the Metropolitan championship series. Here is the record for 1891:

RECORD OF 1891.

DATE.		WINNING CLUB.	Score	PITCHERS.		WHERE PLAYED.			
April	27	New York	6-5	RusieLovett	17,892	Brooklyn			
6.6	28			Welch Caruthers					
6.6	29	66		Rusie Hemming					
6.6		Brooklyn		Lovett Sharratt					
June	22			LovettJ. Ewing		Brooklyn			
66		Ne v York		Rusie Terry					
6.6		Brooklyn	7-3	Caruthers Welch		New York			
6.6		New York		RusieLovett					
July		Men TOTY		Rusie Lovett		Brooklyn			
66		Brooklyn		Caruthe sJ. Ewing					
6.6	91	New York		Rusie Terry		New York.			
				LovettJ. Ewing					
Aug.		Brooklyn				Brooklyn			
Sept.		7T		LovettRusie					
6.6		New York		Welch Foutz	2,000	6.6			
66	26			Rusie Caruthers	3,925	6.6			
	26			Rusie Lovett)					
Oct.	1	Brooklyn	6 - 3	Foutz J. Ewing		New York			
. 6	2		8-0	Inks C ughlin					
	3	New York	7 - 3	SullivanLovett	1,088				

Victories—New York, 11; Brooklyn: 8; Total runs—New York, 114; Brooklyn, 97. Aggregate attendance at Brooklyn, 43,930; at New York, 21,923. Total, 65,862. Largest attendance at a game, 17 892 in Brooklyn. Largest in New York, 5,776. Smallest attendance, 464 at New York. Times each club was Chicagoed—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 1.

In 1892 the contest between these rival clubs of the metropolis of the country, bids fair to be second only in interest to that of the National Association championship itself.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

ITS TEN YEARS OF HISTORY.

FROM 1882 TO 1891 INCLUSIVE.

The late American Association may be said to have been born amidst the turmoil of an era of demoralization in professional club history, which prevailed during the early period of the decade of the eighties, and to have died after the two years of revolution in the professional arena—which it was largely influential in promoting-which ended with the establishment of the new twelve club League, now in governmental control of the professional base ball world, and which began its history in 1892. The American Association was an organization which managed its clubs on the basis of a distinct method of catering for public patronage, differing materially from that of the old National League; the dividing line being its indorsement of Sunday ball playing, which the National League was opposed to from its organization in 1876 to the closing chapter of its independent history in 1891. In 1891 the Association adjourned sine die, while the National League changed its base, and began a new career under a compromise administration which circumstances forced it to agree to, in order to put an end to the suicidal war which had brought professional ball playing almost to death's door.

The American Association, which ended its ten years of existence in December, 1891, was organized on Nov. 2, 1891, at a meeting held in Cincinnati on that day. The meeting in question was the result of a call for a convention to be held at the Gibson House in Cincinnati. In 1881 the circuit of clubs of the National League included only Boston, Worcester, Providence and Troy, in the East, and Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo and Cleveland, in the West, and at that time neither New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn or Baltimore had any representative clubs in any regular organization, nor St. Louis or Cincinnati out west. At the closing of the National League season of 1881 a favorable opening was offered for a new organization for clubs outside the League arena of the period. The League had a branch called the "League Alliance" at that

time, but it did not suit the outside clubs, and an independent association was sought for. In November, 1881, Messrs. Justus Thorner, Louis Kramer, Geo. Herancourt and Victor H. Long, gentlemen of wealth and influence, who were admirers of the game, got together, and, assisted by the baseball editor of the Commercial-Gazette, Mr. O. P. Caylor, and Jas. A. Williams, the able secretary of the old International Association, laid plans for the organization of a new professional association, and in answer to the call issued for the meeting above mentioned they attended in full force, and, with Mr. McKnight of Pittsburgh, Chris. Von der Ahe of St. Louis, J. H. Pank of Louisville, and J. A. Williams of Columbus, organized the American Association of Professional Base Ball Clubs, with a membership comprising the clubs of Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and Pittsburgh, or rather of Pittsburgh and Alleghany

City combined.

Among the delegates present at the original meeting were H. B. Phillips, Chas. Fulmer, and Wm. Barnie, of Eastern clubs, with Dave Read, who was with Mr. Von der Ahe on behalf of the St. Louis Club. At the election for officers D. McKnight was made President, and Jas. A. Williams, secretary. The Board of Directors were Messrs. Von der Ahe, Thorner, Barnie and Fulmer. The clubs represented were of limited financial strength, and only a minority had ball grounds at command. In 1882, at the spring meeting of the new association, held in Philadelphia on March 13, 1882, the circuit for the season was completed, with the addition of the Athletic Club of Philadelphia and the Baltimore Club. The campaign of 1882 was entered upon by six clubs, viz., the Athletic, Baltimore and Alleghany clubs of the East, and the Cincinnati, Louisville and Eclipse Clubs of the West, the latter hailing from Louisville. At the end of the campaign the Cincinnati Club was found to be at the head of the list, and the pennant of the inaugural season of the Association went to that club. Only two hundred and thirty odd championship games were played that season, the Cincinnatis winning 54 out of 80, and the Baltimores losing 54 out of 79, these being the leading and tail end clubs of the race.

In 1884 the Metropolitan Club of New York and the Columbus Club entered the Association, making an eight club circuit with the other six clubs, and this year the Athletic club won the pennant by the very narrow margin of one victory more and one defeat less than the St. Louis club, the Baltimores

again being the tail enders.

In 1885 the Association tried the experiment of a twelve

league circuit, but under circumstances which insured failure from the start. To the eight clubs of the season of 1883 were added the four clubs of Brooklyn, Washington, Indianapolis and Toledo, making six Eastern clubs and six Western. The clubs were so unevenly matched and so badly managed, that the failure of the experiment was a certainty. The Washington Club disbanded after playing half of its games, and it was superseded by the Richmond, Va., Club, thirteen clubs therefore taking part in the campaign. The best managed club, the Metropolitan, won the pennant, and this time there were six tail enders below the Baltimore Club, Washington necessarily being the occupants of the last ditch.

In 1885 the Association reduced its circuit to the regulation number of eight clubs, Columbus dropping out, together with the Washington, Indianapolis, Toledo and Richmond Clubs, leaving Brooklyn to make the eighth club. This year the St. Louis Club, under Comiskey's able management, went to the front under a four years' engagement to occupy first place,

Baltimore again going back to the tail end position.

In 1886 the same ending occurred, there being no changes; but in 1887 Pittsburgh left the Association, and the old League club of Cleveland entered the Association. St. Louis again won, but this time Cleveland was at the tail end, while Baltimore roosted in third place.

In 1888 Kansas City replaced the Metropolitans, the latter being bought up by the Brooklyn Club, and St. Louis became four times winner, and Kansas City finished as tail enders.

In 1889 seven of the eight clubs entered for the race, Cleveland returning to the League, and it proved to be the most exciting known to the Association, the Brooklyn winning by a neck, despite the efforts of a combine to "throw that club down." The tail end club was the Louisville, with the worst

figures on record, III defeats out of 137 games.

In 1890 the players' revolt upset all calculations, alike in the Association and in the League. The "combine" in the Association, which tried to get in its work in 1899, did things up brown in 1890 in their way, and the result was the retirement in disgust of the Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Kansas City clubs, the two former entering the League, the Baltimores going to the Atlantic Association, and the Kansas City to their home organization, the Western Association. By great exertions the Association induced Rochester and Syracuse to fill up the gaps in the East, and Toledo in the West, and, organizing a new club in Brooklyn, went in to make the best of a bad bargain. The latter club proved to be

a failure, and the Toledo Club finished up the disbanded Brooklyn's schedule. The Association tried to rope in with the Players' League at one time, but the latter did not see it in the right light, and the second dead failure of the combine of 1889 was recorded. Under the demoralized condition of things of 1890 the tail enders of 1889, under Chapman's management—engaged for 1890—won the pennant, the Athletics

ending the season in the last ditch in 1890.

In 1891 the "combine" again got in its costly work, and at the very outset led an attack on the National agreement, and thereby gave the Association its death blow. This year the Players' League club of Boston of 1890 entered the Association, and the Washingtons returned, the "combine" rushing things in the matter of placing rival clubs to the League in Boston and Cincinnati. The former club, headed by a princely capitalist, managed to withstand the financial crash of the season, but the Cincinnati experiment turned out a lamentable failure in every respect, and finally was superseded by the Milwaukee club of the Western Association, which club, losing sight of the costly experience of the Kansas City Club, sacrificed the substance for the shadow. The pennant race proved to be onesided, only two clubs practically being in the contest from the start, and these were the St. Louis and Boston Clubs, the latter eventually winning, while Washington once more finished in the Association's last ditch, as they had done in 1884.

It is needless to add more to this chapter beyond stating that after the Association had ended a creditable seven years of history up to the close of the campaign of 1889, it got into the hands of a combination of magnates, whose revolutionary work led to the demise of the Association in 1891. The chapters of the Association's history in 1890 and 1891 is not pleasant reading for the conservative minority of the organization, who had helped to make its career up to October, 1889, one of

credit to the fraternity at large.

THE TEN YEARS' RECORD OF GAMES PLAYED.

The complete record of the number of games played by each of the nineteen different clubs which have taken part in the ten annual championship campaigns of the American Association from 1882 to 1891, inclusive, is given herewith, in a table which shows how many years each club played in the Association, and the total games each played each year.

VEARS.

CLUBS.	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	Total gam's
*St. Louis	79	98	107	*112	*139	*125	*135	135	136	137	1203
*Athletic	75	*98	108	114	135	134	133	133	112	139	1181
*Louisville	79	97	108	112	136	136	135	138	*132	139	1212
Baltimore	73	96	106	107	131	135	135	135	34	135	1087
Cincinnati	*80	98	109	112	138	136	131	139	0	94	1037
*Brooklyn	0	0	83	112	137	134	140	*137	‡88	0	831
Pittsburgh	0	98		111	137	0	0	0	. 0	0	454
*Metropolitan	0	96	*107	107	135	134	0	0	0	0	579
Columbus	0	97	108		0	0	0	138	134	137	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	137	126	0	0	0	263
Toledo	0	0	104	0	0	0	• 0	0	132	0	236
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	137	0	0	269
Washington	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	
Richmond	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Indianapolis	0	. 0	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	0	126
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	0	127
*Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*135	
Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42
Total games	386	778	1260	887	1088	1071	1067	1092	1021	1092	9736

^{*}Pennant winners. ‡The new club which succeeded the old Brooklyn Club.

The Brooklyn Club left the Association and entered the League at the close of the season of 1889, as did the Cincinnati.

A summary of the above table presents the following interesting statistics:

Ten Year Clubs .- St. Louis, Athletic, Louisville, and Baltimore.

Nine Year Clubs.-Cincinnati.

Seven Year Clubs .- Brooklyn.

Five Year Clubs .- Metropolitan, Columbus.

Four Year Clubs .- Pittsburgh.

Two Year Clubs.-Cleveland, Kansas City, Toledo, and Washington.

One Year Clubs .- Richmond, Indianapolis, Rochester, Syracuse, Boston, and Milwaukee.

Pennant Winners.-Cincinnati, Athletic, Metropolitan, St, Louis-four successive years; Louisville, Brooklyn, and Boston.

Largest number of games played in a single season, St. Louis, 139 in 1886.

Smallest number of games played in a single season, Baltimore, 34 in 1890.

Largest number of games played in a single season, 1,260 in 1884. Smallest number of games played in a single season, 386 in 1882.

Total aggregate of games played in ten years, 9,736.

Largest aggregate of games won by a single club in ten years, Louisville, 1,212.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION'S CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

THE STATISTICS FOR TEN YEARS.

The appended record gives the list of victories and defeats scored by the clubs of each season in the championship arena, as also the percentage of victories scored, and the order in which the clubs stood at the close of each season.

clubs stood at the close c)I (cat	11 50	ason.
			188	32.
CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Won. Lost. Per cent.
Cincinnati	44	26 35 35	557	Allegheny 39 39 500 St. Louis 36 43 456 Baltimore 19 54 260
			188	83.
St. Louis	65 62	136	.633 640	Louisville .52 45 .536 Columbus .32 65 .337 Allegheny .30 68 .306 Baltimore .28 68 .292
			18	84.
Louisville	69 68 67 68 63 61	39 40 40 41 43 47	.638 .629 .626 .623 .594	
gave up six weeks before th	e c	le p	e of	of the disbanded Washingtons, which the season.
				85.
Cincinnati	68	3 49 3 55	.562	5 Louisville 63 59 473 2 Brooklyn 53 59 473 2 Metropolitan 44 64 406 2 Baltimore 41 66 377
			18	86.
St. Louis. Allegheny. Brooklyn Louisville.	80	5 61	.584	9 Cincinnati 65 73 471 4 Athletic 63 72 467 5 Metropolitan 53 82 393 5 Baltimore 48 83 366
			т8	87.
St. Louis Cincinnali. Baltimore. Louisville.	8:	5 30 1 54 7 58 6,60	600 570	4 Athletic

Q		

Brooklyn		629 Cleveland
		609 Louisville
		594 Kansas City 43 89 .326
		1889.
Brooklyn	93 44 .	679 Baltimore
St. Louis	90 45 .	667 Columbus
Athletic	75 58	564 Kansas City 55 82 .401
Cincinnati	76 63 .	547 Louisville 27 111 .195
St. Louis	88 44 . 79 55 . 78 58 .	I 890. 667 Baltimore 15 19 441 590 Syracuse 55 72 438 574 Athletic 34 78 409 518 Brooklyn 15 73 262 500 26 262
		1891.
Boston		689 *Milwaukee 64 72 .471
		620 Columbus
		526 Louisville
Athletic	73 66 .	525 Washington

*Cincinnati had a record of 38 victories to 56 defeats, with a percentage of .404 when the team was transferred to Milwauke. The latter's individual record was 26 victories to 16 defeats, giving a percentage of .619.

It will be seen that the St. Louis Club was the only club to win the Association pennant more than once. The Cincinnatis began as winners in 1882, and were followed by the Athletics in 1883. Then the Metropolitans won the pennant in 1884, and the St. Louis in 1885, '86, '87, and '88. The Brooklyns carried off the honors in 1889; the Louisvilles in 1890, and the Bostons in 1891.

ASSOCIATION RECORD.

The record showing the managers of the champion teams of the American Association from 1882 to 1891, inclusive, is as follows:

Year.	Winning Clubs.	Team Managers.	Won.	Lost.	Pl'y'd	Per ct Vict's
1882	Cincinnati	Fulmer	54	- 1		
	Athletic					
	Metropolitan					
	St. Louis					
1886	St. Louis	Comiskey	93	46	139	.669
1887	St. Louis	Comiskey	95	40	135	.704
	St. Louis					
	Brooklyn					
	Louisville					
1891	Boston	Irwin	93	42	135	.689

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION CHAMPION TEAMS.

- 1882. Cincinnati—Pitchers, White, McCormick. Catchers, Snyder, Powers. Infie ders, Stearns 1b, McPhee 2b, Carpenter 3b, Fulmer ss. Outfielders, Sommer If, Macullar cf, Wheeler rf.
- 1883. Athletic—Pitchers, Mathews, Bradley; Catchers, Rowen, O'Brien; Infielders, Stovey 1b, Stricker 2b, Corey 3b, Moynahan ss. Outfielders, Birdsall If, Blakiston cf, Knight rf.
- 1884. Metropolitan—Pitchers, Keefe, Snyder. Catchers, Holbert, Reipschlager. Infielders, Orr 1b, Troy 2b, Esterbrook 3b, Nelson ss. Outfielders, Kennedy lf. Roseman cf, Brady rf.
- 1885. St. Louis—Pitchers, Foutz, Caruthers, McGinnis. Catchers, Bushong, Sullivan. Infielders, Comiskey 1b, Barkley 2b, Latham 3b, Gleason ss. Outfielders, O'Neil If, Welch cf, Nicol rf.
- 1886. St. Louis—Pitchers, Foutz, Caruthers. Catchers, Bushong, Kemmler. Infielders, Comiskey 1b, Robinson 2b, Latham 3b, Gleason ss. Outfielders, O'Neil If, Welch cf, Nicol rf.
- 1887. St. Louis—Pitchers, Foutz, Caruthers, McGinnis, King. Catchers, Bushong, Boyle. Infielders, Comiskey 1b, Robinson 2b, Latham 3b, Gleason ss. Outfielders, O'Niel If, Welch cf, Foutz rf.
- 1883. St. Louis—Pitchers, King, Hudson, Chamberlain. Catchers, Boyle, Milligan. Infielders, Comiskey 1b, Robinson 2b, Latham 3b, Herr ss. Outfielders, O'Niel If, Lyons cf, McCarthy rf.
- 1889. Brooklyn—Pitchers, Caruthers, Terry, Hughes, Lovett. Catchers, Bushong, Visner, Clark. Infielders, Foutz 1b, Collins 2b, Pinkney 3b, Smith ss, Outfielders, O'Brien If, Corkhill cf, Burns rf.
- 1890. Louisville.—Pitchers, Stratton, Ehret, Daily, Meakin, Catchers, Ryan, Weckbaker. Infielders, Taylor 1b, Shinnick 2b, Raymond 3b, Tomney ss. Outfielders, Hamburgh If, Weaver cf. Wolf rf.
- 1891. Boston—Pitchers, Haddock, Buffinton, Daley, Griffith, O'Brien. Catchers, Murphy, Farrell, Mike Kelly. Infielders, Brouthers 1b, Stricker 2b, Joyce, 3b, Radford ss. Outfielders, Richardson If, Brown cf, Duffy rf.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONS FOR 1891.

The American Association champions for 1801 were the Boston Club team, managed by Arthur Irwin. Mike Kelly acted as manager and captain after the Cincinnati Association Club disbanded, but the brunt of the season's work in these positions fell upon Hart and Irwin, and the team's success is largely due to their united efforts. The club team was a strong one, individually and collectively, and it was well captained and managed most of the time, Irwin getting considerable team work out of the players in a majority of the games. The team's batteries included no less than seven pitchers, with three catchers, but most of the battery work of the season devolved upon pitchers Haddock and Buffington, and catchers Duffy and Murphy; the regular infielders being Brouthers, Stricker, Joyce and Radford, while Richardson, Brown and Duffy covered the outfield pretty regularly. The record of the club's monthly progress during the campaign shows that there was not a month in which the team did not win more games than it lost. Especially was it successful in July and August, during which two months the team won thirty-six games, and lost but ten. The full and complete record of the team in the championship contests of the season is appended:

Boston A. A. vs.	St. Louis.	Baltimore.	Athletic.	Milwau- kee.	Columbus.	Louis- ville.	Wash- ington.	Total.
Victories	8	12	13	13	15	14	18	93
Defeats.	10	8	7	7	5	3	2	42
Games played	18	20	20	20	20	17	20	135
Drawn games	0	1	1	0	. ~0	2	0	4
Series won	ő	î	1	1	1	ĩ	1	6
Series unfinished	1	ō	0	0	ō	0	o o	1
"Chicago" victories.	0	0	ĭ	1	2	1	3	8
"Chicago" defeats,	1	0	0	ī	õ	ñ	0	2
Won by one run	ī	2	2	ī	3	4	2	$1\tilde{5}$
Lost by one run	4	2 2	2	1	ő	1	õ	10
Extra in. victories	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2
Extra in. defeats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Home victories		6	7	8	10	- 8	9	53
Victories abroad	5	6	6	5	5	6	9	40
Home defeats	6	4	4	2	2	0	1	19
Defeats abroad.	4	4	3	5	3	3	. 1	23
Single figure games	15	15	10	14	13	12	13	92
Double figure games	3	5	10	- 6	8	4	7	43
Per cent of victories	.444	.600	.650	650	756	. 150	.900	689

The pitching record of the club is as follows:

Boston A. A. vs.			Balti-	more.	A 475 1 0 45 0	Atmente.	Milwan-	kee.	Columbia	Columbus	Louis-	ville.	Wash-	ington.		Totals.		Per cent.
	Μ.	r.	. W	r.	w.	ľ.	.₩	Tr.	₩.	I.	Μ.	ŗ.	₩.	ī.	.₩	T.	ų	P. C.
Haddock. Buffington Griffiths Fitzgerald Daley O'Brien Madden	2 3 0 0 1 2 0	2 4 1 0 1 2 0	1 6 1 0 1 3 0	3 0 0 0 1 3 1	6 4 0 0 1 2 0	1 0 1 1 3 0	6 3 0 0 0 3 0	3 0 0 0 1 3 0	6 4 2 0 1 3 0	2 2 0 0 0 1	4 3 0 2 2 3 0	0 1 0 0 1 0 1	8 4 0 0 3 3 0	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	27 3 2 9	11 9 1 1 5 14 1	44 36 4 3 14 33 1	.750 .750 650 .667 .643 .576
Totals	8	 10		8	_ 13	7		7	_ 16	5	_ 14	3	_ 18	2	$\overline{q_3}$		 135	

MONTHLY RECORD.

Boston.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep- tem'r	Oc- tober	Tot'ls
Victories	11	16	7	18	18	13	3	93
Defeats.	6	9		5	5	7	3	42
Games played.	17	25		23	23	20	6	135
Games drawn.	0	0		1	2	1	0	4

It will be seen that the club opened the campaign with a winning record of victories in comparison with defeats, and kept up their vantage ground all the way through. During July and August they aggregated thirty-six victories against but ten defeats. The record of the team's work in the field is as follows:

Boston.	Posit'n	Games.	Batting average	Field'g average
Brouthers	1B.	131	.349	.981
Duffy	R. F.	129	.340	,928
Joyce	3B.	66	.332	.856
Brown	C. F.	140	326	.899
Farrell	C. & 3B.	124	.298	.927
Kelley.,	C.	85	. 289	.905
H. Richardson	L. F.	74	. 263	928
Radford	S. S.	132	. 242	.910
Haddock	P.	58		.870
McGeachy	L. F.	92		
O'Brien	P.	42	.238	.947
Stricker	2B.	140	.222	.958
Murphy	C.	107	.220	.864
Buffinton	P.	58	183	.902
Daley	P.	22		
Griffith	P.	37	.145	.903

THE ASSOCIATION CLUB RECORDS FOR 1891.

The individual club records of the new club teams—including Cincinnati and Milwaukee—which took part in this Association's championship campaign of 1891 are given below. The Boston champions, of course, are given in more complete form than those of the other clubs, they taking the lead in a special chapter by themselves.

THE ST. LOUIS CLUB'S RECORD.

St. Louis vs.	Boston.	Balti- more.	Ath- letic.	Mil- waukee.	Cincin- nati.	Colum- bus.	Louis- ville.	Wash- ington	Totals.
Victories	10	12 7	10	0	14	11	11	17	85
DefeatsGames played	8 18		10 20	1 1	5 19	9 20	20	2 19	51 136
Games drawn Per cent. of victories	.556	.632	.500	.000	.737	.550	.550	.895	.020
Series won	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	5
Series lost	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series unfinished	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	. 1	3
"Chicago" defeats	0	1	o	0	1	0	3	0	5
Single figure games	15 3	13 6	13 7	0	8 11	15 5	11 9	10	84 52
								-	

St. Louis vs.	Docton	Hoseor	Balti-	more.	Ath-	letic.	Cincin-	nati	Mil-	waukee	Colum-	snq '	Louis-	ville.	Wash-	ington	- motola	TOPHIS.	Per cent. Victories.	
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	·W	L	W	L	W	L	4>	
Zottmon	1	-	2	-0	2	-0	1	0	-0	0	0		0	-0	4	1	10	3	.769	
Rettgar	2	1 2	3	1	2	1	1	2	0	0.	2	1	3	2	6	0	19	9	.679	
Neal	ĩ	ű	0	0	ő	0	3	ĩ	0	0	ĩ	2		ĩ	1	0	6	4	.600	
Burrell	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	2	.600	
Stivetts	5	4	0	2	5	5	8	2	0	0	2	3	4	3	1	Ĺ	31	21	.596	
Griffith	0	1	0	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	4	1	3	0	3	0	11	8	.579	
Easton	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	.571	
Duryea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	.1	.500	
Brightenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	.000	
Davies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	
				-						-	-	-		_	-		-			
Totals	10	8	12	7	10	10	14	6	0	0	11	9	11	9	17	2	85	52		

PLAYERS.	Position.	Games.	Batting average.	Fielding average.	PLAYERS.	Position.	Games.	Batt ng average.	Fielding average.
O'Neill. McCarthy. Lyons Stivetts. Hoy. Boyle. Comiskey. Munyan	3 B P C F C 1 B	135 120 85 139 120 139	.315 .312 305 .288 .280 .257	.896 .867 .970 .914 .947 .984	Egan. Fuller. Easton McGill. Griffith. Darling. Neal Rettgar.	2 B S S P P C P	135 34 34 37 17 15	.219 .194 .183 .137 .137	.932 .857 959 .965 .955 .902 .946 .915

THE BALTIMORE CLUB'S RECORD.

Baltimore vs.	Boston.	St. Louis.	Ath- letic.	Mil- waukee	Cincin- nati.	Colum- bus.	Louis-	Wash- ington.	Totals.
Victories	8	7	9	3	7	12	14	11	71.
Defeats	12	12	10		5	7	6	9	64
Games played	20	19	19	6	12	19	20	20	135
Games drawn	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Per cent, of victories	.400	.368	.474	.500	.583	.632	.700	.550	.526
Series won	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Series lost	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Series tied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series unfinished	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	5
"Chicago" victories	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	6
"Chicago" defeats	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Single figure games	15	15	13	3	11	15	15	13	100
Double figure games	5	4	6	3	1	4	5	7	35

Baltymore vs.	1	BOSTOR.	St.	Louis.	Ath-	letic.	Cincin-	nati.	Mil-	waukee	Colum-	snq	Louis-	ville.	Wash-	ington.		Totals,	er cent.
	w	L	w	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	w	L	w	L	W	L	Pe
Bakely	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	.667
Madden	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	3	0	6	2	3	0	14	10	.583
McMahon	6	5	5	7	5	5	5	1	2	0	5	1	2	3	4	3	34	25	.576
Cunningham	0	2	0	2	3	4	1	1	0	0	2	4	2	()	3	1	11	14	.440
Healy	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	4	1	1	3	8	12	.400
Van Haltren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	.000
		_			_			-	-	-	-		-	-	-	_	-		-
Totals	8	12	. 7	12	9	10	7	5	3	3	12	7	14	6	11	9	71	64	

PLAYERS.	Position.	Games.	Batting average.	Fielding average.	PLAYERS.	Position.	Games.	Batting average.	Fielding average.
Van Haltren Werder Welch Ray., Johnson Madden Wise McGraw McGeachy	S S 1 B C F S S L F P 2 B S S L F	130 103 127 37 103 31	.292 .278 .277 .269 .265 .250 .245	.978 .942 .912 .892 .952 881	Hardie Gilbert. Robinson McMahon Bakely Townsend Cunningham Healy.	F 3 B C P P C P	137 93 60 21 59 31	.232 .229 .221 .201 .200 178 .149 .141	.867 .953 .973 .888 .909 .953

THE ATHLETIC CLUB'S RECORD.

ATHLETIC VS.	Boston.	St. Louis.	Balti- more.	Mil- waukee	Cincin- nati.	Co.um- bus.	Louis- ville.	Wash- ington.	Totals.
Victories	. 7	10	10	5	8	11	12	10	73
Defeats	13	10	19	3	4	9	8	10	66
Games played	20	20	19	8	12	20	20	20	139
Games drawn	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4
Per cent. of victories	.350	.500	.526	.625	.727	.526	.600	.500	.529
Series won	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Series lost	1	0	0	0	0	()	0	0	1
Series tied	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Series unfinished	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
"Chicago" victories	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
"Chicago" defeats	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
Single figure games	10	13	13	8	11	17	12	15	99
Double figure games	10	7	6	0	1	3	8	5	40

ATHLETIC VS.	Donton	Boston.	St.	Louis.	Balti-	more.	Cincin-	nati.	, Mil-	waukee	Colum-	bus.	Louis-	ville.	Wash-	ington	-	Totals.	r cent.
	w	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	w	L	w	L	W	L	Per
	-	-	-	-		-		-		-						-		_	
Sanders	1	2	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	3	12	7	.632
Weyhing	4	2	7	2	4	4	2	1	2	2	4	4	4	2	4	3	31	20	.608
Chamberlain	2	4	0	4	2	4	3	2	3	1	5	1	3	3	3	3	21	22	.488
Callahan,	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	5	7	
Meakin.	0	1	1	ñ	Ť	0	0	0	Õ	0	0	î	0	1	0	0	2		
Bowman	0	0	ō	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	ĭ	2	0	2	0	0	2	3	.400
Sullivan	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	õ	0	õ	0	()	0	2	
Watti valle	0	- 4	0	U	U	0	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	0	U	U	~	.000
Totals	7	13	10	10	1.0	9	7	4	6	3	11	9	12	8	10	10	73	64	

PLAYERS.	Postion.	Games.	Batting average.	Fielding average.	PLAYERS.	Position.	Games.	Batting average.	Fielding average.
Wood Cross. Milligan Hallman McKeough Larkin. Sanders Corcoran. Mulvey.	L F C C 2 B C 1 B P S S 3 B	109 117 140 15 133 41 132	.302 .300 .288 .283 .277 .253	.940 .934 .928 .887 .976 .988 .907	McGeachy McTamany Beecker Corkhill Bakely Chamberlain Callahan Weyhing	L F C F L F C F P P	74 83 21 54 16	.235 235 .211 .200 .195 .179	.866 .957 .888 .966

THE MILWAUKEE CLUB'S RECORD.

MILWAUKEE VS.	Boston.	St. Louis.	Balti- more.	Ath- letic.	Colum- bus.	Louis- ville.	Wash ington.	Totals.
Victories	2	1	3	3	5	3	4	21
Defeats	5	0	3	5	0	1	1	15
Games played	7	1	6	8	5	4	5	36
Games drawn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per cent. of victories	.286	1.000	.500	.375	1.000	.750	.800	.583
Series won	0	0	()	0	0	0	- 0	0
Series lost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,
Series tied	0	0	0	()	0	0	0	0
Series unfinished	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
"Chicago" victories	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
"Chicago" defeats	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Single figure games	7	1	3	8	4	2	3	28
Double figure games	0	0	3	0	1	2	2	- 8

Milwaukee vs.	Boston.	st.	Louis.	Balti-	more	Ath-	letic	Colum-	bus.	Louis-	vllle.	Wash-	ington.	Totals.	r cent.
,	w L	W	L	w	L	w	L	w	L	w	L	W	L	w	Per
Killen	1 0	0	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	-	3 .727
Davies	1 1	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	0		4 .636
Dwyer	0 1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	3 .571
Hughey	0 0	. 0	()	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1 .500
Mains	0 1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 .000
Totals	2 3	1	0	3	3	3	 5	 ŏ	_ 0	2	1	4	_ 1	20 1	7

PLAYERS.	Position.	Games	Batting average.	Fielding average.	PLAYERS.	Position.	Games.	Batting average Average,
Dalrymple	LF	31	315	.930	Earle.	RF	30	.254 .952
Schock		32	.308	.935	Canavan			.249 .866
Carney	129	129	.284	.978	Grim	C	28	.233 .937
Dwyer	P				Burke	CF	34	.224 .909
Vaughn	C	74	.279	.908	Pettit	3 B	20	.175 .875
Mains	P	33	.279	.952				

THE CINCINNATI CLUB'S RECORD.

Cincinnati vs.	Boston.	St. Louis.	Balti- more.	Ath- letic.	Colum- bus.	Louis- ville.	Wash- ington.	Totals.
Victories	5	5	5	4	8	7	9	43
Defeats	8	14	7	8	7	9	5	58
Games played	13	19	12	12	15	16	14	101
Games drawn	0	1	0	0	. 0	0	1	2
Per cent. of victories	.385	. 263	.417	.333	.553	.438	.643	.426
Series won	0	0.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serles lost	0	1	0	. 0	0	0	0	1
Series tied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series unfinished	1	1	1 0	1	1	1	1	7
"Chicago" victories	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
"Chicago" defeats	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Single figure games	7	8	8	11	14	10	9	67
Double figure games	6	11	4	1	1	6	5	34

Cincinnati vs.	Boeton	DOSCOT	St.	Louis.	Balti-	more.	Atı	letic.	Colum-	bus.	Louis-	ville.	Wash-	ington.	motol	_	Per cent. victories
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	Ā
Mains	3	_2	2	2	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	1	12	10	.545
Crane	0	3	1	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	14	17	. 452
Dwyer	2	1	2	7	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	1	14	18	.438
McGill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	2	4	.333
Kilray	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	5	.167
Davies	0	C	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000
Bell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1.000
Keenan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Duryea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	. 000
Widner	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000
				_	-			_	-		-	Market 1977		_		_	
Totals	5	8	6	14	5	7	4	8	8	7	8	9	9	4	48	54	

PLAYERS.	Position.	Games.	Batting average.	Fielding average.	PLAYERS.	Position.	Games.	Batting average.	Flelding average.
M. T. Kelly. Carney. Seery. Canavan. Hurley. D. Johnston	R F SS	129 97 135 26	.284 $.282$ $.249$.978 .919 .866 .857	Andrews. Whitney McGill. Robinson. Crane.	L F 3 B P 2 B P	83 93 34 97	.210 .207 .183 .178 .145	.901 .965 .878

THE COLUMBUS CLUB'S RECORD.

Columbus vs.	Boston.	St. Louis.	Balti- more.	Ath- letic	Mil- waukee	Cincin- nati.	Louis- ville.	Wash- ington.	Totals.
Victories	5	9	7	9	0	7	12	12	61
Defeats	15	11	12	11	5	8	8	6	76
Games played	20	20	19	20	5	15	20	18	137
Games drawn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Per cent. or victories	.250	.450	.368	.450	.000	.467	.600	.657	.445
Series won	0	0	0	0	.0	0	1	1	2
Series lost	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Series tied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series unfinished	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	4
"Chicago" victories	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	6
"Chicago" defeats	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	8
Single figure games	13	15	15	17	4	14	16	12	106
Double figure games	7	5	4	3	1	1	4	6	31

Columbus vs.	Dooton	DOSCOH.	St.	Louis.	Balti-	more.	Ath-	letic.	Cincin-	nati	Mil-	waukee	Louis-	ville.	Wash-	ington.	E	Totals.	cr cent.
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	Pc
Dolan	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	0	2	2	0	0	1	3	3				.565
Knell	3	5	3	5	5	5	2	4	2	1	0	3	9	1	3	3	27	27	.500
Leiper	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	.400
Gastright	1	3	3	2	0	3	2	4	2	3	0	0	0	3	4	1	12	19	.383
Clark	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	.333
Easton	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	5	13	.278
Sullivan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	()	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Twitchell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	.000
Totals	5	_ 15	9	11	7	- 12	9	11	7	8	0	 5	12	8	12	- 6	60	92	

PLAYERS.	Position.	Games.	Batting average.	Fielding average.	PLAYERS.	Position.	Games.	Batting average.	Fielding average.
Duffee Twitchell. Sneed. O'Rourke. O'Connor Kuehne. Donnelly Crooks. McTamany.	L F L F R F 3 B C 3 B 3 B 2 B C F		.275 .261 .261 260 .248 .241 .240	.912 .905 .871 .982 .894 .840	Wheelock Lehane Donahue Dawse. Gastright Easton Knell Dolan	SS 1B C C F P P	137 77 55 35 34 66	.217 .217 .217 .197	

THE LOUISVILLE CLUB'S RECORD.

Louisville vs.	Boston.	St. Louis.	Balti- more.	Ath- letic.	Mil- waukee	Cincin- nati.	Colum- bus.	Wash- ington.	Totals.
Victories	3	9	6	8	1	9	8	10	54
Defeats	14	11	14	12	1 3	7	12	10	83
Games played	17	20	20	20	4	16	20	20	137
Games drawn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2:
Per cent. of victories	.176	.450	.300	.400	.250	.563	.400	.500	.394
Series won	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series lost	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	5.
Series tied	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.
Series unfinished	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3:
"Chicago" victories	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	2	9>
"Chicago" defeats	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	7
Single figure games	12	11	15	12	3	13	16	14	96
Double figure games	5	9	5	8	1	3	4	6	41.

Louisville vs.	Roefon	T Doseou	A . St.	H Louis.	Balti-	H more.	₹ Ath-	r lette.	≰ Cincin-	r nati.	≰¦ Mil-	H waukee	≤ Colum-	H pns.	≼ Wash-	H ington.	W	T Totals.	Per cent. victories,
		_		_		_		_		_	-	_	-	_		_		_	
Ehret	0	2	1	2	1 2	2	2	1	4	1	0	0	1	3	3	1	12	12	
Fitzgerald	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	3	2			16	
Meakin	1	3	2	2	0	4	3	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	2	2	10	17	.414
Doran	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	5	9	.357
Stratton	0	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	6	12	. 333
Daily	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	8	.333
Bell	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	3	8-	.273
Stewart	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1.000
Dooley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1.000
Cahill	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	.000
	-	_	_	-	_	_	_		-	_		-	_	_		-	_	_	James
Total	3	14	9	11	6	14	8	12	9	-8	1	2	8	12	10	10	54	83	

PLAYERS.	Position	Games.	Batting	Fielding	PLAYERS.	Position.	Games.	Batting average.	Fielding average.
Donavan Taylor. Jennings Weaver Cahill Wolf Kuehne. Beard Daily.	L F 1 B 8 S C F C R F 3 B 3 B P	91 87 135 119 136 107 68	.286 .284 .263 .250 .248 .247	. 978 . 900 . 953 . 944 . 929 . 894 . 902	Ehret. Stratton. J. Irwin. Shinnick. Cook. Meakin. Ryan. Fitzgerald.	P	33 34 125 45 33 75 32	.242 .239 .237 .225 .224 .221 .212 .192 .189	.976 .804 .922 .910 .990 .927 .962

THE WASHINGTON CLUB'S RECORD.

Washington vs.	Boston.	St. Louis.	Batti- more.	Ath- letic.	Mil. waukee	Cincin- nati.	Colum- bus.	Louis- ville.	Totals.
Victories	2	2	9	10	1	4	6	10	44
Defeats	18	17	11	10	4	9	12	10	91
Games played.	20	19	20	20	- 5	13	18	20	135
Drawn games	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Per cent. of victories	.100	.105	.450	.500	.200	.308	.333	.500	.326
Series won	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series lost	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
Series tied	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Series unfinished	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	4
'Chicago" victories	0	0	2	1	0	0.	0	0	3
"Chicago" defeats	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	8
Single figure games	13	9	13	15	4	8	12	14	88
Double figure games	7	10	7	5	1	5	6	6	47

							-	-											
Washington vs.	-	Boston.	St.	Louis	Balti-	more.	Ath-	letic,	Cincin-	nati.	Mil-	waukee	Colum-	bus.	Louis-	ville.		Totals.	r cent.
4	w	L	w	L	w	L	w	L	W	L	W	L	W	Ľ	w	L	W	L	Per v
Foreman	1	4	0	5	5	2	4	4	1	2	0	1	4	3	7	1	22	22	.500
Miller	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	.400 333
Carsey	0	7	1	3	3	5	4	4	2	4	1	1	1	7	2	2	14	33	.298
EteljorgeBakely	1	1	0	3	0	0 2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	6 10	.250 $.167$
Mace	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	.000
Keefe	0	1	0	0	ő	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0		.000
Duke	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	.000
Totals	2	18	5	16	9	11	10	10	4	9	1	3	õ	11	10	16	44	91	

PLAYERS.	Position.	Games.	Batting average	Fielding average.	PLAYERS.	Position.	Games.	Batting average.	average.
Sutcliffe Burns	$^{\mathrm{C}}_{\mathrm{R}\;\mathrm{F}}$	20	.313	.818	Curtis Moord	C F-	29 81	.252 .235	860
Donavan	L F C 1 B	111	.296	. 923	BeecherVisner	RF	74 24	. 232 .	795
McCauley Slattery Griffin	LF	15	.283	,926	Foreman Daily Lohman	P P C	49 22 32	.217 .210 .200	932
Hines Dowd	C F 2 B	54 114	.266	.872 .891	Bakely	2 B	21		888
McQuery Murphy	SS 1B CF	68	.258 $.256$ $.255$.976	CarseyShannon	SS		.158 .	

NATIONAL LEAGUE vs. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

A. comparison of the records of the League and the Association in the championship campaign of 1891 shows the appended result:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Boston.	Chicago.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Cleve- land.	Brooklyn	Cincin- nati.	Pitts- burġh.
Victories	87	82	71	68	65	61	56	55
Defeats	51	53	61	69	74	76	81	80>
Games played	138	135	132	137	139	137	137	135
Per cent. of victories	.630	.607	.538	.496	.468	.445	.409	.407
Series won	6	5	4	2	2	2	1	0
Series lost	1	2	3	2	4	5	5	4

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Boston.	St. Louis.	Balti- more.	Athletic.	Milwau- kee.	Columbus	Louis- ville.	Wash- ington,
Victories	93	85	71	73	64	'61	55.	44
Defeats	42	52	64	66	72	76	84	90>
Games played	135	137	135	139	136	137	139	134
Per cent. of victories,	.689	.620	.526	.525	.471	.445	.396	.328
Series won	6	5	3	3	2	2	0	0.
Series lost	1	0	3	1	4	5	4	5

PERCENTAGE RECORD.

Clubs.	LEAGUES.	Per ct vcts.	CLUBS.	LEAGUES.	Per ct vcts.
			Milwaukee		
Boston	League	.630	Cleveland	League	.468
St. Louis	American	.620	Brooklyn	League	.445
Chicago	League	.607	Columbus	American	.445
New York	League	538	Cincinnati	League	.409
Baltimore	American	.526.	Pittsburgh	League ·	.407
Athletic	American	.525	Louisville	American	.396
Philadelphia	League	. 496	Washington	American	.328

THE ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP CLUBS.

FROM 1882 TO 1891, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Winning Club.	Victories.	Defeats.	Per cent.	No.Clubs
1882	Cincinnati	54	26 80	.675	6
1883	Athletic	66	32 98	8 .673	8
1884	Metropolitan	75	32 10'	7.701	12
	St. Louis	79	33 11:	2 . 705	8
1886	St. Louis	93	46 139	.669	8
1887	St. Louis	95	40 13	5 .704	8
1888	St. Louis	92	43 13	681	8
		93	44 13'	7 .679	8
1890		88	44 13	1.664	. 8
1891	Boston	93	44 13	689	8

SEASON OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION 1891.

The business of catering for the pleasure of the sport-loving people of our large cities, through the medium of professional base ball clubs, has become one which requires as much energy, enterprise, judgment and tact in its management as that of any of the large business establishments of the country. integrity is, of necessity, the very foundation of success in all business investments, especially is it essential in that of the running of professional base ball organizations; and the fact has never been more strikingly illustrated than during the history of the past two years in the professional base ball arena. After closing the season of 1889 with a degree of eclat unprecedented in the history of the national game, and with a financial success which excelled all previous records, the over paid class of players of the professional clubs, in 1890 dropped the substance of secure rewards for service out of their mouths, and grasped at the shadow of a division of gate receipts as co-operative club

magnates, with the practical result of such a demoralized condition of things in the ranks of the fraternity, and of financial loss to the clubs which employed them, as almost to break up

the professional business at large.

No sooner had the players' revolt of 1890 been ended, and a new era of reunion of business interests entered upon in 1891 on the basis of compromise measures, than a selfish minority of the American Association magnates launched upon the base ball sea another season of storm and wreckage, which ultimately brought the professional club business to the point of general bankruptcy.

The American Association championship record for 1891 was marred by the playing of exhibition games between the championship teams during the campaign. Such games ought to be prohibited from the date of the opening of the championship season to that of its close. They are, as a rule, mere hippodrome affairs, and worthless as contests showing the relative strength of the contesting teams. Here is the correct record of the campaign of 1891 in full:

CLUB.	Boston.	St. Louis.	Balti- more	Athletic.	Mllwau- kee.	Colum- bus.	Louis- ville.	Wash- ington.	Games won.	Per cent.
Boston		ક	12	13	13	15	14	18	93	.689
St. Louis	10		12	10	14	11	11	16	84	622:
Baltimore	8	7		9	10	12	14	11	71	.526
Athletic	7	10	10		13	11	12	10	73	.525
Milwaukee	7	6	8	7		13	10	13	64	.471
Columbus	5	9	7	9	7		12	12	61	.445
Louisville	3	9	6	8	10	8		10	54	.394
Washington	2	2	9	10	5	6	10		44	.328
Lost	42	51	64	66	72	76	83	90	544	

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION PITCHING RECORD.

The appended *official* record of the pitching done in the American Association championship arena in 1891 is of very little use in showing the relative skill in the box of the leading pitchers, and there is a redundancy of figures which simply wastes space. It is defective in the first place in not including the record of victories and defeats pitched in, and there is not the slightest need of giving the detail figures of runs made and base hits scored, as also the figures of times struck out and number of called balls, when the figures giving the averages per game and percentage to times at bat answered all purposes. As for deciding the relative skill of the pitchers according to runs earned off the pitching, based as such runs are on the base running and fielding as well as the pitching, that is simply nonsense. We give the record as sent in, however, which is as follows:

RECORD OF AMERICAN ASSOCIATION PITCHERS.

	M	8	00	00	202	ts ti	of opponents bases on balls.	1 2	earned at bat.	No. oppon'ts out pr. game	oppon'ts	game.
		at bat opponents.	nade	nits made	earned	opponents struck out	ala	base hits	runs earnec	ar	No. oppon on b'ls pr.	B
	games	t	100	36	19	M	ŭo,	t 13	it a	5 00	p d	13
	l g	00	00	8 6	9 6	000	od C	b hi		opp pr.	d s	ur F.
NAME AND CLUB.	3a	at bat oppon	pr de	S	E 6	101	dos	0 0	18	0 0	0,0	e ru per
		80	made	Base hits made by opponent	earned	9	f oppor	base hits	runs	No.	No.	Average runs per ga
	of	Times	_	2 2		Times	of			40	7 6	ಹ
		lğσ	Runs	se l	Runs by	ă	No. o got be	Ave.	000	Ave.	Ave.	е
	No.	:5	122	Sa	22	12	Ro.		Ave	tr v	T A	
	-	-	-		-		P4 00 P	- 4	4	~ · · · ·	47	4
Davis, Mil	11	363	41	81	14	54	34	3 223	.038	490	309	127
Knell, Col	52	1519	210	315	62	211	189 2		.040	405	363	119
Zillon Mil	10	323	57	65	13	40		4 201		400	450	130
Killen, Mil	25	823	124	183	34	94	102 1					136
Crane, Cin									.041	376	408	
Stivetts, St. L		1469	197	307	63	232	192 2			446	369	121
Buffington, Bos	41		140	266	52	147	98 1			358	239	126
Mains, Cin	21	669	99	161	30	73	81 1			347	385	140
Daley, Boston	16	392	50	89	18	60		8 227		375	393	112
Haddock, Boston	42	1236	128	275	60	148	112 1			352	266	142
Neal, St. L	14	425	75	111	22	25	37 1	1 261	.051	178	264	157
Meekin, Louisv	24	744	121	195	39	123	82 1	5 262	.052	512	341	162
Ehret, Louisv	22	764	133	194	41	64	64 1	0 258	053	290	290	186
Fitzgerald, Louisv	29	959	132	236	54	102	74	8 246	.056	351	255	186
McGill. Cin &St.L.	38	1099	181	256	62	164	147 1	8 232	056	431	386	163
Rettger, St. L	11	333	49	75	19	43		7 225		390	372	172
Cunningham, Bal.	23	719	144	179	43	40	101 2			173	439	186
McMahon, Bal	45	1452	204	360	90	158	111			351	246	200
Foreman, Wash		1281	209	342	79	143	128 1			376	336	207
Healy, Bal	10		45	80	22	33	25 1		.063	330	250	220
Gastright, Col		1064	179	253	69	105	119 2			338	383	223
Weyhing, Ath		1663	216	414	109	209	159 2			426	324	222
Condon- Ath	18	555	81	148	38	47		2 266		261	177	211
Sanders, Ath	18	633	99	184	44	44					161	244
Stratton, Lou		337	62	92	24	12				244		244
Bell, Lou	10							2 272		120	240	
Dwyer, Cin & Mil.		1290	217	354	96	102		8 274		268	318	252
Chamberlain, Ath.		1554	250	386	115	203	193 2			422	402	239
Carsey, Wash		1649	310	476	125	158	142 2			322	289	255
Dolan, Col	23	699	722	194	53	57		7 277		247	334	230
Easton, Col	25	760	151	200	60	84	82 1			231	328	240
Madden Bal	19	537	119	146	42	33	61 1			173	321	221
Bakely, Wash. & Bal	17	564	125	154	45	39	77 1		.079	229	452	264
Griffith, St L& Bos.	30	814	140	219	66	65	69 1	2 269	.081	216	230	220
O'Brien, Bos	36	1034	189	292	87	88	110 1			244	305	241
Doran Lou	14	491	110	143	43	42	69 1			300	492	307
Daily, Lou	13	430	97	137	38	23	42 1				323	292
Calahan, Ath	13	475	103	251	55	30	39		.115	230	300	
Culturally 22011	110	210	1 200	201	00	. 00	301	A 011	1.210	200	000	120

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

ON THE EVENTS OF 1891.

There is one thing which has been made very clear by the experience of the past two seasons of demoralization in the professional ranks, and that is that arbitrary power in controlling professional teams and holding them amenable to proper discipline, is an absolute necessity in the management of a club team. The experience of the majority of the League teams in this respect in 1891 only emphasized the fact which the season of 1890 fully proved.

The lax knowledge of the rules of play which characterized many a captain of a professional team last year, and the positive ignorance displayed by some old players—not to mention new ones—on the subject of the text of the players' code of rules, is something that should be remedied by club managers this year. Umpire Sheridan last season made a good point when he said that "there are some ball players who, if they were in the business for fifty years, would know little more about the rules of the game than when they first blossomed out as professionals. Consequently, they often make a vigorous protest when an umpire makes an adverse decision on a technical point. It's a matter of surprise to me that they are not better posted on the rules." One-half of the captains of teams are ignorant of the proper definitions of important rules, and so are half the fraternity at large.

Every player should be required to learn the new code of rules each spring, and it would be well to have the captains catechise them well on the subject.

The rowdy habit of "slugging," which prevailed to such an extent in the foot ball arena in 1891, showed very plainly what folly it would have been to allow the base-ball professionals to become foot-ball players at the close of the base-ball championship campaign. The professionals encounter risks of dangerous injuries in their own game frequently enough to make them exciting; but in comparison with the risks of foot ball, base ball is harmless. With a record of twenty-one lives lost on the English football ground during the season of '90 and '91, with over a hundred dangerous injuries, base-ball players may congratulate themselves that they are not in the foot-ball arena.

John M. Ward, despite injuries he sustained in the field in 1891, played a great game. His record in the eighteen games in which he played at second base was sixty-nine times at bat, fifteen runs, twenty-two base hits, fifty-six put outs, fifty-eight assistances, four fielding errors, seventeen stolen bases, and five sacrifice hits. Ward's percentage of chances accepted as second baseman in eighteen games is .966, the best average known in the annals of the League. Ward's percentage in eighty-six games as short stop was .916. Cooney of Chicago—who leads in the position—heading Ward by eight points only, and Ward played with a sore hand half the time.

The base-stealing record of 1891 exceeds that of any previous year in League club history. The order of precedence was as follows: Hamilton of Philadelphia, 115; Latham of Cincinnati, 93; Ward of Brooklyn, 80; Griffin of Brooklyn, 75; Long of Boston, 58; Foutz of Brooklyn, 55; Tiernan of New York, 54; Stovey of Boston, 52, and McKean of Cleveland, and Hanlon of Pittsburg, 50 each. All the others were under 50. No less than 56 players scored less than 10 stolen bases each, however.

As late as the opening of the professional campagn of 1891, the American Association occupied the position of having an equal share of governmental control with the National League. But influenced by a selfish minority the Association seceded from the National Agreement, and from that day up to the close of the season, it was kept rolling about in a half shipwrecked condition in the sea of discord and general demoralization, and at the close of the campaign, both the League and Association, together with every minor League organization, found themselves in the midst of a dangerous crisis in the history of the professional business which called for heroic treatment to escape from death itself. It was no longer the life of the League or the Association which was imperiled. It was that of the professional business at large. The remedy applied—the only one at command—was that of the organization of the Twelve Club Single Major League. Now let. us see how the new governmental power will work in the near future.

It has come to be a fixed rule, in the business of managing a professional club team, that the manager should be given full power to sign and release any player of his team at will. Without this power a manager is one in name only, and his position is a useless one; as only under the rule of having arbitrary control of his men can he enforce disciplinary regulations, or get thorough team work out of his men.

There is no one rule of discipline in the management of a professional club team which experience has shown to be more necessary than that of the enforcement of strictly temperate habits among its players from April to October each season. While this rule is violated drunkenness in the ranks will continue to prevail as hitherto, with the result of costly financial loss to every club which condones the drunken habits of its players.

I think the entering wedge has been given its first blow in December last for the splitting up of the destructive star system. The Boston Ciub never made a more costly investment than they did when they paid \$10,000 to obtain the services of the much-advertised Mike Kelly. Of course, the money was returned to them two-fold as far as the mere outlay as an advertisement was concerned, but the adoption of such a precedent afterward cost the League Clubs at large hundreds of thousands of dollars in increased salaries and the purchases of the releases of star players.

The pitcher who kicks on called balls and strikes is simply a fool for his pains. No matter how impartial the umpire who is the judge behind the bat may desire or intend to be, he would not be human if he gave the doubt in favor of the kicker and against the player who silently acquiesces in the decision he cannot possibly have reversed by his kicking.

If a scorer of a game desires to make a complete analysis of the play in a match which will yield a reliable criterion for judging the skill at the bat of each player, he should note the particulars as to how many runs are batted in by safe hits and by sacrifice hits, how many runners are forwarded by such hits and how many times the batting side gave the field chances for catches—be they easy chances or difficult ones—and how many 'fungo' hits, safe taps of the ball to short outfield, bunt hits yielding earned bases or sacrifices, and well placed balls each batsman is successful in hitting. This record, and this only, can yield a fair criterion of batting skill.

Two of the most noted batting sluggers of the New York team of 1891, were Connor and Tiernan. Both are unquestionably experts in their respective positions, the one as a veteran first baseman, and the other as a splendid outfielder and fine base runner. Both are noted for their hard hitting at the ball from the shoulder, in other words, for their ability as sluggers for home runs. They both have the power to excel in the art of batting, if they would get out of the old rut of fungo hitting, and apply themselves to the study of the art, the aim and intent of which is to forward runners around the bases by scientific hitting; which is simply

making base hits by the least expenditure of strength, and in a manner which yields the most attractive features of the game in handsome displays of fielding and base running. But both are noted for giving too many chances to the field for catches from fungo hits, which hits are the result, in the main, of efforts to slug at the ball for home runs, at the cost of about twenty or thirty outs for a single 120 yards' spurt for a home run. In four of the games played by the New York team with the League champions and the Philadelphias, Connor and Tiernan went thirty one times to the bat for five single hits, which brought in but two runs; Connor going fifteen times to the bat for a single hit and Tiernan sixteen times for four hits. In the same four games O'Rourke - who was the best team worker at the bat in the club in 1891-went sixteen times to the bat, made six base hits and forwarded as many runners, and sent in five runs. I merely cite this record to show the value of team work at the bat against mere slugging for home runs. The latter carries off the honors against poor pitching, but it is only team work which can succeed against the strategic box work of pitchers like Clarkson, Galvin, Radbourne, Lovett and others who excel in that respect.

A noteworthy improvement was shown in the closing part of the League campaign of 1891, in the way of the indulgence of less-kicking than prevailed in the earlier part of the season. The intelligent class of players are beginning to realize the fact that it really does not pay them to kick. The thick-headed, rutty class, of course, will still indulge in the folly, but the bright fellows will not.

To hit from the shoulder at swift pitching is weak play at the bat. To pop up the ball in the air in the fungo style of the batting practice in vogue, is still worse. The more the chances given the field for catches by the batting side, the weaker the batting. The acme of scientific batting is the placing of balls from skillful, strategic pitching. It is very difficult to do it, but it can be done. John Ward is one of the class who does it finely. Another feature of scientific batting is the tapping of the ball safely to short outfield for single hits off swift pitching. Then, too, the "bunting" of the ball for base hits is another feature, and I know of no prettier hit when done properly. But to bunt the ball successfully requires great skill. Not one batsman in twenty can do this bunting properly. It is laughable to see a batsman, who is used to the oid time slugging, try to do it. They think it's so easy, whereas it is far easier to hit out for a home run than to earn a base by a good "bunt."

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1891.

The first game of the season of 1891, at Denver, Colo., was played on March 21, the contesting nines being Anson's Chicago team and the Denver Club's nine. It was a lively batting game, and was won by Chicago by 16 runs to 15. Over 3,000 people were present.

A singular exemption from a fatal result marked an accident which occurred at Chauncey, Ga., on March 28, the occasion being the derailing of the express train when running at a mile a minute. The engine, a mail car and two baggage cars left the track, but singular to relate, no lives were lost. The Pittsburgh base ball team were on the train, but they were only shaken up. They had to transfer to get to Jacksonville.

A death due to sliding for a base occurred at Reading, Pa., May 16, when Henry H. Daniels of a local German nine, died from a rupture of one of the abdominal bloodvessels from sliding to a base violently.

At Nashville, Brown Co., Ind., on May 17, Philip Hardene after making a home run sat on a stone near the base, and saying "Tally one for me," fell back dead, the 120 yards' spurt causing death from disease of the heart.

The eight games played on May 30 by the League clubs attracted 65,333 people. The Association games the same day drew 23,485.

On July 3 President Kramer of the American Association expelled catcher John O'Connor of the Columbus Club, from the Association, for habitual drunkenness, disorderly conduct and insubordination. He was suspended by his club the day before, and wi hout pay, for disgraceful conduct.

On July 22, at St. Joseph, Mo., Munger and Sothard of the St. Joseph Browns collided in the outfield while trying to make a catch, and Sothard died the same night from a fractured skull.

An interesting contest took place at Louisville, on September 9, between the Louisville team and a picked nine, with Young of the Princeton College nine as pitcher, and Cahill as his catcher. The Louisvilles won by I to 0 only, Young's pitching being very effective. The match was for the benefit of the Confederate Association of Louisville, and it attracted a crowd of society people

On April 23, at Philadelphia, in a game between the Phillies and Brooklyns, Ward, the captain of the Brooklyns, had his thumb put out of joint in a collision with Hamilton in the first

inning. It was a damaging injury for the Brooklyns, as Ward did not play again for over a month.

On May I nearly 10,000 people were present on the Cleveland Club grounds, to see the first match of the season between the Cleveland and Cincinnati teams. The same day 6,000 people witnessed the Chicago and Pittsburgh game at Chicago, Galvin's fine box work giving the Pittsburghs the game.

The Boston correspondent of the New York Herald, in his account of the victory scored by New York over Boston, on May 8, said: "John Ewing did the Bostons up to-day. I say John did it, not because the other positions were not attended to, but because Ewing took control of the game, pitched phenomenal ball, coached batsmen and base runners, and pervaded the whole game with his personality to such a degree that the Boston crowd cheered him each inning." New York won by 7 to 6.

On May II every Eastern club won their first games in their first Western tour. Brooklyn beat Cincinnati by 7 to 5, New York won at Pittsburgh by 9 to 2; Philadelphia defeated Cleveland by 5 to 3, and Boston whipped Chicago by 4 to 2. It was an exceptional record.

Two fine plays marked the contest at Chicago on May 28 between Chicago and New York. The one was Anson's fine running catch of Tiernan's foul fly, and the other was Kittridge's fielding of a foul fly ball by a wonderful catch and a long throw to second from the grand stand, near which the catch was made.

At the games between the Cleveland and New York teams at the Polo grounds, on May 30, the total attendance was 21,171 people. At Boston there were 14,014, and at Brooklyn 12,702 the same day at half a dollar admission. At Philadelphia, at a quarter of a dollar admission, the Phillies and Anson's team played to 17,169 people. At the four American cities the same day the attendance was 17,883 against 65,056 for the League.

A splendid stop of a hard hit bounder to right short by Connor, and the fielding of John Ewing in running to first base and making a fine one hand catch of the ball thrown in by Connor, was a feature of the New York-Cleveland game at the Polo grounds on June 2.

In the ninth innings of the Cincinnati-New York game of June 4, when the Cincinnati batsmen faced Keefe's pitching, having but two runs to get to tie, Marr, Holliday and Reilly went to the bat, and the three were disposed of in eleven pitched balls. The first was a foul, the second a called ball, and the other nine balls caused as many called strikes, and New York won by 4 to 2.

In the game of June 9 between the New York and Pittsburgh teams, Bassett made a double play in the seventh innings which "brought down the house" in applause. Reilly hit a het high liner toward third, which was apparently good for three bases, but Bassett jumped up, made a splendid catch, and threw to Connor at first in time to cut off Berger returning to first base on the catch.

The largest recorded attendance at a single game at the Polo grounds, New York, was that of Saturday, June 13, 1891, when the New York and Chicago Clubs met. The home team had defeated the visitors the day before by 9 to 6, and excitement was at a high pitch for the Saturday contest, and the result was an attendance which reached 22,289, New York winning again by 8 to 7. The total attendance at the four games ending June 16 was 35,385, averaging 8,846 to a game.

On June 30, in facing Hemming's pitching in the Boston-Brooklyn game at Eastern Park Stovey of the Boston team struck out five times in succession, and that by failure to hit the ball struck at.

The largest attendance at a match out West in 1891 was that of July 4, at Chicago, when the Brooklyn team won by 8 to 0 and 6 to 5, before an aggregate attendance of 20,117 people.

In the Pittsburgh-Chicago game of July 17, at Pittsburgh, Short stop Shugart of the Pittsburghs assisted in disposing of seven players; put out three others; made two double plays, and stole a base and scored a run, without an error being charged to him.

That well known base ball scribe, Mike Lane of Chicago, thus describes Anson's practical joke on the local base ball writers of Chicago for their comments on his being "too old to play ball." Mr. Lane says:

"Captain Anson is nothing if not original, and he has a nerve that would carry him through two batteries of guns unscathed. No other ball player in the world could dare do what the Captain did last Friday. It was a performance that comes to a man once in a lifetime. It was unique; it was bold; it was daring; it was original and conspicuous and peculiarly humorous and pathetic. It was the eccentric whim of a great man carried through and maintained to the end. For some time now the Chicago newspapers have been referring to Captain Anson's extreme old age. Now, the Captain is not aged. Indeed, he is just in the prime of life. Let us say that he is forty, or thereabouts. That is not palsied old age. The captain knows that he is not a youngster, but he also knows that his years do not weigh upon

him. He knows that he is as well able to run, bat and play ball generally as any of his far-famed colts. He knows that he is every inch an athlete, fully capacitated to play first base and to command the best ball club in the world. The captain, knowing all this, is in a position to keenly appreciate the satire in calling him old and referring to him in terms that convey an idea of palsied senactatude, yea, senility. And he undertook to avenge himself on his critics in a manner every way worthy of his great intellect.

"Without saying a word to any one on the subject he went quietly to a theatrical wigmaker and got a fit for a bald wig with long grey locks and a long white beard that, descending from his chin and his cheeks, spread over his breast and almost reached his waist. No one save the captain himself and the costumer was in the secret, and the costumer kept silent. When the captain entered the dressing room Friday he had a small bundle in his hand. This he put to one side while he dressed. When he had finished his dressing and was ready for the field he opened the bundle and spread out on a chair the wig and the whiskers.

"'For God's sake,' said Pfeffer, 'what's that for?'

"'Never you mind,' said Anson. 'I am going to put them on.'

"'What for?' said Fred.

"'For a purpose,' replied the captain.

"And then the captain proceeded to pull on the wig and to adfust the whiskers. When he had done so he asked his men how he looked.

"' 'Like Santa Claus,' they answered in one voice.

"Do I look old?' he asked.

" 'As old as Rip Van Winkle,' they answered.

"'All right, then,' commanded Anson; 'let us go out.'

"When the crowd saw Anson thus tricked out they were struck dumb. At first they thought that the captain had gone crazy; then they believed he was simply indulging in a little joke; then they thought he was using the whiskers for a mascot; and finally, becoming superstitious, they yelled at him to take them off; that he would lose the game. But the captain was obdurate. He went through the game from start to finish without removing his head and face gear. Inning after inning went on in this fashion, and the captain won the game.

"Then the crowd began to see the meaning of it all, and they came to a realization of the supreme, the merciless irony in the old man's conduct. And if the captain's critics who sat in the press box did not feel the sting of his grand sarcasm and saw in tonly a meaningless joke, it was because they had in them souls incapable of appreciating one of the simplest and most original

turns of genius that base ball history has recorded."

THE BASE BALL NECROLOGY OF 1891.

While there is not such a sad list of deaths from fatal accidents to record for 1891, as in the exceptional year of 1888 in that respect, still the list of deaths in the base ball arena for 1891 presents a painfully notable record. The most affecting death in the annals of the game is that of the brave youth, Frederick Brokaw, the brilliant young catcher of the Princeton College nine of 1891, who met his death from drowning on the beach at Long Branch on June 24, while bravely trying to save the lives of. two young girls struggling in the surf. His was the death of a true hero, as it was the result of an effort to save life.

Added to the list of old Philadelphia-Athletic Club members were the clubs old President Col. Thos. Fitzgerald, the well-known editor of the Philadelphia City Item. Catcher Theodore Borneislan, too, of the old Olympic Club of Philadelphia, is on the list of the notable deaths of 1891, as also Mr. Norman T. Gassette, President of the old Chicago Club of the seventies.

One of the saddest deaths of the year, too, was that of the popular base ball scribe of Chicago, Leonard D. Washburne of the Chicago Inter Ocean, who was killed in a railroad accident at Crete, Ill., October 15. Two other well-known writers on base ball died in 1891, viz.: Walter Wallace of San Francisco and William T. Harris of the New York Press; as also Chas. T. Jones, writer on the Cleveland papers.

Among the accidental deaths was that of Al Keller, an amateur of Canton, O., who was killed on February 23; also Philip Harden, who dropped dead after completing a home run in a game in

Brown County, Ind., on May 18.

Among the violent deaths of the year was that of Frank Bell, a professional catcher, who was shot in a saloon in Cincinnati on April 14, and that of John King, shot in a quarrel in Las Vegas,

N. M., on October 28.

Two singular deaths occurred in the form of suicides, Umpire John Reeves killing himself at Ottumwa, Ia., on April 29, and John C. Scott, short stop of the Pennsylvania University nine, committed suicide while temporarily insane, on November 11, at Philadelphia.

Among those of the deaths of men notably connected with the game were those of Harry Simpson of Newark, who died in Australia after doing service in making base ball popular in the Antipodes. Also of Mr. Ditson, George Wright's partner.

Among the deceased of 1891 were catchers Flint and Jerry Dongan, and the veteran pitchers Larry Corcoran and John Cas-

sidy, both of Brooklyn.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE RANKS.

The evil of drunkenness in the ranks of the professional players in 1890 and '91, was carried to an excess almost equaling that of the demoralized period of the decade of the seventies. But the lessons which have been taught the magnates of the various Leagues and Associations by the costly experience in this respect of the past two years, have been thoroughly conned, and the fruit thereof will be seen in 1892. Players addicted to excess in liquor drinking are worse than useless in a team. Even those known as moderate drinkers are out of p'ace in a first class team. Excellence of play in a game of base ball calls for the full employment of every physical and mental faculty a player possesses, alike in the physical qualities of clear sight, steady nerves, endurance of fatigue and great activity of movement, as also the more mental forces of courage, pluck, control of temper and unclouded judgment, and to employ these faculties to the best advantage strictly temperate habits are a necessity. Season after season have clubs become bankrupt solely through the failure of their teams to accomplish successful field work owing to the presence of two or three drunkards in their team. Even one such member demoralizes a nine to such a degree as to offset all the advantages the team possesses in other respects. Club after club has adopted stringent rules against drunkenness in their teams, which have been enforced for a time. but owing to the frequent condoning of offences the rules have become almost dead letters. Experience plainly points out the fact that there is but one remedy for this evil, and that is total abstinence from the first day of the season to the last, and this rule should be enforced by costly pecuniary penalties, ending with suspension from service for an entire season when the violation is repeated. Honesty in professional ball playing has been given a premium, and no man of questionable integrity of character can find employment in any professional club that is controlled by honorable men. Let temperance also be placed on the premium list by refusing to employ any player in the habit of drinking liquor. It is useless to point out to players of drinking habits the folly of the evil course they are pursuing. Treat them with all the kindly consideration possible by condoning their faults, they will only return it with more indulgence. The example of the folly of their course has no effect in preventing indulgence. The hund eds of thousands of dollars invested as capital in base ball stock companies can no longer be placed in jeopardy by the continued trifling with this growing evil. Whatever may be said about prohibition in political circles, most assuredly it is the only law which should prevail on the subject in the ranks of the professional fraternity, from April to November each base ball year.

THE LIMIT OF SPEED IN PITCHING.

The experience of the past season in connection with the limit of the speed in pitching, as to the point when it ceases to be effective, presents some valuable suggestions which team managers and captains will do well to bear in mind. Three years ago the swift pitching, which had then about reached the highest point of speed, proved to be so costly in its wear and tear upon the catchers, that clubs had to engage a corps of reserve catchers in order to go through a season's campaign with any degree of success. Afterward, however, the introduction of the catchers' breast pad and protective gloves led to some relief being afforded the catchers who had been called upon to face the swift pitching of the "cyclone" pitchers of the period. The season of 1891 was marked by some exhibitions of swift pitching unequaled in the annals of the game, and yet it was not effective in placing the team, which held the cyclone pitchers, in the lead. If the speed is too great for catchers to handle even with the protection the defensive paraphernalia at command which the breast pads, the masks, and the padded gloves of the period yields, why then it is worse than useless. It was skillful strategic pitching which helped to win the pennant in 1891, and not "cyclone" pitching. Speed is all very well as an aid to success, but without the best of catching to support it, and thorough command of the ball to give it full effect, it is more costly than otherwise.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF BASE PALL.

Among the striking instances of the "glorious uncertainty" in base ball, none stand out more prominent than the examples which marked the opening of the championship campaign of the League in April, 1891. When the pennant race began in the East last spring the patrons of the game in the metropolitan district were fully convinced that the teams of New York and Brooklyn were the two strongest in the League. And yet when the first week's games of the campaign ended, out of the eight contests the four club teams of the East had engaged in, New York had lost four straight with Boston, and Brooklyn three out of four with Philadelphia, the Boston visit being a surprise party of the sensational order. Of course, the handicapping the two metropolitan teams were subjected to, in the enforced absence of their noted captains, had its influence in bringing about the unexpected defeats. but despite of this the champions ended their second week's games with the credit of as many victories as they had defeats charged to them, while New York won five out of six the same week; so that the marked feature of the first ten games of the season was the uncertainty of results, and the surprise parties nearly every Eastern club was given.

COMMENTS ON UMPIRES' DECISIONS.

A very good way of imparting instructions defining particular rules of the code, is that of taking up the decisions which have been rendered and disputed. Here is a case in point. The question involved was as follows: A batsman, after making a hit, overruns first base, and, evidently forgetting the rule to turn to the right he turns to the left, and walks back toward first base. The ball in the meantime has reached the first baseman, who, seeing the man turn to the left, goes forward to meet and touch him, whereat the runner starts for second base and the first baseman returns the ball to the pitcher without touching the runner, thinking he will be called out. The captain of the nine in the field claims that the runner, in failing to go at once to second, and in attempting to return to first, forfeits his right to take second, without first touching first, and in running to second to avoid being touched by the first baseman he ran out of line and does not need to be touched. The umpire decides that the fact of the runner first attempting to return to first base does not forfeit his right to try for second, and that if he could reach second without being touched he is safe and entitled to the base. Which is right?

The umpire was right in his decision. In running to the left and on fair ground—the foul line being the boundary line—the runner simply forfeited his immunity from being put out after overrunning first base. It was optional with him, after he had crossed the foul line in turning to the left, to either run the risk of returning to first base and being touched off the base in so returning, or continue on to second base. In either case he must be touched while off a base in order to be put out. Of course, in turning after overrunning the base, he is safe until he crosses the

foul line.

The power to order a player off the field—be he the captain or a subordinate player—is given the umpire as a matter of protect tion against continued insults and abuse, and for nothing else. The language used by the offending player must be abusive and insulting and, moreover, it must be a repetition or aggravation of a first offence to warrant the removal from the field of play. It is in the form of a last resort on the part of the umpire to enforce his commands.

Here is what the rules say;

Rule 57 empowers the umpire to inflict a fine of from \$5 to \$25 on any player for a first offence in illegally disputing any decision he may render. This first offence committed, the umpire is empowered by the same rule—under section 5 of Rule 57, as follows:

"A repetition of any of the above offences shall, at the discretion of the umpire, subject the offender either to a repetition of the fine or to removal from the field, and the immediate substitution of another player then in uniform.

A peculiar case occurred in the last game of the August series between the New York and Brooklyn teams on the Polo grounds, in which a decision rendered by Umpire Powers led to quite a dispute. The case was this. While Johnson was on third base and Tebeau on second, with but one man out, and only one run needed to tie the score, McAleer hit to Connor, who promptly forwarded the ball to Buckley to put out Johnson running home from third on the hit. Neither Johnson or Tebeau were forced from their bases, and consequently Johnson had to be touched off a base to be put out. When Johnson ran for home Tebeau ran for third, and he was on that base when Johnson returned to it, Buckley touching both men while both were on the base. has been a rule of the game for years to give a base runner the right to return to the base he left until he legally touches the next base, and consequently—as in the case of Tebeau's running to third-the runner following him cannot hold the base, the first runner leaves until the latter touches the succeeding base. Such a rule is necessary if only to cut off endless disputes as to the right to a base held at the same time by two runners. The rule is practically illustrated in the case of a runner occupying first base, and a batsman hitting a ball to right short, which enables the fielder to run up and touch both runners, the one while standing on first base and the other before reaching first base. If he touches the first occupant of the base first that runner is out, forced out. If he touches the second runner first and while off fhe bases the first runner is not out, as the moment the other runner was touched he ceased to be forced off, and was entitled to hold the base. Of course if he holds the ball while touching the base the runner is out the same as in the other case.

In the game of August 6, between the Boston and Chicago teams, an occurrence took place calling for special comment. Mr. Stevens of the Boston *Herald*, in describing the act, said:

"The rules require that a batsman must take his position within one minute after the umpire calls for the next striker or be declared out, and also that the batsman must stand wholly

within the lines of his position.

"This is just what Anson didn't do. Instead of standing within the lines of his position, he kept crossing from one side of the plate to the other. He repeated this action four of five times, without pausing in the least. It was impossible for Nichols to pitch the ball, although he stood in position to do so."

The clause above quoted—"wholly within the lines of his position"—does not deprive the batsman, however, of the option of standing in either of the two batsman's "boxes" he chooces, that to the right or the left, and Anson—under the existing rules—had the right to go from one to the other, but only for the purpose of batting, and not to interfere with the pitcher's work, as he unquestionably did.

Mr. Stevens further says: "Captain Nash addressed the umpire and demanded that Anson be required to take his proper position

one side or the other of the plate.

"Suddenly Anson was seen to leave the plate and trot leisurely to first base. Probably not ten of the spectators understood why he was permitted to do so.

"When Umpire McQuade was asked after the game why he permitted Anson to take his base, he said that Nichols refused to

pitch the ball, and Anson was entitled to his base.

"Nichols denies this, and says he was in position to pitch the ball, but couldn't do so because Anson's body was in the way.

"Assuming McQuade's explanation to be the true one, his subsequent action was wholly without authority. According to the rules he should have required Anson to take a proper position at the bat, and on his refusing to do so have declared him out; or, if he wanted to punish Nichols for refusing to pitch the ball he should have warned him, and, on his still refusing, have given the game to Chicago. There is no rule which authorizes the umpire to do as McQuade did.

"Anson admitted after the game, in the ticket office, that there was no rule whereby he was entitled to take his base, but

the umpire told him to take it, and he did."

THE ART OF BASE RUNNING.

THE STOLEN BASE RECORD OF 1891.

Each season's experience only shows more and more the fact that good base running is one of the most important essentials of success in winning games. Effective pitching is a great aid to success, so is skillful batting; but it is equally as necessary to a successful issue of a contest after a base has been obtained by a good hit, that other bases should be secured by skillful running of bases. It is a difficult task to get to first base safely in the face of the effectual fire from a first-class club "battery," backed up by good support in the field; but it is still more difficult when the base is safely reached, to secure the other three bases. The fact is, a greater degree of intelligence is required in the player

who would excel in base running than is needed either in . fielding or in batting. Any soft-brained heavy weight can occasionally hit a ball for a home run, but it requires a shrewd, intelligent player, with his wits about him, to make a successful base runner. Indeed, base running is the most difficult work a player has to do in the game. To cover infield positions properly, a degree of intelligence in the players is required which the majority do not as a general rule possess; but to excel in base running such mental qualifications are required as only a small minority are found to possess. Presence of mind, prompt action on the spur of the moment; quickness of perception, and coolness and nerve are among the requisites of a successful base runner. Players habitually accustomed to hesitate to do this, that or the other, in attending to the varied points of a game, can never become good base runners. There is so little time allowed to judge of the situation that prompt action becomes a necessity with the base runner. He must "hurry up" all the time. Then, too, he must be daring in taking risks, while at the same time avoiding recklessness in his running. Though fast running is an important aid in base running, a fast runner who lacks judgment, coolness, and, in fact, "head work" in his running, will not equal a poor runner who possesses the nerve and intelligence required for the work. The great point in the art of base running is to know when to start, and to start promptly when the favorable opportunity is offered. One difficulty a base runner, trying to steal to second, invariably encounters, is his having to watch either the pitcher or catcher closely. He cannot watch both carefully, and therefore he must make his selection as to which player he will look after. If the catcher is an accurate and swift thrower to the bases, he is the man to be attended to. But if the pitcher is one who has a method of delivery which includes a number of special movements which occupy more than the ordinary time in delivering the ball, then he is the man to watch, for he will surely afford the runner the required opportunity to steal a base or to secure a balk, if the runner only plays his part properly. A sharp base runner can bother a pitcher exceedingly by skillful dodging. It requires no small amount of nerve and coolness for a pitcher to watch a runner closely, and yet to play the strategical points of his pitching with full effect.

Club managers have, within the past year or two, realized very forcibly the superiority of the plan of selecting the players of their team on the basis of excellence as fielders and basemen, cather than as batsmen. In fact, marked skill as base runners

has come to be a *sine qua non* in selecting men for a first-class team. First, their fitness for their special home position in the field as fielders; next their skill as base runners; and then their ability as batsmen. In fact, the old plan of selecting men according to the figures of their batting average, as the first matter to be considered in choosing them, is completely played out.

The moment a batsman hits a ball he should run for first base with all his speed. He has no business to stop and see if the ball will be caught and fielded; he should act at all times as if a chance was offered to reach first, and go for that base as fast as he can. Many a base has been lost by the refusal of the batsman to run because he thought the hit ball would surely be caught, or be easily fielded to first base in time. He should never take either event as something granted, but expect errors to aid him, and act accordingly.

In running to first base the runner should be careful to avoid running in front of the base line, because that alone puts him out. It is always safe, too, to turn to the right after overrunning first base, unless the hit is very sure for more than one base, as he cannot profit by the rule of exemption from being put out after overrunning the base if he turns to the left.

In running down to second, when a runner is on third base, he should run in such a way as to invite a throw to second to cut him off, and then try to get the attention of the infielders fixed on his own movements so as to give the runner on third base a chance to get home. Of course in playing this point it must be done only when there is but one man out, unless the situation is such as to make a single run decisive in ending the contest, in which case his play will be to delay the putting out of himself between first and second until the runner on third crosses the home plate, or otherwise the run will not count.

In running bases on fly balls caught in the outfield, the moment such high ball, is hit, and there is any chance of its being caught, he should hold the base he occupies, and in such a way as to be ready to start quickly for the next base the moment the ball is caught, and not run half way down first, only to have to return and touch the base he left after the ball is caught, before he can run to the next base.

Some of the best base running was done by National League players in 1891 known in the annals of the League, and more of it will be accomplished in 1892 if the stolen base record rule is properly worded in the code of this year. Here is the list of the players of the League who were prominent in base running in 1891. It includes those who have a record of twenty stolen bases and over:

RECORD OF STOLEN BASES.

PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYERS.	CLUBS.	Games.	Stolen bases.
Hamilton	Phila	133	115	Thompson	Ph la	133	33
Latham	Cincinnati.	135		Cannon	New York	123	32
Ward	Brooklyn	104		Glasscock	New York	95	30
Griffin	Brooklyn .	133		Dahlen		135	29
Long	Boston	139		Holliday	Cincinnati .	110	28
Foutz	Brooklyn .	130		Quinn	Boston .	123	28
Tiernan	New York.	133		Gore	New York	130	28
Stovey	Boston	133	52	Delahanty	Phila	128	27
Hanlon	Pittsb'gh	115		Nash	Boston .	139	26
Lowe	Boston	124	50	O'Rourke	New York	136	25
Collins	Brooklyn	107	49	Ryan	Chicago	118	
McAleer	Cleveland.	135	49	Tucker	Boston	140	
Pfeffer	Chicago	137	49	Doyle	Cincinnati.	64	
W. O'Brien	Brooklyn	102		Shugart	Pittsburgh.	75	
Davis	Cleveland	136		Burns	Brooklyn	122	
Pinkney	Brooklyn.	135		Brodie	Boston	124	
Wilmot	Chicago	120		Carroll	Pittsburgh.	87	
Richardson		123		Reilly	Pittsburgh.	110	
Aulds		141		Cooney	Chicago	118	
Carroll		130		Burns		57	
McPhee		138		Reilly	Cincinnati.	133	
Corkhill	Pittsb'gh	131	33	Smith	Cincinnati.	138	20

The official record of stolen bases in the American Association arena during 1891, shows the following players as credited with 20 to 110 stolen bases. The names are given in the order of the number stolen:

mamori brotoni					
PLAYER AND CLUB.	Games.	Stolen bases.	PLAYER AND CLUB.	Games.	Stolen bases.
Brown, Boston	131	110	Brouthers, Boston	123	33
Duffy, Boston	121	83		115	32
Hoy, St. Louis	130			115	31
Stricker, Boston	132			119	30
Crooks, Columbus	125	55		72	29
Wheelock, Columbus	123	51		94	29
Van Haltren, Baltimore	97	48		122	28
Hatfield, Washington	126	47	Canavan Cincinnati	125	28
Fuller, St. Louis	126	43	Carney, Cincinnati	129	27
Dowd, Washington	109	42	Wisc Baltimore	78	25
Duffee, Columbus	124	41	Andrews, Cincinnati	75	24
Cahill, Louisville	110	39	Johnson, Baltimore	92	23
Comiskey, St. Louis	130	39		- 78	22
Joyce, Boston	63			86	22
McCarthy, St, Louis	126	35	McGeachy, Athletic	88	22
Corcoran, Athletic	129		Knell. Columbus	. 57	21
Werden, Raltimore	97		Wood, Athletic	128	21
Welch, Baltimore	93		Gilbert, Baltimore	96	20
Kuehne. Louisville.	96	33	McTamany, Athletic	-130	20

NOTEWORTHY CONTESTS OF 1891.

Tacoma, Washington, was, on Saturday, May 16, 1801, the scene of the longest extra innings game but one known in the annals of the game. The Harvard College game at Manchester, played on May 11, 1877, in which twenty-four innings were played without a run on either side, still stands as the "best on record" in respect to the number of innings played; but the contest in question, which took place the past year, stands next to it in the number of innings played, and in all other respects was its superior, as the Harvard match was only an exhibition game, played with a very dead ball, while the game at Tacoma was a championship contest. The third game of the kind on record was the eighteen innings game played at Providence on August 17, 1882, between the Detroit and Providence teams of the League, marked by a score of I to o only. The score of the most noteworthy contest of 1891, given in full below, was sent to the New York "Clipper" by the umpire.

TACOMA.	R.	в.	Р.	A٠	E.	SEATTLE.	R.	в.	P.	A.	E.
Rutcliffe, l. f	1		10		0	Hirnon, r. f	1	0	4	0	
Cody, c	.0	1	6		0	Shea, s. s Powell, l. f	2		6 5	5	2
Fuller, s. s	1 0		1 4	3 12	3	Newman, c. f	0	0	7	0	0
Ardner, 2 b	0		10			Schoenecke, 1 b Irwin, 3 b	0	3			1
Sippi, 1 b	1	1	29		1	Zimmer, 2 b	0	-	8		2
Maskey, r. f Donaghue, p	1 1		3 0		1	O'Neill, p Keenan, p	0	1	0	6	1
Total	-	10	66	20	-	Snyder, c	0	0	7	4	0
TOtal	0	10	00	29	U	Total	5	11	66	31	7

Tacomas...0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1-6 Seattles...2 0 1 0 0,0 0 0 0 0,0 0 0 0 1,0 0 1 0 0,0 0-5

Earned runs—Tacomas, 3; Seattles, 2. Two-base hits—Rutcliffe, Fuller, Maskey, Shoenecke, Zimmer. Three-base hits—Donaghue, Keenan. Sacrifice hits—Cody, 2; Fuller 2; Herman, 2; Shea, Powell, Newman, Zimmer, Keenan. Double plays—Shea, Zimmer, and Shoenecke, 2. Passed ball—Cody. Hit by pitcher—Rutcliffe. Time—3:35. Umpire—Mr. Hengless.

The match was the talk of base ball circles for a month in the Pacific coast district. A Tacoma paper in its report of the contest said: "It was no pitchers' battle, as one w uld naturally suppose, although the work of little Neal Donaghue has never been equaled by any pitcher under any circumstances in a professional contest. Time and again singles and doubles were cut

off by the outfielders. There were no circus catches, but honest put-outs, after hard sprinting and excellent judgment. This kind of play was not confined to any individual player. The hit-

ting was as great a feature as the fielding.

"Many of the infield assists and put-outs were on hits that went from the bat like shot out of a cannon. For Seattle the work was not so brilliant except in Newman's case, but it was steady. Newman carried off the fielding honors by a succession of the most wonderful catches ever seen on any ball grounds. Donaghue scored strike outs a half dozen times with men on second and

third. The catching of Snyder and Cody was perfect."

The excitement began at the very outset of the game, the Seattle men leading by 2 to o at the end of the second innings. In the third the Tacomas got even 2 to 2, but at the end of the second part of the innings the Seattles again went to the front by 3 to 1, and they retained the lead up to the sixth innings when the Tacomas tied the score 3 to 3. Then the contest began to be exciting, as innings after innings was finished with the result of continuous blank scores. In the fifteenth innings the home team got in a single and took the lead by 4 to 3 amidst the wildest applause, but in the second part of the innings the visitors got square, and the score at its close again stood a tie, this time at 4 to 4. In the eighteenth innings this position was duplicated. each again scoring a single run with the result of the figures at 5 to 5. Finally in the twenty-second innings the Tacomas went to the front by 6 to 5, and the Seattles again went in last at the bat to get square; but Donaghue's pitching was too much for them, and they were retired without scoring, and the home team came in victors by 6 to 5, in the finest played and most noteworthy contest in the annals of the game.

One of the best played games on record seen on the Cleveland Club grounds was that played on August 26, 1891, between the Cleveland and Philadelphia teams. The contest required eleven innings of close fighting, and then it was declared a draw so as to allow the Philadelphians to take their train in time to fulfill their next day's engagement. The battery work was of the highest order, not a single run being earned off Kling and Keefe's pitching, and only one off that of Gruber. The score stood at 1 to 1 at the end of the second inning, and it remained at those figures until the fifth, when the Phillies got in three runs. After that, however, they failed to add a single run to their score, while in the interim the Clevelands got in two runs in the sixth and a single in the ninth, thereby tieing the score at 4 to 4 in the ninth inning. When the eleventh ended the score was still 4 to 4, and from the way the game was being played it looked as if it could have reached the fifteenth inning without a change. McAleer bore off

the palm in the field and at the bat for the home team, one catch of his of a hot liner, which he ran in for, being a beauty; Clements bearing off the honors on the other side, by leading at the bat and doing fine work behind it. The full score is appended.

С	LE.	VEI	LAN	DS.				PHILADELPHIAS.							
Players.	A. B.	R.	B.	В. н.	P. 0.	Α.	В.	Players.	A. B.	В.	B.	В. н.	P. 0.	Α.	ĕ
Burkett, r.f Childs, 2b McKean, s.s Davis, c.f Tebeau, 3b Virtue, 1b McAleer, 1f immer, c ruber, p	556563553	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1	2 2 0 0 0 0 4 2 0	1 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 4 2 2 0 15 4 5 0	0 5 0 1 1 0 1 2	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	Hamilton, l.f. Thompson,r.f Clements, c Myers, 2b Brown, 1b Donaghue,c.f. Gleason, s.s. Keefe, p. Kling, p	5 5 6 5 5 4 5 5 1 3	1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0	0 2 3 2 1 1 1 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 1 5 5 0 11 5 2 0 0	0 0 1 3 2 0 0 0 3 2 2	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0
Totals	43	4	10	5	33	17	2	Totals	44	4	11	0	33	13	3

 Innings.
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

 Clevelands.
 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0-4

 Philadelphias.
 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 -4

Earned runs—Philadelphias. 1. Stolen bases—Davis, McAleer (4)-First base on balls—Hamilton, Thompson, Myers, Brown, King, Virtue (2), Burkett, Childs, Davis, Gruber (2). First base on errors—Clevelands, 2; Philadelphias, 2. Struck out—Donaghue, Davis, Childs, Virtue. Double plays—Zimmer to Virtue; Childs to Virtue; Gleason, Myers to Brown. Umpire—Hurst. Time—2h. 15m.

One of the most noteworthy of the League championship con tests which occurred in the metropolitan district in 1891, was that which took place at Eastern Park on June 22, on which occasion the Brooklyn team shut out the New Yorkers by a score of 4 to o in runs, 8 to o in base hits, o to 2 in fielding errors, and 3 to 3 in battery errors, not a run being earned off the pitching on either side. The contest presented a striking illustration of the difference between team work at the bat, and the old rutty method of fungo hitting and of slugging at the ball for home runs. The opposing pitchers were Lovett and John Ewing, Tom Daly catching the former and young Clark the latter. The New York bats-men never faced more effective pitching than they did in this game, Lovett's strategic skill in the box being a feature. other hand, it certainly was not the fault of Ewing's pitching that the New Yorkers were defeated, for he kept the opposing batsmen down to an average of less than a single hit to an inning, and had he been properly supported not even a single run would have been scored by Brooklyn. The game, in fact, was not won by batting so much as it was by a combination of team work at the bat and sharp base running; while, on the other hand, it was not lost so much by inferior battery work or fielding, as it was by the utter absence of skill on the part of the New Yorkers in handling the bat. The "Giants" were so lauded to the skies by the local scribes in the first part of the season for their home run batting, that they got it into their heads that slugging at the ball for out-field hits was the very acme of batting skill, whereas there is not a particle of skill in it, as any country bumpkin with plenty of muscle can make home runs against weak pitching, and it was against poor box work that the Giants did all of their home run batting last season. The defeat was the first "Chicago" score game of the season for New York, and in one respect it was the most signal defeat the Giants had ever sustained. The thoroughly impartial umpiring of Mr. McQuade was quite a feature, and his excellent judgment was plainly apparent. The full score below gives the complete figures:

NEW Y	ork					BROOKLYN.						
Players.	л.	1 B.	P. 0.	Α.	E.	Players.	в.	1 в.	P. 0.	Λ.	ia.	
Tiernan, r.f	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 3 2 10 0 1 0 6 1	1 2 0 0 0 1 4 1 3	0 0 0 0 0 0 1	Collins, 2b Ward, s.s Griffin, c.f. Burns, r.f O'Brien, l.f. Pinkney, 3b Foutz, 1b Daly, c Lovett, p	2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0	2 1 1 0 3 0 0 1	2 2 1 4 1 2 7 8 0	4 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Total	0	0	24	12	2	Total	4	8	27	6	0	

Runs batted in by base hits—Daly, 1. Runners forwarded by base hits—Griffin, 1; Daly, 1, Sacrifice hits—Ward, 1; Griffin, 2; Foutz, 2; Pinkney, 1. Stolen bases—Collins, 3; Ward, 1; Griffin 1; O'Brien, 2. Battery errors—Brooklyn, 3; New York, 3. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2. Lett on bases—Brooklyn, 6; New York, 2. Chances for catches—Brooklyn, 7; New York, 17. Double play—Collins and Foutz. Bases on balls—By Lovett, 3. Struck out—By Ewing, 4; by Lovett, 4 Base hits—Off Ewing, 8 Hit batsman—By Ewing, 1. Wild pitch—By Ewing, 1, Passed ball—Clarke, 1. Umpire—Mr. McQuade. Time of game—I hour and 35 minutes.

The contest at Chicago on August 31 was one of the most noteworthy of the season, ending as it did in the eleventh inning without a run having been made on either side. Darkness terminated the contest after an exciting struggle. Rusie held the home team down to five safe hits, including double-baggers by Wilmot and Anson, which were widely scattered through five innings. After Anson had made his double-bagger in the fourth, Rusie struck out two men. Hutchison kept the New Yorks from

making more than one hit to an inning. Ryan twice prevented the visitors from scoring by great throws to the plate.

CHICAGO.		R.	в.	ο.	Α.	E.	NEW YORK.	T.	R.	в.	0.	Α.	E.
Ryan, cf	-5	0	0	2	2	0	Gore, cf	5	0	2	2	0	0
Wilmot, lf	5		1	3	0	0	Glasscock, ss	5	0	0	1	2	0
Dahlen, 3b	5	0	0	1	5	0	Tiernan, rf	5	0	0	2	0	0
Anson, 1b	5			14	0	0	Connor, 1b	5	0	1	13	0	0
Carroll, rf	5	O.	1		0	0	O'Rourke, lf	5	0	2	1	0	0
Cooney, ss	5				4	0	Richardson, 2b	5	0	0	3	5	0
Pfeffer, 2b	4		1		3	1	Bassett, 3b	5	0	2	0	3	0
Hutchison, p	4	0	1	0	0	0	Buckley, c	5	0	2	11	1	0
Kittredge, c	4	0	0	8	0	0	Rusie, p	4			0		0
	-							_	_		_	_	_
Totals	42	0	5	33	14	1	Totals	44	0	9	33	13	0
Chicago							0 0 0 0 0 0	0	0	0	0	0-	-0

The best played game of the Boston-Brooklyn championship series of 1891 was that of July 2 at Eastern Park, when the home team did excellent work in the field. The home team took the lead at the start by 2 to 0, and maintained it up to the fourth inning, when the Bostons tied the score 2 to 2. From that time to the close of the eleventh inning neither side could add a run to their score. In the eleventh the visitors got out a single run, and disposing of their opponents for a blank, they came in victors by 3 to 2. The short fielding of Ward, the second base play of Collins, and that of Quinn on the other side, was especially noteworthy, not a fielding error being charged to the home team. Terry pitched finely up to the last inning. Clarkson's batting was a feature. Here is the score:

Bostons.	A.B.	R.	в.	P.O.	Α.	E.	BROOKLYNS.	A.B.	R.	в.	P.O.	Α.	E°
Long, s.s	4	1	1	4	3	0	Collins, 2 b	5	0	1	6	3	0
Stovey, r.f	4	1	1	4	0	0	Ward, s. s	4	0				0
Quinn, 2 b	4	0			1	0	Griffin, c. f	5	1	1		0	0
Nash, 3 b	4	0			1	0	O'Brien, l. f	3	1	1	1	0	0
Brodie, c. f	4	0		2	0	0	Pinkney, 2 b	4	0	1	2	1	0
Tucker, 1 b	4	0		6	2	0	Foutz, 1 b	4	0	1	12	1	0
Lowe, l.f	4	0			0	0	Caruthers, r.f	3	0	1	0	0	0
Ganzel, c	4	1		10	3	2	Dailey, c	4	0	0	5	1	0
Clarkson, p	4	0	2	0	3	0	Terry, p	4	0	0	1	1	0
		-	-		-	-			ш	-			-
Totals	32	3	6	33	17	2	Totals	36	2	6	31	15	0

Earned runs—Bostons, 3; Brooklyns, 1. Two-base hit—Griffin. Three base hits—Clarkson, Foutz. Home run—Stovey. Stolen bases—Griffin (2), O'Brien, Pinkney. First base on balls—Ward, O'Brien, Caruthers. Sacrifice hits—Stovey, 1; Foutz, 1. Struck out—Quinn, Lowe, Clarkson, Terry (4), Griffin, O'Brien, Caruthers. Time—2 hours. Umpire—McQuade.

One of the most exciting of the extra innings games of 1891, played between the Boston and Chicago Clubs, was that which took place at Chicago on July 16, when twelve innings had to be played before a conclusion could be reached. The Bostons took the lead in the third inning by a score of 2 to 1, but in the sixth the home team went to the front by 5 to 2. In the seventh the visitors rallied and tied the score, 5 to 5, and the same figures marked the score at the close of the eleventh inning. The twelfth inning the visitors got in two runs, and when the Chicagos went to the bat they needed three runs to get to win. With two men out matters looked blue; then came a hit and a difficult chance for a catch not accepted, and when an error gave another chance the three runs were scored, and Chicago won. Here is the score:

Bostons.	A.B.	R.	в.	P.O.	Α.	E.	CHICAGOS.	A.B.	R.	в.	P.O.	Δ.	E.
Long, s. s	5	2	2	1	4	2	Burns, 3 b	6	1	3	2	3	0
Stovey, r. f	5		2	4	1	2	Wilmot, c. f	6	0	1	2	0	0
Quinn, 2 b	6	0	1 2	5	2	0	Dahlen, l. f	6	0	0	2	0	0
Nash, 3 b	6	2	2	3	1	2	Anson, 1 b	5	2	3		1	1
Brodie, c. f	6	0	2	0	0		Carroll. r. f	6	1	1	4	0	0
Tucker, 1 b	6	0	0	10	0		Cooney, s s.	5	2	3	4	3	4
Rowe, 1. f	6	1	1 3	3	1	0	Pfeffer, 2 b	5	1	2	4	5	3
Ganzel, c	6	1	3		1	0	Gumbert, p	4	1	0	0	5	1
Clarkson, p	6	1	2	0	7		Hutchison, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
		-	-		-	-	Kittredge, c	5	0	1	4	3	0
Tota's	52	7	15	35	17	6			-	-		-	-
							Totals	49	8	14	35	20	9

Bostons 0 1 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 2-7 Chicagos 0 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 3 -8

Earned ruus—Chicagos, 4: Bostons, 4. Stolen bases—Dahlen, Long (2), Stovey. First base on balls—Anson, Cooney, Stovey. First base on errors—Chicagos, 3; Bostons, 6. Struck out—Dahlen, Carroll, Hutchison, Stovey Tucker. Passed ball—Kittredge. Hit by pitched ball—Long, by Gumbert. Sacrifice hits—Cooney, 1: Kittredge, 1; Quinn, 2; Tucker, 2; Lowe 1. Time—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Powers and Battin.

One of the most noteworthy of the contests at Baltimore in 1891, was that between the Boston Reds—Association—and the Baltimore team, played at Baltimore on July 25, 1891, the contest lasting to the close of the fourteenth inning, at the end of which time a drawn game had to be declared on account of darkness. The Baltimores started off with the lead by a score of 2 to 0, and adding a single in the second inning felt sanguine of taking their visitors into camp. But in the third inning the Reds got in three runs and tied the score, 3 to 3, and from that point out neither side could add a single run to their score. A Baltimore writer in describing the game said that in the fourteenth inning the Bostons again had a good chance to connect. Brouthers reached first on balls.

Murphy, instead of being allowed to sacrifice as he could have done, was told by Brouthers to hit the ball out, and he struck out. Then Farrell also struck out, and Brouthers stole second on that last strike, Robinson throwing low to the base. Buffington got a base on balls, and Stricker was out, McMahon to Werden, with two strikes on him. Robinson made a hit in the last half of the 14th inning. Buffinton then struck out both McMahon and Johnson and threw Van Haltren out at first. It had been very cloudy from the middle of the sixth inning up, and had threatened to rain. At that time, as it was apparent that it would be too dark to finish the contest, the umpire called the game. The score:

BOSTON REDS.	A.B.	B.	E.	T,B.	В. Н.	P.0.	Α.	E.	BALTIMORES.	A.B.	R.	В.	T.B	S.H.	P.0	Α.	Þ
Brown, c.f	6	0	Ó	0	2	1	0	0	Johnson, r.f	5		1	1 4	0	1	0	0
Duffy, r.f	6	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	Van Haltr'n, l.f.	6	1	2	4	0	5	1	
McGeachy, 1.f.	6	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	Ray, s.s	5	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
Brouthers, 1 b.	4	0	3	3	0	15	1	2	Werden, 1b		0						
Murphy, c	6	0		1					Wise, 2b	5	0	1	1	1	2	5	1
Richardson 3b	5	0	0	0		3	5	0	Hardie, c f	5					2		
Farrell, 3 b	1	0		0	0	0	0	0	Gilbert, 3b	5					7		
Buffinton, p	5	0		1			6	0	Robinson, c	6					8		
Stricker, 2b	6	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	McMahon, p	6	0	8	0	1	0	4	0
Radford, s.s	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	2			-	-	-	-		-	-
	-			_	_	Н			Totals	49	3	8	12	4	42,	17	5
Totals	48	3	8	10	5	42	18	5									

Earned runs—Baltimores, 1. Three-base hits—Duffy, Van Haltren, Hardie. Stolen bases—Duffy, Brouthers, Van Haltren. First base on balls—Brouthers, Buffinton, Radford (2), Johnson, Ray, Werden, Hardie, Gilbert. First base on errors—Bostons, 1: Baltimores, 2. Left on buses—Bostons, 8; Baltimores, 11. Struck out. McGeachy, Murphy, Buffinton, Johnson (2), Ray, Wise, Gilbert, Robinson, McMahon, (2). Double plays—Gilbert and Werden. Wild throws—Radford, Murphy, Brouthers, Wise, Hardie, Ray, Robinson, (2). Fumble—Radford. Muffed thrown ball—Brouthers. Hit by pitched ball—Brouthers. Time—2h. 33m. Umpire—Davis.

One of the finest games of the New England League series of 1891, was that played at Salem, Mass., between the home club team and the visiting team of the Lowell club, which took place on July 10, 1891. Not a run scored on either side up to the thirteenth inning. Not only was the pitching and catching on both sides of the most effective kind, but the in and out field support given it was exceptionally fine, as the columns of fielding errors show. The veteran player, Burdock's work at second base was one of the features on the part of the Salem nine, as was that of catcher Broughton on the other side, and short stop Hart. Here is the score:

SALEMS.	A.B.	R.	B.	T.B.	В. Н.	P.0	A.	E	LOWELLS.	A.B.	R,	j.	T.B	В, Н.	P.O.	阜
Henry, r.f Gorman, c.f Hines, 1b	6 5 6	0 1 1	2 1 1	2 2 2	0 0 0	1 3 15	0 0 1	0	Meara, c.f Bradley, r.f Kelly, l.f	6 6 5	0 0	1 1 1	2 1 1	0 0	0 0 0 0 6 0	000
Deady, 1 f Burrill, c Bardock, 2b	6 4 5	0 0 0	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array}$	4 0 2 2	0 0 0	1 7 9 0	0 0 5 7	0	Farrell, 3b Hart, s.s Broughton, c	5 5 5	0 0 0	1 (1 0	0 1	0 1	4 2 3 5 1 3 2 3	0 0 0
Kirmess, 3b Gating, s.s Fitzgerald, p	5 4	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	1 2	7 0	0	McGrath, 2b Moran, 1b Costello, p	5 4	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	1 0	0
Totals	46	2	11	15	1	39	20	0	Totals	46	0	6	7	0.3	9 22	0
Salems						. (0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0	0		0	0	2-	-2

Earned runs-Salems, 2. Two-base hits-Deady (2), Gorman, Meara, Hines. First base on balls—Costello, Burrill (2), Gorman, Fitzgerald (2). Hit by pitched ball—Moran, Bradley, McGrath, Hines. Struck out-Gorman (2), Kirmess, Hines, Burdock (2), Henry, Deady, Gating, Hart, Broughton, Meara, McGrath, (2), Bradley. Double plays—McGrath, Hart and Moran (2), Gating, Burdock and Hines. Time-2h. 5m. Umpires-Sullivan and Flanagan.

THE POPULATION OF LEAGUE CLUB CITIES:

An interesting item for League Club magnates is that showing the population of the principal base ball cities up to the date of the last census in 1890. That of the cities represented in the League in 1892, is as follows:

EASTERN CIT.ES.	POPULATION.	WESTERN CITIES.	POPULATIÔN.
New York Philadelphia Brooklyn Boston Baltimore	1,046,964 806,343 448,477 434,439	Chicago	1,099,850 451,770 296,908 261,352 238,617
Washington		Louisville	2,509,626

This makes an aggregate population for the twelve cities, of 6,991,572. The other prominent base ball cities outside of the League arena include the following:

CITIES.	POPULATION.	CITIES.	POPULATION.
Buffalo		Rochester	
Milwaukee Minneapolis	204,468	Kansas City Indianapolis	132,716 105,436

Columbus had but 88,150.

A BRIEF CHAPTER IN LEAGUE HISTORY.

Among the notable events of the base ball season of 1891, was the cetirement of Mr. Albert G. Spalding from further active participation in the governmental affairs of the National League, and his resigning his position as president of the Chicago Club, which event occurred in April, 1891. As a matter of historical record and for reference purposes, I reproduce a portion of a chapter I wrote on the subject for the New York Sporting Times, of April 18th, 1891.

"My text is Albert G. Spalding, as a ball-player, club manager, National League magnate and the head of the greatest sporting goods house in the world.

"I first saw Mr. Spalding in July, 1867. The occasion was the contest between the nine of the National Club of Washington, and the Forest City Club nine of Rockford, which took place at Dexter Park the latter part of July in that year. He was then not quite seventeen years of age, but he was a tall, muscular youth, with a bright, intelligent look about him that made him appear much older. Albert was then an amateur ball-player, and a pitcher of the Forest City nine. His club was the first to defeat the Nationals on their grand tour through the West that year, and the only one to win a game from them on the trip, and their great victory on the occasion was largely due to Spalding's skillful, strategic pitching. The next day the Nationals revenged themselves on the Chicago Excelsiors by giving them the worst whipping known in that club's history. They tried to get on a return game with the Forest City nine, but the latter were too shrewd to give them the chance; so the Nationals returned home with a record of victories over the crack clubs of Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago, the Rockford Amateurs, under Spalding, being their only conquerors that year out West, United States Senator Arthur S. Gorman and the late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Charles E. Coon, were with the Nationals on that historical trip, and I accompanied the club as special correspondent of the New York Clipper and the invited guest of the Nationals.

"In 1871, when the then new manager of the Boston professional club, Harry Wright, was selecting his team for that year's inaugural championship campaign, I wrote to Harry and called his special attention to young Spalding as a player he should have on his team, and Harry appointed him pitcher of his new team, and thus it was that A. G. Spalding began his career as a professional player. It is unnecessary to refer to Spalding's experience as a professional from 1871 to 1875 inclusive; suffice it to say that as a pitcher under the old rule of the straight arm delivery, during that five years' period, he had no superior in the position, and in strategic skill, and in headwork play, alike on the field and at the bat, he stood at the head of the professional fraternity.

But this was but a part of the creditable position he occupied, for his intelligence, sobriety and integrity of character alone made him the model professional ball-player of the period.

"In 1874 an event occurred in Spalding's career which proved to be the turning point in his personal history. And I cannot do better than give his own account of the event in question which he gave me several years ago, and a copy of which I found in my scrapbook this week. Here it is in his own language.

"'My first experience in professional club management may be said to have been acquired in 1874, when I was sent to England as an avant courier in the interests of the Boston Base Ball Club, then the leading professional exemplars of the game in the country. This club, in con. nection with the Athletic Club of Philadelphia, pooled their interests in the business of a speculative base ball tour to England in 1874, and in the spring of that year I was placed in charge of the preliminary arrangements and visited London to prepare the way for the trip. I think this trip and the responsibility that was thrown upon me as the business assistant of Manager Harry Wright-who was placed in charge of the two clubs during the tour-had much to do in arousing within me an ambition to raise my position from that of a professional player to that of a manager of a club team. My experience on that tour had given me quite an insight into the work of controlling players, and afterward a desire to manage a professional team myself became so powerful an influence on my actions, that I soon began to lay my plans for a successful accomplishment of my ambitious views, and I only awaited a favorable opportunity to carry them into execution; and the opportunity came when least expected. In 1870 the Boston people made overtures to the veteran manager, Harry Wright, through whose skill in club management the Cincinnati Club had achieved championship honors in 1869 by an unexpected career of success in the field, and in 1871 Mr. Wright took charge of the Boston Club, and then began that club's success in winning the professional championship of the country from 1871 to 1876. In 1875 the Chicago Club took similar measures to strengthen the club's team at the cost of the Boston Club, just as Boston had previously taken at the cost of the Cincinnati Club, and it was through this action of the Western Club that the opportunity for gratifying my ambition to become the manager of a club team was afforded me, and the result was that in 1876 I became the manager and captain of the Chicago Club team, as Harry Wright had of the Boston Club in 1871. Success crowned my efforts in the inaugural year of my management, and the Chicago Club became the professional champions of the National League in 1876. It is worthy of note that from the period of my first becoming a professional ball player to the present time, that was several years ago, remember, I have been in the service of but two professional organizations. First, as the pitcher of the

Boston Club during the first four years of its winning championship honors, and also as the club manager's assistant or lieutenant, and then as manager, secretary and finally president of the Chicago Club, the present champions of the National League. This, I believe, is a record unequaled in the history of any individual player in the country, and, without exotism. I refer to it with excusable pride.'

"I have not space at command, in giving this brief sketch of Mr. Spalding's career up to the time of his retirement from further active participation in the professional base ball club business, to comment in detail on the good work he accomplished as president of the Chicago Club after his retirement from the field in 1877. Suffice to say, that when he gave up ball playing he established himself in the business of supplying baseball material for the fraternity, and it was but a few years before his remarkable energy, enterprise and natural business talent developed itself to an extent which proved conclusively that he was in every way built for a stirring Western merchant, full of all the nerve, pluck, independence and "push" which are so characteristic of the Western people.

ORGANIZING MINOR LEAGUES.

Mr. C. D. White, the worthy president of the Eastern League of 1891, has prepared an excellent plan for the organization of all minor leagues. Mr. White says:

After assembling for organizing let a committee of three be appointed with power to go on and perfect a plan for the proper conducting of a league.

The committee should be directed to confer with a similar committee of the Western League, whose interests are identical with the Eastern.

To advoid all past failures, a plan must be adopted to control salaries. A few features of the Millennium Plan can be used to a good advantage.

After the committee has perfected some of the arrangements for a circuit, let the committee issue a circular in all the sporting papers, soliciting applications from all the ball player of the country; such application could be made on a uniform blank, in which it would state age of players, when first under contract, what clubs they have played with, what position they desire to enter into contract for, what other position can they play, what salary expected.

These applications can be made to the secretary of the League. From said applications, the committee shall select eight nines, to represent the eight different cities. The secretary shall immediately put the men under contract at uniform salary, and after all have been placed under contract, each club, in meeting assembled, shall choose one club by drawing a card, giving the names of the players. After the championship season has commenced, should any club desire the services of any player not under contract with any National Agreement Club, it can make requisition on the secretary of the League, and he alone has authority to sign said player desired.

The salary of each team shall not exceed \$12,000 for a term of six months. The signing of all players by the secretary, and the knowledge that said player cannot obtain any greater salary in any other league other than the major organization, will make the players feel satisfied, and they can be signed without any great deal of trouble.

If the Leagues work on this basis, all the friction that has been a detriment to the minor leagues will be done away with.

Another distinctive feature for minor leagues is the double champion. ship series with the possible, or rather probable, series to decide the championship. This plan provides for a spring series to continue from such date in April or May as may be selected and terminated on some date from July 1st to the 10th. The club winning the greatest percentage of the games shall be recognized as the champion club for that series.

On some date following the close of the spring series, all the clubs shall start on an equal basis for the fall series, said series to continue until such dates in September or October as may be agreed upon.

Should the winner of the spring series be also the winner of the fall series, a thing hardly probable, of course no extra series would have to be arranged. But should one club win the spring series and another the fall series, then an extra series, say of ten games, could be arranged by the League to decide the championship. Every team would have an incentive to fight desperately from start to finish, and no team would be apt to get so far behind as to be out of the race.

One of the most essential things for minor leagues to do is to place themselves on a co-operative or partnership basis; that is, have equal divisions of gate receipts on a basis of 45 per cent. to visiting clubs, 45 per cent. to the home club and 10 per cent. to the main or central erganization.

The small cities are essential for the formation of leagues, as minor leagues cannot arrange their circuit so as to include any large cities, and in order that the League shall remain intact the adoption of the above mentioned plans, viz.: Signing and allotting of players by the secretary of the League, insuring that no club shall pay higher salaries than the other clubs, the double champion seasons, the equal division of gate receipts with a percentage going to the League for ordinary and extraordinary expenses, and the pooling of holiday receipts, will make minor leagues a success.

Another important thing for minor league club organizations is to perfect its organization on as broad a basis as possible. There should be as many people interested as it is possible to obtain.

Make your capital stock from \$3,000 to \$5,000, divided into shares of \$10 each and allow no one person to hold over twenty shares, and endeavor to obtain as many stockholders as it is possible.

Collect the entire capital stock; elect a Board of Directors, with full power to act; select a manager of reputation, and your success is assured and a stability of the League is established.

THE AMATEUR ARENA.

COLLEGE CLUBS AND THE AMATEUR LEAGUES.

Genuine amateur ball playing, such as that in vogue in the decade of the fifties, may be said to be almost a thing of the past. It has been superseded in the base ball arena of the existing period by a system of amateur club playing which has a strong tendency to semi-professionalism; inasmuch as the gate influence permeates the existing system to a large extent. Of course the college clubs are at the head of the amateur organizations of the country, but this class of clubs go in strongly for the "gate" to help out the general athletic expenses of their respective colleges, and hitherto base ball has been the most prolific source of profit in helping the athletic fund, especially in Harvard, Yale and Princeton, though of late the "slugging and wrestling" features of modern college foot ball have presented a rivalry in producing large "gates," which has threatened the previous supremacy of base ball in that respect.

The majority of the so-called amateur clubs of the large cities East and West are decidedly semi-professional organizations. There are, of course, exceptions. Take, for instance, the smaller leagues of New York City, and the A. A. U. base ball league. Probably the strongest amateur organization of the country is the Amateur League of New York, which has for the past four or five years furnished the patrons of amateur ball-playing of the metropolis with the best class of contests seen in the amateur arena of the country, not excepting those of the colleges. Hitherto the amateur league has been content to run its season each year with a local circuit of four clubs, which of late have included the Staten Island A. C., the Englewood Field Club, the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, and Staten Island Cricket Club. But the indications are that the League's circuit will be

enlarged for 1892 to six clubs if not eight.

The Amateur League is run on a basis which differs from that of the base ball clubs of the A. A. U., inasmuch as the rules of the former admit of the employment of professional battery players, just as the great English cricket clubs employ professional bowlers. On the other hand, the A. A. U. clubs, by their rules, prohibit the employment of any professional players; but, unfortunately, the rule has been virtually, almost a dead letter law since the A. A. U. base ball clubs were organized. In fact,

strictly legitimate amateur playing is an unknown quantity in the Metropolitan district arena, and the effort to uphold it seems to have settled down to the question of adopting the compromise rule of the Amateur League, and it has been next to impossible to organize a strong amateur team under the written law of the

A. A. U. code.

It is claimed by the Amateur League clubs that under their rule of having the most arduous work of a team done by professionals, strict amateur play can be secured outside of the battery positions; and that it is impossible to make up a strictly amateur team under any other rule, so few players being at command who are willing to engage in the arduous duties of the pitcher and catcher of a team without compensation in some form or other. By the open employment of professional battery players, the integrity of amateur play is preserved to the extent of the other seven positions of a team; while the experience of the A. A. U. clubs, the past two years, would go to show that it is not so preserved under their rule of enforcing the strict amateur playing in all of the nine positions.

BASE BALL AT THE ANTIPODES.

THE GAME IN AUSTRALIA.

The progress of our national game in popular favor in Australia and England is of necessity slow. As a rule, the English mind, whether "at home, you know," or in the colonies, is slow to rece ve new ideas, and particularly so to draft on its list of national sports new games from other countries, especially if they emanate from their young Yankee rivals. England took up the genuine American game of lacrosse chiefly because it came from Canada and not from Yankee land. It was to that extent "English, you know." But base ball, despite its English origin, is undoubtedly an American institution and our national game of ball; and though its great merits are gradually working their way into favor with the unprejudiced minority in England the plant there is proving to be of very slow growth. In Australia, however, there are more liberal ideas prevailing in respect to the American national game, and in that great dependency of the English Empire-if it may be so termed-base ball has got a footing which bids fair to give it a permanent home there. Base ball was first introduced by American teams in England in 1874, while it was not practically known to any extent in Australia until 1888; and yet it has gained more in favor in three years in Australia than it has done in England in nearly twenty years.

The latest information about the progress of base ball in Australia which we had at command up to 1892 was in regard to the base ball campaign which was commenced in Australia last October, it being the season of 1891 and 1892. The South Australian Advertiser of October 9, in commenting on the approaching base ball season - which begins there where our season

leaves off-says:

"The third season of base ball in South Australia has commenced. The clubs are at present playing practice games with a view of getting into form by October 17, on which date the championship series will be started. It might be said that up till now the players have only been learning the rudiments. season we may expect to see the game fairly well played, as the majority of the League teams are made up of men thoroughly conversant with all the rules that govern the play. It only remains to obtain umpires in whom the men have confidence to see the game take a position in field sports second only to our great national game of football. The supporters of the American game grow more enthusiastic every day, and gentlemen of position and influence in Adelaide are backing up the efforts of those who are working for its adoption in South Australia. now three distinct base ball organizations in Adelaide: The League, Association and Union, and even all the clubs associated with those bodies are not sufficient to carry the players desirous of taking part in the games. The position of the League is considerably strengthened by the formation of the other two associations, as candidates for League honors will have an opportunity to develop their qualifications. The number of clubs in the Leagues remains the same as last season, viz., six. The Medindies take the place of the Post and Telegraph and the Hindmarsh and Semaphore combine under the name of Port Adelaide. The prospects of the season are decidedly encouraging. Already three clubs claim the championship for certain. The present holders of the title will not give up without a hard struggle, but the Goodwoods and Norwoods have strengthened their team to such an extent that they are justified in making a strong claim to

The programme for the season provides that each club play the other four times—in all twenty games. The Norwoods have secured the Kensington Oval on which to play their home games, and the Ports will play on the Alberton Oval every alternate Saturday. The Adelaides and Kent Towns take turn about to play on the race course. The first games for the championship are: Port Adelaide vs. Adelaide, Kent Town vs. Norwood, Medindie vs. Goodwood, to be played on the ground of the first-named club. Up to the present the following clubs have been

elected members of the association: Goodwood Second, Adelaide Juniors, Hyde Parks and Rovers. The following are the union clubs: Goodwood Juniors, Boys' Institute, Excelsior and Australs. The games for the premiership will start on October 17.

Tht record in each of the three organizations up to the end of

October stood as follows:

THE LEAGUE.

CLUB	Won. Lost.	P. ct.
Adelaide	$\frac{-}{2} \frac{-}{0}$	1.000
Goodwood	 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	1.000
Kent Town. Medindie	 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.000
Port Adelaide	 0 2	.000

THE ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost.	P. ct.
Hyde Park. Adelaide Junior Goodwood Second. Rover.	1	1	.500

THE UNION.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. ct.
Goodwood Juniors. Australs Our Boys' Institute Excelsior	1 1	1 2	.500

A letter from Mr. Robert Sellers of Adelaide, South Australia, to Mr. Spalding, says: "I can assure you that base ball is now here for good, and in a few years we shall hope to be sufficiently proficient in the game to send a representative team to America.

THE MINOR LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

There was but one of the minor leagues of 1891 that went through the season without some sort of break in their ranks. and that one was the California League. That League's campaign for the season, moreover, was the longest of any in the professional arena, as it lasted from March 22d to November 23d, the longest of championship campaigns, the record of the four clubs comprising the League including a total of 204 games, equal to a record of 588 games for an eight-club League. The four clubs entering the list for the championship of California in 1891 were the San Francisco, Sacramento, San Jose, and Oakland Clubs. The champions of 1890 were the San Francisco: and the manager of this team took charge in 1891 of the new team of the San Jose Club, and, obtaining the services of several of the championship team of 1890, managed his team so well that he finally came out of the campaign the winner of the pennant for 1891. The San Jose did not get in the van in the race until April, but then they staid there over five months, quite a record in itself. The closing struggle between the San Joses and the San Franciscos was a feature of the campaign, the champions tieing the San Joses, on November Ist. But after that the latter team played a great game, and came in easy victors, as will be seen by the appended:

	San	San Fran.	Sac'a- m'nto	Oak- land.	Won	Per cent,
San Jose San Francisco Sacramento	26 17	23	30	28	75	.506
Lost	57	62	73	102	294	

The Western Association, in 1891, did not equal the success of its previous campaigns, as no less than four of its clubs failed to play the season out. Of the 140 games of the scheduled season the Kansas City team played 125; the Sioux City, 123; the Denver, 116; the Omaha, 110; the Duluth, 100; the Minneapolis, 99; the Milwaukee, 96; and the Lincoln, 95, in victories and defeats. The Lincoln and Duluth Clubs retired early, the Milwaukees deserted to the American Association in August, and the Omahas disbanded in September, leaving the Kansas City Club in an advantageous position for final success. When the Omaha team disbanded, September 14, it was supposed that the season would end, but the Kansas City and the Sioux City teams agreed to play their

scheduled games for last week to decide the championship. Sioux City had all the best of the arrangement, as Kansas City had to win four of the five games to pass Sioux City. After three games of this supplementary series had been played, the Western Association remnants met at Kansas City on the 17th and declared the season closed on the 13th inst., and awarded the pennant to Sioux City on the record as it stood at that date. Meantime, Kansas City had won three out of four games of the supplementary series. Had the club won the fifth game, the club would have carried the matter before the Board of Control. The Sioux Citys, however, won the fifth and deciding game on the 20th, and were therefore entitled to the pennant, both under the regular season record and the supplementary series record. The final record for the season of 1891 is as follows:

	Mil- waukee	Sioux	Kansas	Minne- apolis	Lincoln	Omaha	Denver	Duluth	Games	Per ct. of victories
Milwaukee Sioux City Kansas City Minneapolis Lincoln Omaha Denver Duluth	8 5 6 9 4 3 2	7 13 7 7 10 9 6	9 9 6 9 10 9 7	7 8 8 6 5 9 4	5 7 11 7 4 6 9	9 11 11 8 9	10 13 12 5 8 7	12 10 6 13 5 11 4	59 66 66 52 46 51 53 39	.615 .537 .528 .525 .484 .464 .457 .390
Games Lost	37	57	59	47	49	59	63	61	432	

The Eastern Association of 1891 ended its regular season on August 30, and its record to that date stood as follows:

	Buffalo	Albany	Syracuse	New Haven	Troy	Lebanon	Roch- ester	Provi- dence	Games	Per ct. of victories
Buffalo		12	10	7	13	11	12	7	72	.727
Albany	6	7	8	5 8	8 9	11 9	11 8	8 9	57 56	.582
Syracuse	3	5	6		7	8	8	11	48	.552
New Haven	3	9	5	6	'	9	10	4	46	.442
TroyLebanon	2	0	6	5	10	- 1	6	8	37	381
Rochester	4	.3	6	4	3	9		7	36	.375
Providence	3	5	1	4	8	3	5		29	.349
110vidence										
Games Lost	27	41	42	39	58	60	60	54	381	

After the breaking up of the season campaign in August, the Buffalo, Albany, Lebanon, and Troy Clubs concluded to try a supplementary season, and it proved to be a success. The

record of this short campaign, which resulted in the second success of the Buffalo Club, is appended:

	Buf- falo.	Alb'y.	Leba- non.	Troy	Vict's	Per cent,
Buffalo Albany Lebanon Troy	4	4	4	7 3	15 11	.652
Defeats	8	8	13	19	48	

The supplementary season ended on September 26, leaving the pennant in dispute. The record then stood as follows:

	Won.	Lost	Per cent,
Albany	15	8	.652
Buffalo	15	9	.625
Lebanon	1	13	.458
<u>Troy</u>	6	17	. 261

A protested game, which was thrown out of the record, so materially changed the standing of the clubs as to give Buffalo the pennant. On September 15 the Troy Club defeated Buffalo, but the latter protested the game owing to a decision of the umpire, and appealed to Chairman Young, of the National Board. The latter declared the protest valid, and the game as void. The Buffalo and Troy Clubs then agreed to play the game over again on Saturday, the 26th, along with the regularly scheduled game. This was done, Buffalo winning both games, thus adding a victory and taking off a defeat. Under this condition, the final record made Buffalo the champion club.

The New England League's campaign of 1891 was a decided failure, that organization ending its career on August 6, at a meeting held that day at the Tremont House, Boston. The

record of the scheduled games played is as follows:

	Wor- cester	Port-	Man- ch'str	Low- ell.	Sal'm	Wo'n- sock'i	Lynn	L'wis- ton.	G'm's Won	Per ct vict's.
Worcester	8	5	7 8	8 7	4 5	6 4	11	6	47 46	.653
Manchester	7	5		7	8	2	9	4	42	.583
Lowell	3	4 5	$\frac{7}{2}$	3	10	3	6	3 4	37 27	.561
Woonsocket	3	0	3	1	1 5	3	2	2 2	11 18	.324
Lewiston	0	2	1	2	1	2	3		11	282
Games Lost	25	25	30	29	34	23	45	28	239	

At the August meeting, however, a review of the campaign led to a recount of the games won and lost regularly, and the meeting awarded the championship to the Portland Club of Maine, as also the Dixwell prize, as it was not only the only club to pay its association dues, but was the best managed of all of the eight clubs. All of the other clubs left the Eastern League in debt to it. The Portland Club paid all its assessments, and was the only club to pay the \$500 to the board of protection.

The Inter-State League ended its brief campaign in July. It included the clubs of Evansville, Terre Haute, Grand Rapids, and Fort Wayne. Grand Rapids and Terre Haute played their last game on the 29th of July, the former disbanding. Evansville and Ft. Wayne tried one more game on the day following, and then, owing to the withdrawal of the Terre Haute team and its dismemberment, the schedule was dropped, and the League closed its campaign. The final record

is as follows:

	Evans-	Terre Haute	Grand Rapids	Fort Wayne	Victories	Per cent.
Evansville		3	3	5	11	.917
Terre Haute	0		4	3	7	.636
Grand Rapids	0	1		2	3	. 273
Fort Wayne	1	0	1		2	.167
Defeats	1	4	8	10	23	

The New York and Pennsylvania League had a short campaign, ending September 9, with the appended record:

	James- town	Erie	Elmira	Olean	Victories.	Per cent.
Jamestown		5	5	3	13	.684
Erie	3		4	4	11	.579
Elmira	2	0		5	7	389
Olean	1	3	2		6	.333
Defeats	6	8	11	12	37	

A TRIBUTE OF ESTEEM TO MR. A. G. SPALDING

.Upon His Retirement from Active Participation in League Affairs.

The National League at its annual meeting in November, 1891, passed a resolution making Mr. A. G. Spalding an honorary member of that body. A committee composed of Messrs. Rogers, Byrne and Robison was appointed to procure a suitable token to present to Mr. Spalding, which was meant in a measure to convey to him the esteem in which he was held by his former associates in base ball legislation. The committee had a most handsome illuminated album made containing the following address:

To A. G. Spalding: The National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs has this day unanimously conferred upon you its honorary membership. While the compliment is the highest in its gift and has been tended but once in its previous history, it is inadequate to express the League's appreciation of your long and honorable service in its councils, cotemporanceus with its own existence as an organization.

Your connection with the great national game of base ball, whether as player, manager, legislator or counselor, has been clean and open, bold and aggressive, candid and upright, conciliatory and reformatory, unselfish and cosmopolitan.

Unaffected by the petty calumnies of envy and mediocrity, you have, with unerring judgment, ever advocated high principle rather than temporary expediency, observance of law in preference to rich revenues for its violation, and the League—inheritor of your policy—is to-day the acknowledged sponser and conservator of honest base ball. Insolvent, as is every admirer of the national pastime, to repay you in kind for your many labors and sacrifices in the great cause, the National League, as the exponent of universal sentiment, can at least convey to you the best wishes of all for your personal welfare, and the hope that its title of honorary membership will be the affectionate link that will bind and perpetuate your future co-operation in its councils and legislation.

Following the address are the signatures of each of the League club presidents, together with those of the members of the committee. The beautiful token was presented to Mr. Spalding through his brother Walter, at the spring meeting of the new League in New York in March.

THE OFFICIAL AVERAGES FOR 1891.

The following are the official statistics of the various Leagues and Associations of the National Agreement organizations as compiled by the Secretary of the National League for 1891. It will be seen that he has very wisely thrown out the columns of figures giving unnecessary details, which have previously monopolized so much space in the GUIDES of each season. The names of all players who failed to take part in fifteen games of the championship games are omitted in all the records. In estimating the records in percentage the lead should be given to the player who takes part in the greatest number of games. For instance, if A has played 100 games and reached a fielding percentage of 1900, and B has played in but 90 games and has the same percentage, A is to be given the lead, as the percentage is really the best.

THE LEAGUE AVERAGES FOR 1891. Batting Record

Of Players who have taken part in fifteen or more Championship Games. Season of 1891.

Rank.	Name and Club.	Games played.	Runs scored.	Per cent.	Rank.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games played.	Runs scored.	Per cent.
1	Hamilton, Philadel.	133	42	338	18	Collins, Brooklyn	107	82	.281
2	Gumbert, Chicago	28	18	.326	10	(Lowe, Boston	124	92	.281
3	Browning, Pit. & Cin	101	62	.324	19	Burns, Brooklyn	122	75	.281
4	Holliday, Cincinnati.	110	75	318	20	McKean, Cleveland.	141	114	
- 5	(Halligan, Cincinn	61	43	.311	21	Stovey, Boston	133	118	279
	Schriver, Chicago	25	14	.311	42	Pinkney, Brooklyn	135	81	.278
6	Clements, Philadel	105	57			Nash, Boston	139	92	. 276
	Tiernan, New York.	133	111		24	Hanlan, Pittsburgh	115	82	
8	O'Rourke, New York	136	94		25	J Tucker, Boston	140	103	
9	C. Dailey, Brooklyn	53		.296	40	(Griffin, Brooklyn.	133	106	.272
10	Childs, Cleveland.	141	119		26	Surkett, Cleveland			.271
	(Thompson, Phila.	133	108	295	40	(Lamam, Cincinnam	135	117	.271
11	Anson, Chicago	136	82	294		(Bassett, New York	130		.266
12	J. T. Daly, Brooklyn	61	31	.293	27		134		. 266
	(Connor, New York	129	110	. 293		(Curtis, Cincinnati.	27	10	266
13	Davis, Cleveland	136	115		28	Gray, Philadelphia.	18	11	
14	Scaruthers, Brook.	47	25	. 291		(Johnson, Cleve	S0	49	. 263
	(Beckley, Pittsburg	129	91	.291	29	{ Doyle, Cleveland	61		. 263
₂ 15	Ryan, Chicago	118		.289		(Dahlen, Chicago	135		.263
16	\ Long. Boston	139		.287		(Virtue, Cleveland.	139	82	.262
10	Ward, Brooklyn	104		.287	30		130	86	262
	Miller, Pittsburgh	131	79	285		(Richardson, N. Y	123	85	. 262
17	Gore, New York	130	104		31	Simmer, Cleveland	116	57	261
_,	Wilmot, Chicago	120	102	285	-	? Tebeau, Cleveland	61		. 261
	Shugart, Pittsburg	75	57	. 285	32	W. O'Brien, Brook.	102	79	. 260

LEAGUE BATTING RECORD-Continued.

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Rank	Name and Club.	Games played	Runs scored.	Per cent.	Rank.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games	Runs scored.	Per cent.
33	Ganzel, Boston	68	33	.259		(Reilly, Pittsburgh,	110	44	.211
	McPhee, Cincinnati.	138		.257	62	Buckley, New York	67		.211
	Carroll, Chicago	130		.255		(Chi - 31 - Dh:1 - 3-1	103		. 210
36	Denny, N. Y., C. & P.	59	22		63	Mack, Pittsburgh.	71		. 210
	Corkhill Pittsburgh	40			64	Smith, Cincinnati	138		. 205
	J. O'Brien Brooklyn	43	22			Keenan, Cincinnati	75		. 203
	Cooney, Chicago	118	84			(Berbauer, Pitts	117	58	202
	Delehanty, Philadel.	125	92			Kittredge, Chicago	79	26	. 202
	Quinn, Boston	123	70	247		/ m	25	8	. 202
41	Rusie, New York	56	30	. 247	07	Mayer, Philadel	65	23	.201
42	(Pfeffer, Chicago	137	92	. 246	01	Nichols, Boston	47	21	. 201
43	McAleer, Cleve	135	95	. 246	68	Reilly, Cincinnati	133		. 200
40	Whistler, New York.	. 71	38			Maul, Pittsburgh	40		.194
44	Marr. Cincinnati	. 72				Clarke, New York	46		.188
	(Gleason, Philadel	60		. 244		(Lovett, Brooklyn.	42		.184
	Glasscock, New York	95				Staley, Pitts. & B.	35		.184
	Brown, Philadelphia	112		. 242		(J. Ewing, N. York.	31		.184
	Berger, Pittsburgh.	37		. 240		(Hut.hinson, Chi	64	27	.179
48	Kelly, Boston	24			72	{ Viau, Cleveland	38		.179
49	Myers, Philadel	134	67	. 238	L	(Radbourn, Cincin.	27	11	.179
	(Kinslow, Brooklyn	59	21	. 238	73	Galvin, Pittsburgh	27		.176
	Fields, Pitts. & Phila	27	13	. 237	74	SEly, Brooklyn	31		.171
	Shearon, Cleveland.	30					44		.171
	Esper, Philadelphia.	34	18	.232	75	Gruber, Cleveland Hemming, Brook.	38	17	.169
	Burns, Chicago	57	0.0	201		(Hemming, Brook	22		.169
	Harrington, Cincin.	90				Young, Cleveland	50 61	21 16	.168
	Carroll, Pittsburgh.	8 117	52 46			Mullane, Cincinnati.	19	3	.149
	Allen, Philadelphi	41	24			Welch, New York	51		.147
	Lally, Pittsburgh	16				Baldwin, Pittsburgh. Thornton, Philadel	29	7	.145
	Sullivan, Boston Clarkson, Boston	52				Clark, Cincinnati	15		.132
60	Slattery, Cincinnati.	41				Keefe, N. Y. & Phila)5		.127
	(Bennett, Boston	74				Rhines, Cincinnati	42		.124
61	Luby, Chicago	24				Burrill, New York.	15		.075
_	(, cmode			-10	100	- I DI LOILII	20	-	

Fielding Record.

Of Players who have taken part in fifteen or more Championship Games. Season of 1891.

FIRST BASEMAN.

Rank.	Name and Club.	Games played.	Total chances.	Per cent.	Rank.	Name and Club.	Games played.	Total	Per cent. accepted.
1	Brown, Philadelphia			.986		Virtue, Cleveland			
2	Seckley, Pitts					Foutz, Brooklyn			
	Reilly, Cincinnati.					Tucker, Boston		140	.975
3	Anson, Chicago	136	1511	.981	7	Keenan, Cincinnati.,	506	42	.970
0	Connor, New York	129	1459	.981	8	Delehanty, Philadel.	300	28	950

SECOND BASEMEN.

1 Ward, Brooklyn	18	119	.966	7	Quinn, Boston	123	678	. 936
2 McPhee, Cincinnati.					Pfeffer, Chicago .		957	.935
3 Lowe, Boston					Childs, Cleveland	1+1	903	918
4 Richardson, N. Y	113	767	.948	10	Collins, Brooklyn	72	436	.9.8
5 Myers, Philadelphia.					Berger. Pittsburgh		. 90	
6 Bierbauer, Pitts	117	723	.93	12	J O'Brien, Brooklyn	43	211	.876

THIRD BASEMEN.

1 Bassett, New York	1221	467	910	17	Dahlen, Chicago	841	3691.883
2 Burns, Chicago.					Shindle, Philadel		451 .882
					Davis, Cleveland	21	91 .879
3 Nash, Boston Tebeau, Cleveland	61	281	.904	10	Denny, N. Y., C. & P	40	161 .869
4 Latham., Cincinnati.	135	624	.902	11	Miller, Pittsburgh	32	135 .859
5 Pinkney, Brooklyn					Reilly, Pittsburgh		394 .850
6 Mayer, Philadelphia	32	127	.889	13	Doyle, Cleveland	18	87 .316

SHORT STOPS.

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1	Cooney Chicago								.897
2	Ward., Brooklyn	86	524	.916	8	McKean, Cleveland	141	805	.893
3	Shugart. Pittsburgh.					Ely. Brooklyn		176	.85%
4	Smith, Cincinnati	138	817	.903	10	Whistler, New York	32	173	.838
5	Long, Boston	139	866	.902	11	Dahlen., Chicago			.835
6	Allen, Philadelphia	117	758	.898	12	Miller, Pittsburgh	33	169	.810

FIELDERS.

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Rank.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games played.	Total chances.	Per cent.	Rank.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games played.	Total chances.	Per cent.
1	Brodie, Boston	134	302	963	20	Carroll, Chicago	130	204	902
	Slattery, Cincinnati.	41				Reilly, Cincinnati	35		.900
	W. O'Brien, Brook	102				Gore, New York	130		.898
	Holliday, Cincinnati	110	204			(Sullivan Boston.	16	29	.896
5	Thompson, Philadel	133	281	.946	23	{ Tiernan, N. York.	133	174	.896
6	Griffin, Brooklyn	133	284	.943		(Maul, Pittsubrgh	38	77	.896
7	McAleer, Cleveland.	135	323	.938	24	Burns, Brooklyn	113	216	.893
8	Davis, Cleveland	115	302	.937	25	Hanlan, Pittsburgh.	115	251	.884
0	Corkhill, Pitts	40				Mayer, Philadelphia		50	.880
9	Dahlen, Chicago	36	73	.931	27	Halligan, Cincin	61	108	.879
	Lowe, Boston	105				Johnson. Cleveland.	79		.873
	Carro l, Pittsburgh	87				Curtis, Cincinnati	27		.871
	Hamilton, Philadel	133		.921	30	Collins, Brooklyn	35		.859
13	Ryan, Chicago	118				Shearon. Cleveland.	24		.848
	Brewning, Pitts&Cin					Lally, Pittsburgh	41		.847
	Delehanty, Philadel.	97				Marr, Cinc nnati	71		.828
	Wilmot, Chicago	120				Kelly, Boston	15		.815
	Burkett, Cleveland	40				Miller, Pittsburgh	22		.814
	O'Rourke. New York					Doyle, Cleveland	21		.800
19	Stovey, Boston	133	280	.903	37	Whistler, New York	21	27	.704

Catchers' Averages.

Rank.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games played.	Total chances.	Per cent.	Rank.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games piayed.	Total charees	Preset and accordance
1	Buckley, New York.	66	561	.944	11	Miller, Pittsburgh	4:	268	.8.0
2	Bennett, Boston	74	488	.942	12	Berger, Pittsburgh	15		.869
3	Ganzel, Boston	59				Kinslow, Brooklyn	59	352	.860
4	Zimmer, Cleveland.	116	733	908	14	Harrington, Cincin.	90	564	.851
	Kittredge, Chicago	79	522	906	15	Keenan, Cincinnati	33	192	.828
6	Clements, Phi adel	105	574	.994	16	Clarke, New York	40	289	.827
	C. Daily, Brooklyn	49		.898	17	Clark, Cincinnati	15	81	.814
8	Schriver, Chicago	25		.892	18	Fields, Pitts. & Phil.	2)	193	780
9	(T. Daly. Brooklyn			888	19	Doyle, Cleveland	25	166	.777
10	Mack, Pittsburgh.	68	482	.888	20	Burrill, New York	15	108	.750

Pitchers' Record.

Of National League Players in Alphabetical Order-Season of 1891.

Name.	CLUBS.	Games played	Games won.	Runs scored, Av. per game.	Runs earned. Av. per game.	Pr. ct. base hits off p'tchr	Ba es g'vn on called balls.	Number struck out.	Wild pitches. Pr. ct. fieldi'g
Baldwin	Pittsburgh	51	21	5.55	2.04	.235	210	195	24 .754
Clarkson	Boston			4.77		.249	155		12 .840
Caruthers	Brooklyn			5.79		.277	101	69	7 848
Ewing	New York	31	21	3.71	1 67	.224	103	136	6 .857
Esper	Philadelphia	34	20	5.67	2.50	.245	104	97	5 .886
Gleason		48	24	5.25	2.25	.260	160	96	14 .777
Galvin	Pittsburgh,	28	14	4.82	2.48	.247	60	47	5 .519
Gruber	Cleveland	38				.294	110	82	17 . 793
Gumbert	Chicago	28		5.21		.271	85	64	8.795
Hutchison		63			2.23		168		23.759
Hemming	Brooklyn	22	8	7.77	3.68		78	71	9.757
King	Pittsburgh				2.05	.263	146		2741
Keefe	N. Y. & Phila	15		7.54		.260	48	55	3.868
Lovett	Brooklyn	42		5.35		.250	115		19 .733
Luby	Chicago		10	6 22	2 09	.259	82	38	91.759
Mullane	Cincinnati	49		5.24		.242	178		12 .862
Nichols	Boston			4.42		. 245	96	213	
Rusie	New York			4.34		.209	236		23 .759
Rhines	Cincinnati				1.95		124		16 .801
Radbourne	66		11	6.12	3.40		63	40	
Staley	Pitts. & Boston	35			2.08	.248	84	128	8 .833
Terry,	Brooklyn	21		6.23		.266	67	66	9 .814
Thornton	Philadelphia	28	15	4.93	2.25	.249	95	43	5 850
Viau	Clevel nd				2.52	.256	118		19 .734
	New York	18			3.28	.277	82	44	7 .658
Young	Cleveland	50	27	5.00	2.01	.258	129	152	9 .832

TIE GAMES PITCHED-Galvin 2, Baldwin 1, Gruber 1, Hutchison 2, Nichols 1, Rusie 4, Rhines 1, Staley 1, Young 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION AVERAGES.

The only complete averages of the clubs of the American Association of 1891 were those published in the Boston *Globe* of October 7, which were prepared by Mr. Dow of that paper, and kindly forwarded to us by Mr. Murnane, the able base ball editor of the *Globe*. We have omitted several columns of unnecessary detail figures, the percentage and average columns answering every purpose.

Batting Statistics.

Rank.	Name and Club.	Games.	At bat.	Runs.	Strike outs.	Bases on balls.	Siolen bases.	Sacrifice hits.	Ave. base hits.
1	Sutcliffe, W	51	197	29	13	16	4		.365
2	Brouthers, B	130 127	488 538	117 133	21 28	89 61	33 81		.352
4	Brown, B	137	594	178	93	71	109	41	.323
	O'Neill, St. L	127 65	514 243	112 76	31 30	57 64	24 42	20	.321
7	Joyce, B Van Haltren, Balt	136	560	130	45	68	69	17 45	.317
8	{ McCarthy, St. L. } Dalrymple, Mil.	135	569	125	19	49	36	27	.315
*0	Dalrymple, Mil	31	130	30	17	- 8	5		.315
10	Burns, W Lyons, St. L	$\frac{20}{120}$	83 452	15 120	10 62	82	2 8		.313
12	Donovan, Louis, and Wash	122	499	81	21	30	34		.311
13	Schoch, Mil	32	120	28	3	16	13		.308
	Stivetts, St. L	35 122	305 471	44 107	35 48	58	$\frac{2}{23}$.305
15	Cline, L	19	69	10	2	15	2		.304
	(Duffee, Col	137	553	86	37	41	43		.302
17		131 109	536 397	107 63	53 21	63	20 13	16 29	.302 .302
20	(Cress, Ath	117	449	74	50	52	2	18	
21	McGuire, Wash	111	409	55	31	41	10	22	
22	Werden, Balt	137	544	93	55	53	45	33	
23	Taylor, Louis	91 140	350 579	81 112	32 58	53	14 15	21 34	.289 .288
24	Hoy, St. L.	139	560	133	22		52	25	
	(M. J. Kelly, Cin	81	281	55	28	50	20	13	.288
27	Jennings, Louis	87	353	52	32			20	
28	Weaver, Louis	133	557 475	76 69	$\frac{21}{25}$	31	27 21	38	.284
30	McCauley, Wash	57	205	33	13		4		.283
-50	Slattery, Wash	15	60	8	5		5	5	.283
32	Seery, Cin	97 48	373 181	76 25	49 14			9 8	.282
34	Dwyer, Mil., Boyle, St. L	120	435	77	38		6 19	16	$\frac{.282}{280}$
35	\(\text{Vaughn, Mil}	74	262	34	18		8	13	.279
-90	Mains, Mil	33	97	13	10			. 2	.279
37	\{\text{Welch, Balt.}\}\ \text{McKeogh, Ath.}	130 15	503. 54	123	38			22	278
	Larkin, Ath	133	519	93	54				.277
39	/ Rav. Balt	103	422	72	16	50			.277

BATTIING STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

Rank.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games.	bat.	Runs.	Strike outs.	Bases on balls.	Stolen bases.	Sacrifice hits.	Ave. base hits.
E		Ĝ	At	E	St	BE	St	Sa	A1 ba
				_	-			-	
41	Twitchell, Col	57	226	32	26	20	12	18	.275
	Griffin, Wash	19	66	14	4	8	3	3	.273
	Johnson, Balt	127	472	100	53	90		21	.269
	Hines, Wash	54	207	28	17	20		15	.266
40	Madden, Balt	37	102	16	11	9			.265
	Richardson, B	74	277	45 73	25	39		15	
48	Cahill, Louis Dowd, Wash	119 114	430 470	67	51 42	39 20	41 42	20	.263
	Sneed, Col	99	364	67	24	52	21		. 262
49	O'Rourke. Col	34	138	22	7	13			.261
51		56	231	28	15	10	8		.260
52	Hatfield, Wash	132	496	82	38	44	48		.258
	Comiskey, St. L.	139	569	85	24	31	37		.257
53	§ Comiskey, St. L	133	460	103	37	99			.257
55	McQuery, Wash	68	262	40	18	18	3		.256
56	Murphy, Wash	107	392	71	27	63	25		. 255
57	Earle, Mil	31	122	23	14	6	2		.254
58	Sanders, Ath	41	158	24	13	7	2	10	. 253
59	Corcoran, Ath	132	507	84	55	29			.252
99	Curtis, Wash	29	103	17	16	12		0	.252
61	Wolf, Louis	136	527	64	34	44			. 250
	(Wise, Balt	103	388	70	54	63	33	21	. 250
		135	562	103	53	45	36		.249
64	Kuehne, Col, and Louis	107	412	60	38	14			.248
65	Mulvey, Ath	112	446	61	29	17	8		. 247
	Beard, Louis	68	255	36	8	31	6		.247
67	Daily, Louis	22	65	10	6	7 9	8 7		.246
68	McGraw, Balt	31 26	106 91	15 10	16 14	2		1	.245
09	Ehret, Louis	17	54	6	5	14			.241
10	Donnelly, Col. Crooks, Col. McGeachy, Ath. and B.	138	524	110	46	97		55	.240
71	McGeachy, Ath. and B	91	379	50	20	18			.240
72	Stratton, Louis	33	113	9	13	13			.239
	Haddock, B	58	189	29	45	20			.238
75	Irwin, J., Bost, and Louis	34	131	13	17	12			.237
10	(McTammany, Col. and Ath	138	515	116	94	96			. 235
76		81	315	26	36	9	4		.235
	(Beecher, Wash, and Ath	74	310	44	10	29	25	17	.235
79	Munyan, St. L	59	171	42	37	39	15	1	. 234
80	Grim, Mil	28	112	14	4	2		9	.233
81	\(\) Visner, Wash. & St. L	24	95	16	10	8			.232
	Hardie, Balt	15	56	6	7	9	1		. 232
	Wheelock, Col	136	501	81	54	79		27	
	Gilbert, Balt	137	504	76	76	38			.229
85	O'Brien, Bos	41	128	19	20	7	2		.227
86	Shinnick, Louis	135	442	74	43	51			.225
-00	Stricker, B	139	512	96	38	66			.225
88	Burke, Mil	34	139	.30	16	8	6		.224
	Burke, Mil. Cook, Louis. Eagan, St. L.	45	152	20	18	$\frac{8}{42}$	3		. 224
90	Eagan, St. L	81 33	297 95	51 14	51 19	17		18	.222
91	Eagan, St. L. \(\) Meakin, Louis \(\) Robinson, Balt.	99	95 335	27	36	15			221
_	Robinson, Balt	21 .	000	21	30	10	11	1 21	221

BATTING STATISTICS-CONTINUED.

					ts.	53	en bases.	Sacrifice hits.	hits.
	N	93	نب		900	ases on balls	n	bi fi	E
Rank	NAME AND CLUB.	Games.	bat.	Kuns.	Strike	Bases on b	Stolen	Ţ.	60
aı		ra]	At	2	tr	o o	12	ac	Ave. base
		9	Q	74	00	24	02	52	P
93	Hurley, Cin	26	73	- 11	16	11	1	2	.220
	Johnston, Cin	99	375	59	46	36	13	27	
94	Fuller, St. L	135	576	105	26	64	43		.219
96	Murphy, B	107	404	59	62	36	20		.218
-	(Lehane, Col	137	511	59	76	34	16		.217
0=	Donahue, Col.	77	281	25	18	28	2		.217
97	Dowse, Gol	55	203	24	22	10	2	12	
	Foreman, Wash	49	157	24	37	22	5		.217
101	Ryan, Louis	75	255	23	36	15	2		.212
102	Corkhill, Ath	83	346	50	13	25	11	22	.211
103	\(\) Andrews, Cin	83	357	48	33	30	24	15	.210
2.,,,,,	Daily, Wash	22	81	13	10	9	7		.210
105	Whitney, Cin	93	349	44	22	27	8		.207
106	Buffinton, B	56	183	16	13	16	1		.202
107	McMahon, Balt	60	204	30	31	8	5	9	.201
108	\(\text{Lohman}, \text{Wash}	32	110	17	20	15	8	4	
	Bakely, Ath and Wash	21	55	4	21	9	0	5	20 •
110	Gastright Col	35	117	11	19	12	0	2	
111	Chamberlain, Ath	54	174	20	33	22	3		
112	Easton, Col. and St. L	34	103	11	12	3	3		.194
113	Fitzgerald, Louis	32	104	14	34	13	4		.192
114	Walsh, Balt	25	95	10	20	3			.189
110	(Doran, Louis	15 34	53 82	5	14	0 25	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$.189
110	McGill, St. L	16	56	14	24	25	0		.179
	Callahan, Ath	.97	343	48	50	67	21		.178
118	{ Robinson, Cin Townsend, Balt	59	197	27	18	23	4		.178
120	Pettit, Mil	20	80	11	7	6	2		
	Daley, Bos	20	60	5	6	1	1		.167
	Smith, Wash	27	93	12	17	13	2		
123	Carsey, Wash	59	183	23	38	17	2		.158
	Cunningham, Balt	31	101	16	20	13	ĩ	2	
125	Knell, Col	66	217	25	32	4	1		.147
	Crane, Cin	34	110	13	29	9	ı		.145
127	Healy, Balt	23	64	4	21	7	5		
	S Darling, St L	17	51	9	12	11	4		
128	Griffith, St. L. & B	37	102	18	23	13			
130	Shannon, Wash	19	66	7	9	5	2		
	Neal, St. L.	15	49	4	11	3	1		.122
132	Weyhing, Ath	54	197	11	65	7	1	13	.117
133	Dolan, Col	28	78	6	34	8	0		.077
134	Rettger. St. L	15	43	5	13	4	1	2	.070

Fielding Statistics.

BATTERIES.

Rank.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games.	Per cent.	Rank.	Name and Club.	Games.	Per cent.
	Meakin, Louis	29	.990	17	Easton, St. L. and Col	36	.959
2	Sanders, Ath	21	.988	18	Griffith, St. L. and B	34	.955
	(Foreman, Wash.	41	.976	19	Cunningham, Balt	31	.953
3	{ Healy, Balt	23	.976	-	Mains, Mil	32	.952
	(Stratton, Louis	20	.976	20	Buffinton, B	. 46	.952
6	Knell, Col	98	.910	1	Madden, Bait		.952
7	Gastright, Col	35	.974		Daley, B	19	.952
8	McMahon, Balt	60	.973	24	Neal, St. L	15	.946
9	Weyhing, Ath	53	.972	25	Ehret, St. L	26	.944
10	Dwyer, Mil	44	.971	26	S Dolan, Col	27	.940
11	Haddock, B	52	.970	20	Doran, Louis	15	.940
12	Stivetts, St. L	66	.967	28	Daily, Louis	15	.932
13	Chamberlain, Ath.	51	.966	29	Callahan, Ath	16	.930
14	McGill, St. L	34	.965	30	Crane, Cin	32	.920
15	O'Brien, B	41	.964	31	Carsey, Wash	53	.917
15	Fitzgerald, Louis	31	.962	32	Bakely, Wash	21	.888

CATCHERS.

Rank.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games.	Passed balls.	Per cent.	Rank.	Name and Club.	Games.	Passed balls.	Per cent,
31	O'Connor, Col	20	7	.982	12	Ryan, Louis,	54	43	.927
2	Murphy, B	105	22	.959	13	Dowse, Col	51		.925
	Robinson, Balt	92	33	.953	14	McGuire, Wash	93		.923
4	Boyle, St. L	91				Sutcliffe, Wash.	20		.912
5	Munyan, St. L	41				Cook, Louis	35		.910
6	Cahill, Louis	54		.944	17	Townsend, Balt	56		.909
7	Cross, Ath	44	11	.940	10	Kelly, Cin	65		.908
8	Grim, Mil	16	6	.937	10	Kelly, Cin Vaughn, Mil	62	17	.908
9	Milligan, Ath	85	41	.934	20	Darling, St. L	17	11	.902
9	Donahue, Col	75	20	.934	21	Solomon, Wash	21	12	.899
11	Farrell, B	32	20	.933	22	Hurley, Cin	25	. 9	.857

Infielders.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Rank.	Name and Club.	G'ms.	Per cont.	Rank.	NAME AND CLUB.	G'ms.	Per cent.
3	(Werden, Balt	139 130 137 129	.984 .980 .978 .978	8	Jennings, Louis. (Larkin, Ath	113 68 30	.978 .976 .976 .976 .970

SECOND BASEMEN.

NAME AND CLUB.	Gomin Name and Club.	G'ms. Per cent.
1 Crocks, Col. 2 Stricker, B 3 Eagen, St. L. 4 Fuller, St. L. 5 Hallman, Ath 6 Shinnick, Lous	138 956 7 Smith, Wash	. 110 .891 . 103 .881 . 97 .871
	CHIRD BASEMEN.	
1 Farrell, B. 2 Beard, Lou. 3 Whitney, Cin. 4 Mulvey, Ath. 5 Kuehne, Col. and Louis. 6 Cross, Ath. 7 Hatfleld, Wash.	65 915 8 Joyce, B. 61 902 9 O'Rourke, Col 93 9.0 1 10 Gilbert, Balt 112 895 11 Lyons, St. L. 107 894 12 Alvord, Wash 22 889 13 Donnelly, Col 24 883 14 J. Irwin, B. and Lous	34 .871 137 .867 120 .861 . 81 .860 . 17 .840
	SHORT STOPS.	
1 Shoch, Mil. 2 Radford, B 3 Ray, Balt 4 Corcoran, Ath. 5 Jennings, Lous 6 Shannon, Wash 7 Wheelock, Col	24 935 8 Canavan. Mil., Cin. 130 920 9 Fuller, St. L. 39 912 10 Cabill, Lous. 132 907 11 McGraw, Batt. 68 900 12 Boyle, St L. 19 884 13 Van Haltren, Balt. 136 892 14 Hatfield, Wash.	. 98 .857 . 48 .849 . 21 .833 . 25 .828 . 58 .778

Outfoldone

		Ot	ittie	ıa	ers.		
Rank.	NAME AND CLUB.	G'ms.	Per cent.	Rank.	NAME AND CLUB.	G'ms.	Per
1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 14 17 18	(Satcliffe, Wash	15 41 60 83 83 127 131 21 116 31 130 28 30 19 15 124 134 138 91	.974 .970 .958 .957 .954 .953 .947 .944 .942 .930 .929 .926 .926 .926 .923 .921 .917	24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	Stivetts, St. L. Burke, Mil. Donovan, Lou and Wash. Sneed, Col. Griffin, Wash. Brown, B. Seery, Cin. McCarthy, St. L. Johnson, Balt. Johnston, Cin. Ray, Balt. Murphy, Wash. Van Haltren, Balt. J. Irwin, B. Hines, Wash Beecher, Wash, and Ath. Sanders, Ath Burns, Wash Curtis, Wash. Curtis, Wash. Larkin, Ath Visner, Wash, and St. L.	19 34 107 999 137 107 127 99 64 107 77 16 488 74 20 229 20	911 906 905 903 902 900 896 892 889 884 882 889 887 872 866 853 818 817 809 895
22 23	Hoy, St. L Twitchell, Col	139		45	Daily, Wash	21	.758

The separate positions should have been given.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION AVERAGES FOR 1891.

Batting and Fielding Record

Of Players of the Western Association who have taken part in fifteen or more Championship Games.

m m m m m m m m m m		
Runs and Crns. Runs. Per Conft. Splayed. Splayed	scored	Per cent.
Wright Duluth & Oma. 67 59 .373 Pettit, Milwaukee 94	8	.277
Burke, Milwaukee 96 104 .361 Tomney, Lincoln 60	50	.276
Ward. Minneapolis 54 56 .360 Dugdale, Omaha & Min. 27	19	.276
Burkett, Lincoln 93 78 .349 Sprague Den. & Duluth 34		.274
Griffin, Omaha 66 71 .342 Shoch, Milwaukee 86		.274
Beard, Denver 54 43 .341 Flanagan, Lincoln & O. 73		.272
Halligan, Omaha 66 67 .340 Minnehan, Minn'apolis 89		.272
Shugart, Minneapolis 69 76 .340 B. Rowe, Lincoln 67		.270
Dalrymple, Milwaukee. 76 73 340 Vickery, Milwaukee . 36 O'Brien, Denver & S. C 63 47 338 McQuaid, Minneapolis, 64		.268
O'Brien, Denver & S. C 63 47 338 McQuaid, Minneapolis. 64 Tebean, Denver 101 117 .334 Baldwin, Duluth 72		.266
Smith, Mi.waukee 25 8.329 White, Denver & Minn 55		.265
Burns, Denver 67 61 329 McMahon, Duluth 45		.264
Dungan, Mill. & Omaha 73 54 .328 Strauss, Sioux City 84		.263
Ryn, Minneapolis 43 37 .327 McClellan, Denver & O. 102		.263
Baker, Omaha 19 9 .327 Walsh, Omaha 91		.261
Curtis, Denver 64 62 32 Nicholson, Sioux City. 124		.261
Shannon, Omaha 61 68 321 Cook, Lincoln 16		.261
Earl, Minn. & Mil 84 65 .315 Kennedy, Denver 48		.260
Stearns, Kansas City. 121 103 .314 Meakin, Dul & S. C 38		.260
O'Brien, Duluth 97 73 .313 Eiteljorg, Omaha 29		.260
Poorman, O. & S. C 59 50 309 O'Rourke, Duluth 96 Smith, Kansas City 120 118 308 Wilson, Denver 26	93	259
		.257
McCauley, Omaha 6 55 308 Mitchell, Minneapolis. 28 Hoover, Kansas City 118 112 307 Genins, Sioux City 119		.257
Tredway, Den. & Min. 76 48 .308 Raymond, Lin & S C. 93		.256
Swartwood, Sioux City. 111 99 .298 Earl, Sioux City 1 9		.255
Foster, Kansas City 70 81 .298 Roat, Lincoln 42		.254
J. C. Rowe, Lincoln 93 71 .297 Campion, Milwaukee. 91		. 254
Darling, Minneapolis. 81 80 .296 Sheibeck, Sioux C.ty. 122	8	252
Pickett, Kansas City 118 93 .296 Goodenough, Duluth 83		. 252
Sutcliffe, Omaha 62 57 295 Newman, O. & Denver. 30		.250
Donnelly, Omaha 58 56 295 Carpenter, Kansas City 12		. 248
Ely, Duluth		.248
O'Connor, Denver 46 37 .291 La Rocque, Duluth . 56	39	.246
Gunson, Kansas City 88 52 .291 Hambourgh, Duluth 97		.245
Manning, Kansas City. 116 138 291 O'Day, Lincoln 2 Gilliland, Denyer 20 9 .285 Duke, Minneapolis 22		. 242 241
Oliman and the control of the contro		.240
Souders, Kansas City 33 25 : 84 McGarr, Denver 90 Cline, Lincoln 92 94 2-3 Morrissey, Sioux City. 97		.236
Schriver, Milwaukee 82 58 .282 McGlone, Den. Min & O 1 3		.234
Werrick, Denver 96 64 .281 Fields, Omaha. 34		.232
Twitchell, Omaha 66 59 .280 Dewald, Sicux City 34		.230
Grim, Milwaukee 85 68 28 Albert, Milwaukee 63	43	.230
Stafford, Lincoln 74 50 280 Hart, Sioux City 50	28	.228

WESTERN ASSOCIATION BATTING AND FIELDING RECORD—Continued.

NAME AND CLUB.	Games played.	Runs.	Per cent.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games played.	Runs.	Per cent.
Lohbeck, Denver	47	29	.2 6	Wilson, Kansas City	41	17	196
Katz, Kansas City	25			Murphy, Minneapolis	24	17	.194
Clark, Omaha	21	21	.218	Bartson, Min. & Duluth	17	7	.193
Hart, Omaha & Duluth.	39	25	.217	Traffley, Omaha & Lin.	53	29	.191
Hengle, Minneapolis	90	. #6	.216	Conley, Duluth	48	30	191
Brennan, Denver	26	18	.214	Ehret, Lin. & S. City	25		.187
Van Dyke, Sioux City	121	67	.213	Patten, Lincoln	. 26		.175
Reynolds, Denver	31	20	.212	Wilson, Lincoln	54	29	.174
Smith, Omaha	21	18	.211	Davies, Milwaukee	32		.173
Rogers, Lincoln & Min	45	2		McNabb, Denver & O	30		166
Killen, Minneapolis	38	30	. 208	Pears, Kansas City	20.		.162
Roach, Lincoln & K. C.	31			Swartzell, Kansas City.	28		.158
Coleman, Omaha	16			Hogriever, Kansas City			.157
Abbey, Duluth	2			Whi ehead, O. & Duluth			.155
Darnbrough, L. & K. C.	15	11	.202	McHale, Duluth	22	9	.086

Darnbrough, L. & K. C.	15	11	.202	McHale, Duluth	22	9	.086
· ·	F	ield	ing	Record.			
		FIRS	T B	ASEMEN.			
NAME AND CLUB.	Games played.	Total chances.	Per cent. accepted.	Name and Club.	Games played.	Total chances,	Per cent.
O'Brien, Den & S. C McCauley, Omaha Campion, Milwaukee. Stearns. Kansas City O'Brien, Duluth Morrissey, Sioux City.	115 96	789 1041 1237	.984 983 .979	Ryn, Minneapolis Ward, Minneapolis Tebean, Denver Fianagan, Lin. & O D. Rowe, Lincoln	43 34 53 73 45	381 580 794	.979 .973 .965 .965 .956
	S	ECO	ND-	BASEMEN.			
J. C. Rowe, Lincoln Hengle, Minneapolis Smith, Omaha Pettit, Milwaukee Nicholson, Sioux City. McClellan, Den. & O Shannon, Omaha	33 87 18 56 124 30 61	547 133 297 740 164	.954 .947 .936 .932 .926	Werrick, Denver LaRocque, Duluth Ton ney, Lincoln Grim, Milwaukee Conley, Duluth Earl, Minn. & Mil. Manning, Kansas City.	93 5 60 23 37 17 116	341 391 127 253 111	
		THIE	RD E	ASEMEN.			
Sheibeck, Sioux City Strauss, Sioux City McCarr, Denver Donnelly, Omaha Roat, Lincoln Grim, Milwaukee Albert Milwaukee	2 48 81 58 41 27 63	2 1 3 7 283 195 130	.940 .927 .915 912	Raymond, Lin. & S. C. Carpenter, Kan. C Genins, Sioux Clty McGlone, Den., M. & O. O'Rourke, Duluth Earl Min. & Mil	121 54 103 88 24	492 159 419 35	.892 .865 861 .854 .841 .833

Sheibeck, Sioux City	2	111 .94	Raymond, Lin. & S. C.	62	296	.892
Strauss, Sioux City			Carpenter, Kan. C	121	492	.865
McCarr, Denver	81	3 7 .927	Genins, Sioux Clty			861
Donnelly, Omaha	58	283 .915	McGlone, Den., M. & O.	103	419	.854
Roat, Lincoln	41	195 912	O'Rourke, Duluth	88	35	.841
Grim, Milwaukee	27	130 .907	Earl Min. & Mil	24	108	.833
Albert, Milwaukee .	63	256 .898				

SHORT STOPS.

Beard, Denver	1	30~ .93	Ely, Duluth	61	530 879
Rowe, Lincoln.	60	312 .91	6 Pickett, Kansas City	1!8	714 .878
Shiebeck, Sioux City			4 Genins, Sioux City		143 872
Shock, Milwaukee		5 17 .90	White, Den. & Minn	5	293 .866
Raymond, Lin. & S. C.	30	186 .89	Walsh, Omaha	91	552 .860
Shugart, Minneapolis	69	425 .88	9		

FIELDERS.

Traffley, Omaha & Lin.	16	54	1.000 Cline, Lincoln 92 168 .904
Genins, Sioux City	59		
Twitchell, Omaha	54	109	944 Hamburgh, Duluth 96 249 899
O'Connor, Denver	46	106	.943 Burns, Denver 67 137 897
Swartwood, Sioux City	104	181	.939 Curtis, Denver, 6: 123 .894
Pettit, Milwaukee	38	75	.933 Tredway, Den. & Min. 76 186 892
Van Dyke, Sioux City	118	254	.933 Goodenough, Duluth. 82 213 .892
Foster, Kansas City	70	175	
Griffin, Omaha	63	131	.923 Sprague, Den. & Dul 31 51 .882
McQuaid, Minneapolis	59	122	
Halligan, Omaha	56	98	
Dalrymple, Milwaukee.	76	171	
Dungan, Mil. & O	72	157	.917 Hogriever, Kan. C 18 3 .866
Wright, Duluth & O	65	115	
Tebean, Denver	48	.124	
Murphy, Minneapolis	24	55	
Burke, Milwaukee	94	235	
Smith, Kansas City	114	256	
D. Rowe, Lincoln	22	42	

Catchers' Averages.

Name and Club.	Games played.	Total chances.	Per cent.	Name and Club.	Games played.	Total chances. Per cent.
Grim, Milwaukee	26	168	.940	Dugdale, Omaha & Min	27	192 .880
Schriver, Milwaukee	73			Reynolds, Denver	18	130 .876
Traffley, Om. & Lin	25	161	.900	McMahon, Duluth,	37	225 876
Wilson, Lincoln	50	385	.896	Lohbeck, Denver	45	312 .875
Gunson, Kansas City	80	551	.896	Baldwin, Duluth	60	415 .867
Earl, Sioux City	119	8 6	.893	Wilson, Denver	20	152 .855
Rogers, Lin. & Minn	33	207	. 84	Wilson, Kansas City	33	234 .824
Darling, Minneapolis	70			Fields, Omaha	28	219 821
Sutcliffe, Omaha	48			Brennan, Denver	24	186 .817

EASTERN ASSOCIATION AVERAGES FOR 1891.

Batting and Fielding Record

Of Players of the Eastern League who have taken part in fifteen or more Championship Games.

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NAME AND CLUB.	Games played.	Runs scored.	Per cent.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games played.	Runs scorad.	Per cent.
West, Syracuse	85	49	.336	Goodell, Leb. & Buffalo	39	15	. 245
Visnor, Rochester	49	31		Peltz., Lebanon	40		.244
Doyle, N. H. & Leb	98			Ferson, Syracuse	26		.244
German, Buffalo	49	31	.314	Coughlin, Syracuse	50		.243
Farrar, New Haven	87	67	.311	Willis, Albany	34		.243
Kennedy, Albany	119	85	.310	Gerhardt, Albany	106		.239
Sales, Troy, Syr & N.H.	112	79	.306	Cross, Lebanon	117	56	.238
Lyons, Buffalo	124	88	.301	Jones, Troy & Prov	63		.237
Knight, Rochester	95	75		Burke, Providence	37		.237
Phillips, Troy	118	.72		McKeough, Buffalo	29		. 236
Thiersen, New Haven.	35	18		Higgins, Providence	48		. 235
Scheffler, Buffalo	123	156		Campau, Troy	122		.235
Mack. Buffalo	118	108		Brady, Albany	122		. 235
Simon, Syracuse	97	82		Bader, Albany	121		.23 1
Hartnett, Providence Hanivan, Providence	73	$\frac{32}{34}$		Sommer, New Haven Henry, Troy	84		. 234
	64 32	28		Trobor Troy & Tob	83		.234
Shea, Troy Knowles, Buffalo	125	115	280	Twohey, Troy & Leb Conroy, Lebanon Myers, Syracuse	71	38	
McQuery, Troy	123	25	270	Myare Syracusa	58		.233
McLaughlin, Syracuse.	90	53	270	Kappel, Albany	120		.232
Hornung, Buffalo	121	117		Donahue, Lebanon	82		.290
McDonald, Rochester.	39	26		Barr, Buffalo	32	17	223
Wilson, New Haven	36	21		Hanrahan, Albany	117	71	229
Lally, New Haven	84	56	277	Devlin, Albany	41	21	
Petrie, Lebanon	56	35	.273	Wm. Day Troy	15		.213
Brown., Albany	52	31		Carroll, New Haven	17	12	
Hamiiton, Troy	57	32	.273	Weckbecker, Buffalo	77	39	.218
Cote, Troy	18	9	. 271	Murphy, Buffalo	31	18	.214
Tricken, Albany	42	24	.271	Easterday, Providence.	83	45	.214
Bowman, Rochester	34	23	.270	Power Rochester	93	50	
Sweeny, Rochester	86	70	.266	Cudworth, N. H. & Prov	66		
McCormick, Lebanon	76	31	.266	Coleman, Lebanon Messett, Troy	28		.212
Friel, Syracuse	97	92	. 260	Messett, Troy	111		.211
Hesslin, Albany	77	38		Miller, Syracuse	93		.210
Pettee, New Haven	87	44		Decker. New Haven	31		.219
Faatz, Syracuse	72	53		McCaffrey, Lebaron	56		.208
Mansell, Providence	74			Gilks, Rochester	71		.208
Fields, Buffalo	125	101		Quinn, Syracuse	70		.207
Wells, Troy	92	50		O'Brien, Lebanon	39 25		.206
F. L. Day. Troy	64	47		Callahan, Buffalo Cleveland, Troy	$\frac{25}{24}$		204
Murphy, Providence	70	33		Lynch. Troy	40		. 203
Staltz, Lebanon	115			Anderson, Lebanon	30		.200
Gunshannan Albany	69			Annis, N H. & Pro	54		.200
Daly, Lebanon	40	28	247	Begy, Rochester	21		.197
Kearns, Providence	83			Doyle, Syracuse	41		197

EASTERN LEAGUE BATTING AND FIELDING RECORD-Continued.

Name and Club.	Games played.	Runs scored.	Per cent.	Name and Club.	Games played.	Runs scored.	Per cent.
Smith, Buffalo	123	69	.195	Staib, Prov. & Troy	30	5	.161
Jones, Lebanon	19	13	.194	Kilroy, Syr. & Albany.	34		.156
Egan, Troy	27	14	.193	McGulre, Troy	23		.151
Urquhart, Rochester	80	26	.192	Bushong, Leb. & Syr	29	11	.150
McDermett, Roch. & P.	39	27	.190	Shreve, Rochester	15		.150
Horner; New Haven	33	13	.188	Neal, Leb. & Roch	26	7	.146
Roche, Albany	24			Sage, Leb. & Roch	31	8	.144
Mooney, Troy & Roch.	85			Cushman, Rochester	27	2	142
Lang, New Haven	42			Sullivan, Providence	31		.140
Clarkson, New Haven	28	12	.182	Brahan, Troy	35		.135
Reitz, Rochester	37			Kurtz, Lebanon	17	5	.131
Fitzgeraid, Lebanon	56			Taylor, Leb. & Troy	22	10	.125
Blauvelt Rochester	26			Hill, Lebanon	20	6	.111
Roberts, Rochester	49	29	.162				

Fielding Record.

FIRST BASEMEN.

THOSE DASEMEN.								
Name and Club.	Games played.	Total chances.	Per cent.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games played.	Total chances.	Per cent.	
Power, Rochester	84	870	.990	McCormick, Lebanon	76	755	.977	
O'Brien, Lebanon	38	480	.983	Farrar, New Haven	87		976	
Fields, Buffalo	123	1275	.983	Hamilton, Troy	57		.973	
Hartnett, Providence	73	1002	.982	Kennedy, Albany	119	1236		
Faatz, Syracuse	71	767	.980	West, Syracuse	22	257	.968	
McQuery, Troy	44	488	.977					
SECOND BASEMEN.								
Higgins, Providence		.944		McLaughlin, Syra		.911		
Conroy, Lebanon		.939		Murphy Providence		.910		
Gerhardt, Albany		.938	678	Reitz, Rochester		.904		
Messitt, Troy		.937		McDermott, R. & P		.896		
Mack, Buffalo		.923		McDonald, Rochester		895		
Pettee, New Haven	87	.915	523	Day, Troy	59	.887	408	

THIRD BASEMEN.

Jones, Troy & Leb	63	32? .9	906	Twohey, Troy & Leb		99 .870
Sales, Troy, Syr. & N.H				Doyle, Syracuse		131 .839
Kappel, Albany	120	506 .8	287	Donohue, Lebanon	18	89 .831
Urquhart, Rochester	23	100 .8	880	Hanivan Providence	64	266 . 830
Doyle, N. H. & Leb	98	372 .8	876	Quinn, Syracuse	21	80 .825
Mooney, Troy & Roch.	75	331 .8	873	Hill, Lebanon	20	84 .821
Knowles, Buffalo				Cleveland, Troy		84 .809

SHORT STOPS.

Smith, Buffalo Cross, Lebanon	117	783 .895	Phillips, Troy Miller, Syracuse Easterday, Providence.	93	627 .872 572 .870 476 .861
	117	583 .881	Sweeny, Rochester		441 .816

FIELDERS.

Daly, Lebanon	40	92 . 978 Kr	nox, Troy	20	47	.914
Lynch, Troy	32	57 .964 St	altz, Lebanon	115	314	.910
Cudworth, N.H. & Prov	61	128 .961 Br	ady, Albany	121	244	.905
Knight, Rochester	91	202 .960 He	enry, Troy	83	203	. 901
Jones, Lebanon	19	42 .857 M	ansell, Providence	74	152	.901
Simons Syracuse	97	225 .951 Ke	earns, Providence	78	129	.899
Hornung, Buffalo	117	261 .946 Gu	inshannon, Albany	69	165	.897
Lyons, Buffalo	124	362 .939 Be	gy, Rochester	21	38	.894
Lally, New Haven	84	179 . 938 Ca	mpau, Troy	121	213	.892
Carroll, New Haven	16		essitt, Troy	58	129	.883
Scheffler, Buffalo	123	237 .932 W	illis, Albany	31	66	.878
Annis, Prov. & N. H	54	110 .927 N	est, Syracuse	61	120	.858
Coleman, Lebanon	21		trie, Lebanon	56	118	.847
Gilks, Rochester	57	157 .923 Ro	berts, Rochester	47	117	.846
Sommer, New Haven	72	152 . 921 Fr	iel. Syracuse	96	157	.840
Egan, Troy	27	36 .919 Do	onohue, Lebanon	52	102	. 823
Visner, Rochester	48	109 .917 Pe	ltz, Lebanon	40	76	.815
Bader, Albany		295 .915				

Catchers' Averages.

				9			
NAME AND CLUB.	Games played.	Total	Per cent.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games played.	Total chances.	Per cent.
Murphy, Buffalo Decker, New Haven. Twohey, Leb. & Troy. Myers, Syracuse Sage, Leb. & Roch. Wells, Troy. Brown, Albany Hesslin, Albany McCaffrey, Lebanon.	29 28 19 39 30 81 42 63 48	144 129 282 151 204 314 371	.916 .914 .911 .907 906 .898 .895	McKeough, Buffalo Murphy, Providence. Weckbecker, Buffalo Urquhart, Rochester. Quinn, Syracuse Bushong, Leb & Syr. Wilson, New Haven Rurke, Provience Roche, Albany	26 53 71 44 49 28 26 31 20	412 445 314 320 162 201 251	.869 .861 .858 .856 .853 .851 .845 .832
Bowman, Rochester Cote, Troy	32 16			Thiessen, New Haven Kurtz, Lebanon	25 17		.825 .809

N. E. YOUNG, Sec'y.

WISCONSIN STATE LEAGUE.

The following is the batting and fielding record of players of the Wisconsin State League made up from the official scores furnished by each club.

N. E. YOUNG, Sec'y.

					210, 1	.,	y •
Name and Club.	G'm's	Runs.	Per cent.	NAME AND CLUB.	G'm's	Runs.	Per cent,
Brandenburg, Marinett	38	21	.36	McIntyre, Fond du Lac	43	28	
LaRoque, Green Bay	16			Dobbins, Fond du Lac.	58		.224
Thorpe, Appleton	23		.326	Conley, Oconto	39	11	
Jautzen, Fond du Lac	16	9	.321	Kirby, Oconto	26	20	
Higgins, Oshkosh	17		315	Cull, Oshkosh	25		.218
Flynn, Oconto	65	61	.309	Maurer, Green Bay	15		.218
Truby, Oconto & Fon.	78	55	.303	Ireland, App. & Fond.	52	35	216
Prescott, Fond du Lac.	86	58	.293	Spill, Green Bay	25		.216
Reader, Marinette	66	29	.291	Egan, Oshkosh	49	37	.215
Burguin, Green Bay	40	25	.291	Behue, Green Bay	20	15	. 213
Minnehan, Oconto	22	20	.296	Favour, Oshkosh	53	30	.213
Wentz, Marinette	30	16	.288	Sommers, Oconto Campion, Marinette	18		.213
Breckenridge, Oshkosh	24	22	.283	Campion, Marinette	20	11	211
Briggs, Marinette	27	20	.284	Conley, Appleton	40		.209
Purvis, Oshkosh.	43	35	.273	Edinger, Appleton	28		. 209
Broderick, Green Bay.	51 31	39	210	Martin, Marinette	35		.208
Wright, Green Bay Fusselback, Green Bay	30	20	269	McMahon, Oshkosh	84		.205
Kehmeyer, Green Bay.	53	45	264	Fitch, Marinette Stewart, Oconto & Fon.	58		.203
Murray, Green Bay	43	45	256	Green, Green Bay	83 16		.203
Hogriever, Appleton	60	50	255	O'Brien, Marinette	36		.200
Hill, Oshkosh	39	94	.230	Donovan, Green Bay	53	33	253
F. Schaub, Appleton	90	19	.229	Shumway, Appleton	88		. 252
Rogers, Oconto	21	7	.229	Sweeny, Oshkosh	59	31	251
Mills, Fond du Lac	34	23	.238	Koppel, Green Bay	31		.250
Randall, Fond du Lac	54	55	.227	Mackey, Oshkosh	37		.250
Stevenson, Marinette	21	6	.226	Letcher, Marinette	84	71	246
Case, Appleton	38	13	. 226	McMillan, Green Bay	15		. 241
Berryhill, Fond du Lac	71	35	.225	Newell, Osh osh	18	15	. 240
Treadway, Oconto	23	22	$\cdot 225$	R. Schaub, Appleton	90	68	.240
Ford, Fond du Lac	55	22	224	Foatz, Appleton	87	41	.239
Boreland, Green Bay	49	24	. 239	Kyner, Marinette	54		.174
Stafford, Green Bay	16	9	.237	Rogers, Appleton	37	11	.174
Terrier, Green Bay	27	12	. 236	Schmidt, Appleton.	15	4	173
Pabst, G. B. & Osh	32	26	. 236	Armitaga, Ocon. & Fon.	84		.171
Hageman, Marinette	40	14	204	Hines, Marinette	23		166
Gallagher, Osh. & App.	77		200	Hughey, Fond du Lac	33		165
Wright, Appleton	88 90	46	204	Stokes, Appleton	19		159
Flanigan, Green Bay.	43	99	991	White, Oconto McGinnis, Marinette	55	25	155
Friend, Ocon. & G. B.	36	21	230 (Cates, Marinette	34 16	10	152
Armour, Oshkosh	16	10	230	Dowie, Oconto	35		150 150
Lawrence, Oconto	51		198	Sowders, Oconto	36	15	
Slagle, Oconto	-29	9	194	Flanigan, Fond du Lac	34	12	
Walker, Oconto	36			Birmingham, Marinette	37		143
Martin, Oshkosh	35	16 .	192 8	Sheehan, Oshkosh.	23		142
Gans, Oshkosh	40	41 .	187]	Bennett, Marinette	26		140
Feeney, Fond du Lac.	51	14 .	180	Wilder, O5hkosh	45	16.	134
Gayle, Marinette	31	18 .	1797	Beane, Green Bay	30	18 .	
Hemp, Green Bay	31			Spore, Oshkosh	19		126
Ike, Oshkosh	48			Donnelly, Fond du Lac.	33	11 .	
Mauck, Fond du Lac	36	11 .	176 1	Murphy, Oconto	28	13 .	092

		FIRS	T B.	ASEMEN.								
Name and Club.	Games played.	Total chances.	Per cent.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games played.	Total chances.	Per cent.					
La Rocque, Green Bay. Kehmeyer, Green Bay. Sommers, Oconto Campion, Marinette	16 53 16 20	168 217	.97 .976 .976	Breckenridge, Oshkosh Dobyns, Fond du Lac. Letcher, Marinette. Foatz, Appleton	24 - 39 - 18 - 87	251 401 205 913						
Purvis, Oshkosh Armitage, O. & Fond	41 84		.973	Birmingham, Marinette	37	413	.963					
SECOND BASEMEN.												
McIntyre, Fond du Lac	22			Egan, Oshkosh	16	86	.883					
Wright, Green Bay	31			Kyner, Marinette	51	216						
Porter, Fond du Lac Behue, Green Bay	49 20	140	919	Stokes, Appleton . Stewart, Ocon. & Fond.	17 57	969	.870 .870					
Wentz, Marinette	30			Higgins, Oshkosh	17		.852					
Conley, Appleton	34	190	.905	Mackey, Oshkosh	36	216	.851					
Cull, Oshkosh	24	158	.898			<u> </u>						
		THIR	D B	ASEMEN.								
Kirby, Oconto	26			Hill, Oshkosh .	39	175	.851					
Flanigan, Fond du Lac.	34	140	.914	Flanigan, Green Bay	28	118	847					
Berryhill, Fond du Lac	47			Ike, Oshkosh	43		.818					
Fusselback, Green Bay. R. Schaub, Appleton	30 90	256	899	Lawrence, Oconto. Bennett, Marinette	40 18		801 .790					
Reader, Marinette.	66		.878		10	01	. 100					
		SH	ORT	STOPS.								
Dowie, Oconto	21	1 116	. 905	Spill, Green Bay	24	119	.848					
O'Brien, Marinette	36			Truby, Oconto & Fond.	57		.834					
Shumway, Appleton	88	391	. 877	Fitch, Marinette	26	113	.805					
Burguin, Green Bay	32			Murphy, Oconto	16		.776					
McMahon, Oshkosh	34	498	853	Porter, Fond du Lac	22	96	.770					
		F	TELI	DERS.								
Wright, Appleton	90			Conley, Oconto	39	75	.880					
Gans, Oshkosh	40 65		.9 9	Pabst, G. B. & Oshkosh.	28 77	149	.877					
Letcher, Marinette McMillan, Green Bay	15	2	950	Gallagher, App. & Osh. Treadway, Oconto	23	54	.871 .870					
Spore, Oshkosh	19		.944	Stewart, Ocon. & Fond.	15	28	.928					
Newell, Oshkosh	18	66	.939	Randall, Fond du Lac.	54	91	.868					
Hemp, Green Bay	31	48	937	Donovan, Green Bay	52		.863					
Brandenburg, Marin	27 34	24	.916	Porter, Fond du Lac	71	21	.857					
White, Oconto	30			Flynn, Oconto Murray, Green Bay	50 40	86	.851 .847					
Favour, Oshkosh Trescott, Fond du Lac.	82		.90	Ireland, App. & Fond	51	85	.8 3					
Ford, Fond du Lac	55	82	902	Stafford, Green Bay	15	28	.8.1					
Koppel, Green Bay	20	29	.896	Armour, Oshkosh	16		.814					
Friend, Ocon. & G. Bay	15			Fitch, Marinette	29		.857					
Edigner, Appleton Egan, Oshkosh	15 29	28 53	.886	Sowders, Oconto Broderick, Green Bay.	20 44	33	787					
Hagerman, Marinette	29	35	. 885	Stevenson, Marinette	21		.714					
Hogriever, Appleton	50		.884	or oncord water in out of	~1	-	. 1 4 4					
						,						

Catchers' Averages.

Name and Club.	Games played.	Total chanc's.	Per cent. accepted.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games played.	Total chances.	Per cent.
Terrien, Green Bay	26	222	.968	Dobyns, Fond du Lac.	16	164	.896
Jantzen, Fond du Lac.	16	161	919	Briggs, Marinette	27		.891
Rogers, Oconto	21	171	.918	Walker, Oconto	33	278	877
F. Shaub, Appleton	90			Sweeny, Oshkosh	26	315	873
Martin, Marinette	29	320	.906	Boreland, Green Bay	48	444	.846
Martin, Oshkosh	35	264	.905	Feeney, Fond du Lac	34	296	.837

ILLINOIS AND IOWA LEAGUE AVERAGE FOR 1891

Batting and Fielding Record

Of Players of the Illinois and Iowa State League who have taken part in fifteen or more Championship Games

hiteer	n or			impionship Games			
NAME AND CLUB.	Games played.	Runs scored.	Per cent.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games played.	Runs scored.	Per cent.
Dale, Rockford	60	56	. 345	Carroll, Quincy	100	85	231
Keys, Ottawa	29			Mills, Quincy	62	48	.231
Gleason, Rockford	69			Maire, Rockford	21	12	. 229
Golden, Aurora	38			Hoffer, Cedar Rapids	40	23	.228
Corbett, Ottumwa	57			Magee, Cedar Rapids	56	32	. 227
Wiswell, Au. & Rock	80	60	313	Gillen, Davenport.	60	45	. 227
Decker, Joliet	95			Baker, Au. & Ottawa	26		.223
Newman, Quincy	36	23	.299	Cole, Ottumwa	59	2	222
Sommers, C. Rapids	19	9	.293	Weihl, Joliet	10		. 221
Dranby, Cedar Rapids.	84			Flannery, Davenport	45		. 220
Murray, Quincy	100			Briston Rockford	41		.220
Bamberger, Aurora	24	16	.288	Fuller, Rockford	96		.219
Harris, Rock & Dav	84			Boland, Ottumwa	56	24	
Wiliiams, Cedar Rapids	85			Wood, Cedar Rapids	80		.217
Murphy, Quincy	97			Spurney, Ottumwa	36		. 216
Crogan Davenport	37			Harter, Quincy	65		.214
Mair, C. Rap. & Aurora	63			Creely, Aurora	27		. 213
White, Aurora	26			Nicol, Davenport	35	17	
McGraw, Cedar Rapids	85			Knox, Ottawa	50		. 207
Knox, Davenport	60			I eland, Aurora	36		.207
Bushman, Quincy	63			Jones, Ott. & Aurora	23	8	206
Underwood, Rockford	55			Craves, Davenport	20		. 205
Brandenburg, Aurora.	26			Coyne, Ottawa	74		.203
Stockwell, Rockford	53	43		Tebeau, Joliet	97		.202
Joanes, Ottumwa	63	59		Manning, Joliet	83		197
Kling, Rockford	53			Daniels, Quincy.	66		.194
Egan, Ottawa	47	31		Killeen, Ottawa	47		.193
Lutenburg, Quincy	35			Donavan, Ottawa	71		.192
Hankinson, Ottawa	95			Jordan, Davenport	33		188
Nicol, Rockford	78			Mohler, Davenport	34		.185
York, Ottawa & Joliet	81			Lynch, Ottumwa	80		.185
Moran, Joliet	95	34	250	Gragg, Joliet	44	17	.184

ILLINOIS AND IOWA LEAGUE BATTING AND FIELDING RECORD - Continued.

Name and Club.	Games played.	Runs scored.	Per cent.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games played.	Runs scored.	Per cent.
Sharp, Joliet	55	28		Kane, Rockford	17	13	
McVicker, Joliet	99	76		Sage, Davenport Burrell, Joliet	46	21 12	.180 .178
Roat, Rockford Fisher, Quincy	100			Lawrence, Joliet	46 21	8	
Pike, Rockford	93			Allen, C. R & Ott	35		.178
Corbit, Quincy	32	21	. 244	Behue, Quincy	86		.178
Baily, Ottumwa	76			Taylor, Cedar Rapids.	76		.173
Zies, Ottumwa	70			Birmingham, Aurora	17	7	.171
Boakley, Ottawa	96 94			Werche, Joliet. Herndon. Davenport.	95	48	170 .169
Moriarty, Joliet Geiss, Ott. & Joliet	104	68	241	McGee, Ottumwa	18		.164
Orlap, Ottumwa	55	26	.240	Brandenburg, Quincy	20		.16)
Collier, Ottawa	62	41	.239	Kurz, Davenport	23	7	.159
Fabian Cedar Rapids.	92	75	.239	Whitrock, C. R. & Quin	23		.158
Remsen, Ottawa	93			Summers, Rockford	34		.157
Cassiborn, Rockford Sanford. Ottumwa	53 44			Haskins, Ottawa	45 19		.153
Godar, Cedar Rapids	92			Browner, Ottumwa Rigby, Davenport	15		.101
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	F	ield	ing	Record.			
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	CA'	rch:	ERS'	AVERAGES.			
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NAME AND CLUB.	ames	otal		NAME AND CLUB.	ames	otal chanc	er
NAME AND CLUB.	Games	Total	Per ce	NAME AND CLUB.	Games playe	Total chances	Per cei
	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	Per		<u>5</u>		
Sage, Davenport	18 Games	Total chance	- Ber - 944	William, Cedar Rapids	Games Playe	599	.886
Sage, Davenport Sharp, Joliet Murphy, Quincy	45 31 76	399 221 351	.944 .936 .925	William, Cedar Rapids Burrell, Joliet Zies, Ottumwa	74	599 236 551	.886 .885 .864
Sage, Davenport Sharp, Joliet Murphy, Quincy Donovan, Ottawa	45 31 76 64	399 221 351 472	.944 .936 .925 .923	William, Cedar Rapids Burrell, Joliet Zies, Ottumwa Newman Quincy	74 31 70 19	599 236 551 85	.886 .885 .864 .858
Sage, Davenport Sharp, Joliet Murphy, Quincy Donovan, Ottawa Moran, Joliet	45 31 76 64 78	399 221 351 472 562	.944 .936 .925 .923 .918	William, Cedar Rapids Burrell, Joliet. Zies, Ottumwa Newman Quincy. Collier, Ottawa.	74 31 70	599 236 551 85	.886 .885 .864
Sage, Davenport Sharp, Joliet Murphy, Quincy Donovan, Ottawa	45 31 76 64	399 221 351 472 562	.944 .936 .925 .923	William, Cedar Rapids Burrell, Joliet. Zies, Ottumwa Newman Quincy. Collier, Ottawa.	74 31 70 19	599 236 551 85	.886 .885 .864 .858
Sage, Davenport Sharp, Joliet Murphy, Quincy Donovan, Ottawa Moran, Joliet	45 31 76 64 78 87	399 221 351 472 562 691	.944 .936 .925 .923 .918 .895	William, Cedar Rapids Burrell, Joliet. Zies, Ottumwa Newman Quincy. Collier, Ottawa.	74 31 70 19	599 236 551 85	.886 .885 .864 .858
Sage, Davenport Sharp, Joliet Murphy, Quincy Donovan, Ottawa Moran, Joliet Pike, Rockford	45 31 76 64 78 87	399 221 351 472 562 691 FIRS	.944 .936 .925 .923 .918 .895	William, Cedar Rapids Burrell, Joliet. Zies, Ottumwa Newman Quincy. Collier, Ottawa.	74 31 70 19 31	599 236 551 85 262	.886 .885 .864 .858 .825
Sage, Davenport Sharp, Joliet Murphy, Quincy Donovan, Ottawa Moran, Joliet Pike, Rockford	45 31 76 64 78 87	399 221 351 472 562 691 FIRS	.944 .936 .925 .923 .918 .895	William, Cedar Rapids Burrell, Joliet	74 31 70 19	599 236 551 85 262	.886 .885 .864 .858 .825
Sage, Davenport Sharp, Joliet Murphy, Quincy Donovan, Ottawa Pike, Rockford Hankinson, Ottawa Decker, Joliet Lutenburg, Quincy	45 31 76 64 78 87 94 95 34	399 221 351 472 562 691 FIRS 1029 1058 372	.944 .936 .925 .923 .918 .895 T B	William, Cedar Rapids Burrell, Joliet Zies, Ottumwa Newman Quincy Collier, Ottawa ASEMEN. Drauby, Cedar Rapids. Knox, Davenport Gleason, Rockford	74 31 70 19 31 71 60 69	599 236 551 85 262 730 670 811	.886 .885 .864 .858 .825
Sage, Davenport Sharp, Joliet Murphy, Quincy Donovan, Ottawa Moran, Joliet Pike, Rockford Hankinson, Ottawa Decker, Joliet Lutenburg, Quincy Wiswell, Au. & Rock	45 31 76 64 78 87 94 95 34 25	399 221 351 472 562 691 FIRS 1029 1058 372 280	944 .936 .925 .923 .918 .895 T B	William, Cedar Rapids Burrell, Joliet Zies, Ottumwa Newman Quincy Collier, Ottawa ASEMEN. Drauby, Cedar Rapids. Knox, Davenport Głeason, Rockford Joanes, Ottumwa	74 31 70 19 31 71 60 69 63	599 236 551 85 262 730 670 811 696	.886 .885 .864 .858 .825
Sage, Davenport Sharp, Joliet Murphy, Quincy Donovan, Ottawa Moran, Joliet Pike, Rockford Hankinson, Ottawa Decker, Joliet Lutenburg, Quincy Wiswell, Au. & Rock Harter, Quincy	45 31 76 64 78 87 94 95 34 25 65	399 221 351 472 562 691 FIRS 1029 1058 372 280 621	944 .936 .925 .923 .918 .895 T B .990 .985 .983 .978	William, Cedar Rapids Burrell, Joliet Zies, Ottumwa Newman Quincy Collier, Ottawa ASEMEN. Drauby, Cedar Rapids. Knox, Davenport Gleason, Rockford	74 31 70 19 31 71 60 69	599 236 551 85 262 730 670 811 696	.886 .885 .864 .858 .825
Sage, Davenport Sharp, Joliet Murphy, Quincy Donovan, Ottawa Moran, Joliet Pike, Rockford Hankinson, Ottawa Decker, Joliet Lutenburg, Quincy Wiswell, Au. & Rock	45 31 76 64 78 87 94 95 34 25	399 221 351 472 562 691 FIRS 1029 1058 372 280 621	944 .936 .925 .923 .918 .895 T B	William, Cedar Rapids Burrell, Joliet Zies, Ottumwa Newman Quincy Collier, Ottawa ASEMEN. Drauby, Cedar Rapids. Knox, Davenport Głeason, Rockford Joanes, Ottumwa	74 31 70 19 31 71 60 69 63	599 236 551 85 262 730 670 811 696	.886 .885 .864 .858 .825
Sage, Davenport Sharp, Joliet Murphy, Quincy Donovan, Ottawa Moran, Joliet Pike, Rockford Hankinson, Ottawa Decker, Joliet Lutenburg, Quincy Wiswell, Au. & Rock Harter, Quincy	45 31 76 64 78 87 95 34 25 65 25	399 221 351 472 562 691 FIRS 1029 1058 372 280 621 259	944 .936 .925 .923 .918 .895 GT B .990 .985 .978 .972	William, Cedar Rapids Burrell, Joliet Zies, Ottumwa Newman Quincy Collier, Ottawa ASEMEN. Drauby, Cedar Rapids. Knox, Davenport Głeason, Rockford Joanes, Ottumwa	74 31 70 19 31 71 60 69 63	599 236 551 85 262 730 670 811 696	.886 .885 .864 .858 .825
Sage, Davenport Sharp, Joliet Murphy, Quincy Donovan, Ottawa Moran, Joliet Pike, Rockford Hankinson, Ottawa Decker, Joliet Lutenburg, Quincy Wiswell, Au. & Rock Harter, Quincy Mair, C. R. & Au	45 31 76 64 78 87 95 34 25 65 25	399 221 351 472 562 691 FIRS 1029 1058 372 280 621 259	.944 .936 .925 .928 .918 .895 .985 .985 .985 .978 .972 .972	William, Cedar Rapids Burrell, Joliet. Zies, Ottumwa Newman Quincy. Collier, Ottawa ASEMEN. Drauby, Cedar Rapids. Knox, Davenport Gteason, Rockford Joanes, Ottumwa Birmingham, Aurora BASEMEN.	74 31 70 19 31 60 69 63 17	730 670 811 696 209	.886 .885 .864 .858 .825 .968 .967 .960 .949 .937
Sage, Davenport Sharp, Joliet Murphy, Quincy Donovan, Ottawa Moran, Joliet Pike, Rockford Hankinson, Ottawa Decker, Joliet Lutenburg, Quincy Wiswell, Au. & Rock Harter, Quincy	45 31 76 64 78 87 95 34 25 65 25	399 221 351 472 562 691 FIRS 1029 1058 372 280 621 259 SECO	944 .936 .925 .923 .918 .895 .985 .983 .972 .972 .972 ND	William, Cedar Rapids Burrell, Joliet. Zies, Ottumwa Newman Quincy. Collier, Ottawa ASEMEN. Drauby, Cedar Rapids. Knox, Davenport. Gleason, Rockford. Joanes, Ottumwa Birmingham, Aurora	74 31 70 19 31 71 60 69 63	730 670 811 696 209	.886 .885 .864 .858 .825
Sage, Davenport Sharp, Joliet Murphy, Quincy. Donovan, Ottawa Moran, Joliet Pike, Rockford Hankinson, Ottawa Decker, Joliet Lutenburg, Quincy Wiswell, Au. & Rock Harter, Quincy. Mair, C. R. & Au. Corbett, Ottumwa Nicol, Rockford Knox, Ottawa	45 311 76 64 78 87 95 34 25 65 25 57 78 19	3999 2211 351 472 562 691 1029 1058 372 2800 621 259 ECO 341 356 100	944 -944 -925 -925 -923 -918 -920 -985 -983 -972 -972 ND	William, Cedar Rapids Burrell, Joliet. Zies, Ottumwa. Newman Quincy. Collier, Ottawa. ASEMEN. Drauby, Cedar Rapids. Knox, Davenport Głeason, Rockford Joanes, Ottumwa. Birmingham, Aurora BASEMEN. Tebeau, Joliet. Mills, Quincy. Balley, Ottumwa.	71 60 69 63 17	599 2366 551 85 262 730 670 811 696 209	.886 .885 .864 .858 .825 .967 .968 .949 .937
Sage, Davenport Sharp, Joliet Murphy, Quincy Donovan, Ottawa Moran, Joliet Pike, Rockford Hankinson, Ottawa Decker, Joliet Lutenburg, Quincy Wiswell, Au. & Rock Harter, Quincy Mair, C. R. & Au Corbett, Ottumwa Nicol, Rockford Knox, Ottawa Corbett, Quincy	94 78 87 94 95 34 25 65 25 57 78 19 32	3999 2211 3511 4722 5622 691 1029 1058 372 280 621 259 EECO 341 356 100 197	944 -944 -925 -923 -925 -923 -925 -985 -985 -972 -972 -972 -941 -932 -920 -913	William, Cedar Rapids Burrell, Joliet	74 311 70 19 31 71 60 69 63 17 95 62 22 21 18	599 2366 551 85 262 730 670 811 696 209 590 369 139 89	.886 .885 .864 .858 .825 .967 .960 .949 .937
Sage, Davenport Sharp, Joliet Murphy, Quincy. Donovan, Ottawa Moran, Joliet Pike, Rockford Hankinson, Ottawa Decker, Joliet Lutenburg, Quincy Wiswell, Au. & Rock Harter, Quincy. Mair, C. R. & Au. Corbett, Ottumwa Nicol, Rockford Knox, Ottawa	45 311 76 64 78 87 95 34 25 65 25 57 78 19	3999 2211 351 472 562 691 FIRS 1029 1058 372 280 621 259 ECO 341 356 100 197 448	944 -944 -925 -923 -918 -925 -923 -985 -985 -972 -972 ND -941 -932 -920 -913 -910	William, Cedar Rapids Burrell, Joliet. Zies, Ottumwa. Newman Quincy. Collier, Ottawa. ASEMEN. Drauby, Cedar Rapids. Knox, Davenport Głeason, Rockford Joanes, Ottumwa. Birmingham, Aurora BASEMEN. Tebeau, Joliet. Mills, Quincy. Balley, Ottumwa.	71 60 69 63 17	599 2366 551 85 262 730 670 811 696 209	.886 .885 .864 .858 .825 .967 .960 .949 .937

THIRD BASEMEN.

NAME AND CLUB.	Games played.	Total	Per cent.	NAME AND CLUB.	Grmes played.	Total	Per cent.
Manning, Joliet Spurney, Ottumwa Coyne, Ottawa. Behue, Quincy. Harris, Rock & Dav. Bushma ³ , Quincy.	36 74 31 84	166 360 156 347	.885 .875 .871 .858	Godar, Cedar Rapids Bailey, Ottumwa Roat, Rockford. Ireland, Aurora Lawrence, Joliet York, Ott. Ott. & Jol.	92 31 41 25 20 19	167 212 129 104	.828 .827 .820 .782 .778 .763

SHORT STOPS.

Fisher, Quincy	100	583	.915	Coakley, Ottawa	96	522 .852
Fuller, Rockford				Gillen, Davenport		285 .849
McGraw, Cedar Rapids		507	.875	Creely, Aurora	27	159 .836
Lynch, Ottumwa	80	442	868	Werche, Joliet	93	525 .819

FIELDERS.

Rigby, Davenport	15	20	1.000	Carroll, Quincy	91	211 .8	386
Newman, Quincy	16	22	.954	Orelup, Ottumwa	22	34 .8	382
Remsen, Ottawa	93	207	,946	Wiswell, Au. & Rock	52	76 .8	881
Murrey, Quincy	100	266		Boland, Ottumwa	49	81 .8	376
Knox, Ottawa	30	-80	.937	Weihl, Joliet	97	176 .8	375
York, Ottawa, Ott. & J.	62	156		Moriarty, Joliet	94	201 .8	370
Sanford, Ottumwa	34	78	.923	Mair, Aurora & C. R	25	38,8	368
Eagan, Ottawa	47	80		Mohler, Davenport	19	37 . 8	364
Geiss, Ott. & Joliet	20	37		Jordan, Davenport	33	74 .8	364
Cole, Ottumwa	53	124	.911	Maire, Rockford	21	36 .8	361
Golden, Aurora	31	45		Cassibor, Rockford	42	75 .8	353
Behue, Quincy	20	32	.906	Dale, Rockford	59	95 8	352
Fabian, Cedar Rapids.	86	129		Bristow, Rockford	38	74 .8	51
White, Aurora	26	43	.906	Crogan, Davenport	37	47 .8	51
Wood, Cedar Rapids	80	190	.905	Magee, Cedar Rapids	44	129 8	37
McVicker, Joliet	69	106	.905	Kling, Rockford	25	50 .8	320
Keys, Ottawa	21	30	.900	Collier, Ottawa	29	60 .8	16
Daniels, Quincy	24	47		Moran, Joliet	17	14 .7	85
Murphy, Quincy	21	37		Stockwell, Rockford	53	74 .7	83

CALIFORNIA LEAGUE AVERAGES FOR 1891.

Batting Averages.

NAME AND CLUB.	Games played.	Runs.	Per cent.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games played.	Runs scored. Per cent
Sunday, S. Ward, S. Carroll, O. McQuade, O. Cartright, S. F. Ebright, O., S. J. Goodenough, S. Work, S. Shea, O. Sweeney, S. F. Everett, S. J. (Levy, S. F. Power, O. Fogarty, S. J. J. Sharp, S. F. Hurley, O., S. J. Armstrong, S. Dooley, S. J. Lohman, O. Hanley, O. S. J. Hanley, O. S. J. Hanley, O. S. J. Hanley, O. S. J. Hassamer, S. F. S.	81 47 48 19 145 43 78 25 140 141 146 20 18 147 20 141 110 127	66 50 50 17 135 117 35 58 20 160 116 41 12 144 17 15 121 13 59	.344 .309 .301 .296 .285 .284 .277 .274 .270 .270 .270 .267 .260 .258 .253 .253	G. Sharp, S. F., S. J Stapleton, S Phillips, Q (Spies, S Speer, S. J., O	103 28 1000 95 63 82 1099 93 58 24 466 888 71 123 666 177 311 944 411 126 20	## A
Reitz, O., S Swett, S. F McGuirk, S	85 133 134	51 78 91	$.250 \\ .248$	France, S Young, S. F Harper, S. J.	22 20 39	40 .181 36 .181 83 173
Roberts, O. S. (Smith, S. F. (Hutchinton, S. Bowman, S. Hustin, S.	65 105 72 24 46	44 74 66 14	. 246 . 245 . 245 . 244	Hoffman, S Reynolds, S. Blauvelt, S. F. Cobb, S. F Balsz, S., O	47 19 17 47 13	79 .162 38 .158 30 .151 74 .149 40 .145
P. Sweeney, O	51			O'Day, S. F., S	24	33 .141

Fielding.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	Games played.	lotal chances.	Per cent.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games played.	Total chances.	Per cent,
Dooley	143 1			Youngman	81		.960
Power	28	314	.968	Cartwright	145	1784	959
McGuirk	134 1	1524	967	Carroll	24	256	.941

SECOND BASEMEN.

Fogarty	43 254 952 Cantillion	28 170 .876 20 143 .860
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THIRD BASEMEN.

Phillips 47 192 .833 Godar 18 72 .750	EbrightVan ZantSmith	138 30 105	579 .358 155 .858 470 .836	P. Sweeney Hutchinson	20 25 66	239 .828 87 .804 121 .801 248 .794
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SHORT STOPS.

Reitz	38	245 .885	Phillips	53	268	.828
Everett	141	983 .845	Brittain	30	175	.828
Hassamer	127	829 .845	P. Sweeney	18	119	.823
Peeples	134	818 .842	Shea	25	161	. 819

FIELDERS.

Carroll	24	64	953	McQuaid	19	48 8
Cantillion	30	77	.935	Stevens	- 24	47 .8
McVey	146	344	.921	McGucken	146	311 .8
Stallings	50	99	.919	Sunday	81	143 .8
Roberts	65	143	.909	Work	78	170 .8
McHale	41	64	.906	D. Sweeney	140	392 8.
Hardy.	21	48	.895	Levy	146	333 .8
		189	.894	O'Neill	91	139 .8
Hines		229	.890	Clark	111	180 .8
Goodenough	43	102	882	McCloskey	102	200 .3
Long	58	178	.876			

Catchers' Averages.

Spies	1061	658 .890 Bowman	21	121	.843
		683 .888 Hines	36	260	.830
Swett	112	632 .884 Clark	34	195	.820
Stallings	93	632 .873 Lohman	20	145	.806
Hurley.	20	128 . 844	1		

*Including eight innings of game already lost. Averages given for fifteen (15), or more, games.

Balsz Blauvelt Blauvelt Borchers. Cobb France. Garfield. Harper. Hoffman Lookabangh Sommers. Stephens.	NAME.
288 288 170 388 388 383 383	Games.
15 38 44 7 7 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	Won.
15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	Lost.
.432 .571 .312 .628 .628 .526 .411 .595 .603 .632 .363	Percentage Won.
1370 1046 573 2424 1340 564 2737 2225 22368 1078 598	Opponents at Bat.
303 159 1112 378 228 119 417 339 362 238 136	Runs scored by opponents.
8.19 5.68 5.40 5.21 5.21 6.73 6.73	Average per Game.
1278460551	Times opponents scored 10 or more, runs.
	Times opponents were "whitewashed."
334 268 150 550 317 136 555 555 547 241 158	Base hits made by opponents.
.243 .256 .261 .226 .236 .236 .237 .237 .238	Percentage of B. H. to A. B.
11 14 18 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Times opponents made 10 or more, B. H.
81 60 30 98 48 117 75 106 46 46 42	Runs earned by opponents .
2.19 2.14 2.14 1.87 1.40 1.26 1.00 0.93 1.64 1.55 1.39 1.39	Average per game.
108 80 199 199 99 44 184 161 161 170	Sacrifice hits made by opponents.
2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.	Average per game.
210 62 80 244 116 96 96 348 177 177 258 208 81	Bases on balls given opponents.
22 13 13 14 15 15 15 15	Opponents hit by pitched ball.
5.54 5.54 5.54 5.54 5.54 6.64	Average B. B. and H. P. per game.
148 60 51 191 191 197 197 36 313 200 192 55 58	Opponents struck out.
1.98	Average per game.
15 51 17 15 21 17 15 21 21 21 21 21 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	Put-outs.
67 777 44 201 92 26 165 167 183 80 40	Assists.
13814122283755	Errors.
25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	Wild Pitches.
1128 1111 83 287 287 119 39 248 259 184 141 141 118	Total Chances.
. 687 . 919 . 614 . 839 . 820 . 820 . 841 . 815 . 716	Percentage Accepted.
386388624	Fielding Rank.

†Including eight innings in each of two games already lost.

Batting and Fielding Records by Teams, California League.

	San Jose.	San Fran.	S'cra- m'nto	Oak-
Games played	147	146		
Games won	90	84		*45
Games lost	57	62		
Percentage won	.612	.575	.506	.305
Extra innings games	7	6	6	7
Times at bat			5240	0210
Runs scored		1012		
Average per game			6.34	
	1256			
Percentage			.238	
Stolen bases	387	367	304	376
Runs earned	238	242	237	219
Sacrifice hits	379	403	366	
First base on errors	450	423	391	443
First base on balls	549	679	717	521
Left on bases	1016	1062	1172	978
Struck out.	455	497	446	433
First base on hit by pitcher	94	72	91	66
Double plays	104	144	113	103
Triple plays	0	0	1	1
Put outs				
	1854	2143	1941	1939
Errors	597	662	629	672
Passed balls	56	55	71	110
Wild pitches	49	35	54	93
Fielding percentage†	.905	.900	.902	.895
Rank	1	3	2	4
Fielding percentage:	.891	.888	.885	.868
Rank	1	2	3	4

^{*}Including one forfeited game. †Battery errors not considered. ‡Battery errors considered.

COLLEGE CHAMPIONSHIP RECORDS.

DAT	E.	CLUB.	CITY.	Score
May	6	Amherst vs. Williams	Amherst.	14-10
6.7	13	Williams vs. Dartmouth	Williamstown	21- 1
1.6	14	Williams vs. Dartmouth	Williamstown	5- 4
66	22	Amherst vs. Dartmouth	Amherst	10- 1
6.6	23	Amherst vs. Dartmouth	Amherst	10- 1
4.6		Amherst vs. Williams		4- 9
June		Williams vs. Dartmouth		7- 8
6.6		Dartmouth vs. Wiiliams		15-10
6.6	10	Amherst vs. Dartmouth	Hanover.	11- 7
6.6	11	Amherst vs. Dartmouth	Hanover	4- 8
6.6		Williams vs. Amherst		2- (
6.6	23		Amherst	4- 9

COLLEGE CHAMPIONSHIP RECORDS-Continued.

1891.	Am- herst.	Wil- liams	Dart- m'uth	Vic- tories	Per c. vict's.
Amherst. Williams. Dartmouth.	1 0	3	4 3 	7 4 1	.875 .500 .125
Defeats	1	4	7	12	

PACIFIC NORTHWEST COAST LEAGUE AVERAGES FOR 1891.

Batting and fielding record of players of the Northwest Pacific League who have played fifteen or more championship games:

Name and Club.	Runs.	Percentage.	Sacrifice hits.	Bases stolen.	NAME AND CLUB.	Runs.	Percentage.	Sacrifice hits.	Bases stolen.
Polhermus, Spokane	93	.351	16	15	Graff, Portland	39	.232	10	25
Stenzel, Spokane	120	.347	10	63	Camp, Seattle	29	.228	8	22
George, Portland	87	.344	13	26	Sippi, Tacoma	48	.228	12	24
March, Tacoma	30				Shea, Seattle	69	.225	26	49
Osborn, Portland	29	301	13	9	Westlake. Portland	24	.225	7	20
Hernon, Seattle	71	.300	23	66	Fuller, Tacoma	29	.224	15	12
Patton, Tacoma	22				Lange, Seattle		.218	3	9
Motz, Por land					Nulton, Spokane		.218		5
Lytle, Portland					Cody, Tacoma		.218		6
Turner, Spokane					Phelan, Seattle		.212	5	9
Hayes, Spokane					Ardner, Tacoma	18		3	4
Glenalvin, Portland	79				Borchens, Spokane	19	.210	7	3
Newman, Seattle	67				Manassan, Spokane	79	.209		0
Routcliffe, Tacoma	61				Conner, Tacoma, Spok	14	200	3	1
Powell, Seattle					Maskrey, Tacoma	33		7	8
Klopf, Spokane	73				Betz, Portland, Tacom	16	.196	3	10
Parrott, T. Portland Houston, Spokane	35				Donohue, Tacoma	8 36	.193		27
Abbey, Portland	25	.266			Zimmer, Seattle Berger, Tacoma	23	.189	7	6
Shoeneck, Portland	38				Tully, Tacoma, Port.	12	.185	2	5
Darrah, Portland.	42				Snyder, Seattle, Spok.	32	.172	17	6
Irwin, Seattle	53				Fanning, Tacoma	12	.149	7	6
W. Parrott, Portland.	45				Van Zandt, Tac., Spok.	37	14	18	7
Flaherty Spokane	40				Wadsworth, Portland.	17	.130	4	1
McVey, Tacoma		.238			Welch, Spokane	20	.111	10	5
McDonald, Seattle		.236							
				_					

Fielding Record.

FIRST BASEMEN.

NAME AND CLUB.	Games.	Per cent.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games.	Per cent.
Motz, Portland	19 91	.981	Turner, Spokane Sippi, Tacoma March, Tacoma	25	.953 .953 .937
S	ECO:	ND :	BASEMEN.		
Glenalvin, Portland Phelan, Seattle Hayes, Spokane Welch, Spokane	35 63	.919	Ardner, Tacoma	28 32	901 897 .897 .896
5	ГНІЕ	RD E	BASEMEN.		
Van Zandt, Tac., Spokane McVey, Tacoma Parrott, W., Portland	21	.915	Darrah, Portland Irwin, Seattle Flaherty, Spokane	90	.876 .876 .854
	SH	ORT	STOPS.		
Nulton, Spokane	45	.879	Fuller, Tacoma	29 15	.868 .863 .833 .814
	F	TELI	DERS.		
Klopf, Spokane. Newman, Seattle. Berger, Tacoma. Routcliffe, Tacoma. Hernon, Seattle George, Portland. Abbey, Portland. Manassan, Spokane	90 52 64 91 80 33	.943 .931 .930 .925 .909	Powell, Seattle Maskrey, Tacoma Lytle, Portland. Darrah, Portland. Turner, Spokane Osborn, Portland.	48 74 48 46 91	.897 .891 .867 846 .844 .816

Catchers' Averages.

NAME AND CLUB.	Games.	Passed balls.	Per cent.	NAME AND CLUB.	Games.	Passed balls.	Per cent.
Stenzel, Spokane	38			Graff, Portland	61		.873
Tully, Tacoma, Port	15			C dy, Tacoma	67		. 814
Snyder, Seattle, Spok	66	35	.883	Zimmer, Seattle	51	47	.806

THE CHANGES IN THE RULES.

The Committee on Rules, in their amendments to the playing code for 1892, made no changes in any rule up to Rule 12. Section 2 of Rule 12 they substituted the word "shall" for may, making it imperative on the Umpire to have two regulation balls ready for immediate use during a game.

No change was made in the rule governing the pitcher's

position or his method of delivering the ball.

Rule 21 was changed so as to require the players' benches to

be located at least twenty-five feet back of the players' lines.

In Rule 25, the words "by both sides" was stricken out, so that a five innings game may be legally ended with one side having only played four innings Thus if the side first at the bat has scored no runs, and the side last at the bat has scored one run at the end of the even fourth innings, and the former fails to score at the end of their part of the fifth innings, and the game be called on account of rain or darkness or for any legal cause, the side last at the bat wins by their score of the fourth innings.

Rule 26, Section 4, contains a new reading, as follows: If a team resorts to dilatory practices in order to gain time, for the purpose of having the game called on account of darkness or rain, or for any other reason whatsoever. This new rule puts an end to the tricks resorted to of late years to delay games, when the side in the minority in the score desires the game to be stopped

by darkness or rain.

Rule 27 was amended as follows: After the words "before five innings on each side are completed;" there were added the words "except in a case when the game is called, the club second at the bat shall have more runs at the end of its fourth inning than the club first at the bat has made in its five innings, in which case the Umpire shall then award the game to the club having made the greatest number of runs, and it shall be credited as a legal game, and so counted in the championship record."

Rule 30 was amended by the addition of the words, "provided a ball so delivered, that touches the bat of the batsman in his position, shall be considered a batted ball and in play." This does away with the chance to play the trick resorted to by batsmen who try to get a base on balls by allowing the ball to touch their bats, claiming that it hit their arm or hands and then the

bat.

Rule 40 was changed as follows: "A fair batted ball that goes over the fence shall entitle the batsman to a home run; except, that should it go over the fence at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five feet from the home base, the batsman will then be entitled to take only two bases on the hit. A distinctive line shall be marked on the fence showing the required point of two hundred

and thirty-five feet distant from the home base."

One of the most important of the amendments was that made to Section 5, of Rule 43. This section now reads as follows: "The batsman is out"—If he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the lines of his position, or otherwise obstructing or interfering with that player."

In the base running rules—Rule 44—Section 4 of that rule was amended by the addition of the following words: "If, while he is a batsman, his person—excepting his hands or forearm, in which case it becomes a dead ball—or clothing be hit by a ball from the pitcher unless—in the opinion of the Umpire—he intentionally permits himself to be so hit."

This change is in line with that made in Rule 30, as previously mentioned, and is designed to put a stop to the habit

of resorting to tricky play to get a base on balls.

One of the most important changes made in the rules is that introduced in Rule 53, which has been amended so as to read

as follows:

Rule 53. "The Umpire is the sole and absolute judge of play, In no instance shall any player be allowed to question the correctness of any decision made by him on a play; and no player shall leave his position on the field, his place at the bat, or the bases or the players' bench, to approach or address the Umpire, except on an appeal for information or an interpretation of the playing rules, and that shall be done only by the Captains of the contending nines. No manager, or any other official of either club, shall be permitted to go on the field or address the Umpire, under the penalty

of a forfeiture of the game."

The only important change made in the scoring rules is the addition of the following clause to Section 8, viz: "Should a base runner overrun a base and then be put out, he shall receive the credit of a stolen base." "If a runner advances a base on a flyout, or gains two bases on a single base hit, or an infield out or attempted out, he shall be credited with a stolen base, provided that there is a possible chance and a palpable attempt made to retire him." Not a change has been made looking to the giving of credit for team work at the bat; on the contrary, the same premium for record batting is still offered, and precedence is given in the score to batsmen who go in for record batting over those who play for the side only, not the slightest credit being given the batsman who bats to forward runners on the bases or to bat runners home.

Rule 50 has been materially changed, as will be seen by the

new wording to the rule given below:

RULE 50. The Coachers are restricted to coaching the Base Runner only, and are not allowed to address any remarks except to the Base Runner, and then only in words of necessary direction; and shall not use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposing club, or the spectators, and not more than two Coachers, who may be one player participating in the game and any other player under contract to it and in the uniform of either club, shall be allowed at any time. To enforce the above, the Captain of the opposite side may call the attention of the Umpire to the offense, and upon a repetition of the same the club shall be debarred from further coaching during the game.

This rule admits of a player, not in the nine on the field, taking part in the contest as a Coacher, provided he is in uniform and is under contract to the club for which he coaches. The Umpire has the power under the new rules of stopping the noisy bellowing in vogue last year, under the rules governing the Umpire's duties.

A correspondent writes as follows:

DEAR SIRS:—In your GUIDE for '92 if you would have inserted an explanation of the rule about returning to bases after a "Foul Hit," and whether a base runner can be put out for not returning to base and by what rule. If you could do this you would greatly oblige me, as we have had several disputes about this already, and we all use your rules.

Section 10 of Rule 48 covers the point:

SEC. 10. If, when a Fair or Foul Hit Ball (other than a foul tip as referred to in Rule 38) is legally caught by a Fielder, such ball is legally held by a Fielder on the Base occupied by the Base Runner when such ball was struck (or the Base Runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a Fielder), before he retouches said base after such Fair or Foul Hit Ball was so caucht. Provided, That the Base Runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the Pitcher before the Fielder holds it on said base, or touches the Base Runner with it; but if the Base Runner in attempting to reach a base, detaches it before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

(On all fair or foul fly balls caught, Runners on bases who leave a base the moment such ball was hit, must return to them at once, and if the Fielder catching the fly ball throws it to the Base Player in time before the runner can get back, a double play is made, the Batsman being out on the catch, and the Runner on the base. In returning to a base on a Foul Ball the Runner is not obliged to touch the intervening bases. Thus if the Batsman hit a ball to the outfield on which he runs to third, and the Ball be declared foul, the Runner can return direct to home base, without retouching second and first.)

NATIONAL PLAYING RULES

—OF—

Professional Base Ball Clubs.

AS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL ASSOCIATIONS IN 1891—THIS CODE GOVERNING ALL CLUBS PARTIES TO THE NATIONAL AGREEMENT AS REVISED IN 1891.

THE BALL GROUND.

RULE I. The Ground must be an inclosed field, sufficient in size to enable each player to play in his position as required by these Rules.

RULE 2. The Infield must be a space of ground thirty yards square.

THE BASES.

RULE 3. The Bases must be

SEC. I. Four in number, and designated as First Base, Second

Base, Third Base and Home Base.

SEC. 2. The Home Base must be of whitened rubber twelve inches square, so fixed in the ground as to be even with the surface, and so placed in the corner of the infield that two of its sides will form part of the boundaries of said infield.

SEC. 3. The First, Second and Third Bases must be canvas bags, fifteen inches square, painted white, and filled with some soft material, and so placed that the center of the second base shall be upon its corner of the infield, and the center of the first and third bases shall be on the lines running to and from second base and seven and one-half inches from the foul lines, providing that each base shall be entirely within the foul lines.

SEC. 4. All the bases must be securely fastened in their positions, and so placed as to be distinctly seen by the Umpire.

THE FOUL LINES.

RULE 4. The Foul Lines must be drawn in straight lines from the outer corner of the Home Base, along the outer edge of the First and Third Bases, to the boundaries of the Ground.

THE POSITION LINES.

RULE 5. The Pitcher's Lines must be straight lines forming

the boundaries of a space of ground, in the inneld, five and one-half feet long by four feet wide, distant fifty feet from the center of the Home Base, and so placed that the five and one-half feet lines would each be two feet distant from and parallel with a straight line passing through the center of the Home and Second Bases. Each corner of this space must be marked by a flat round rubber plate six inches in diameter, fixed in the ground even with the surface.

RULE 6. The Catcher's Lines must be drawn from the outer corner of the Home Base, in continuation of the Foul Lines.

straight to the limits of the Ground back of Home Base.

RULE 7: The Captain's or Coacher's Line must be a line fifteen feet from and parallel with the Foul Lines, said lines commencing at a line parallel with and seventy-five feet distant from the Catcher's Lines, and running thence to the limits of the grounds.

RULE 8. The Player's Lines must be drawn from the Catcher's Lines to the limits of the Ground, fifty feet distant from and

parallel with, the foul lines.

RULE 9. The Batsman's Lines must be straight lines forming the boundaries of a space on the right, and of a similar space on the left of the Home Base, six feet long by four feet wide, extending three feet in front of and three feet behind the center of the Home Base, and with its nearest line distant six inches from the Home Base.

RULE 10. The Three Feet Lines must be drawn as follows: From a point on the Foul Line from Home Base to First Base, and equally distant from such bases, shall be drawn a line on Foul Ground, at a right angle to said Foul Line, and to a point three feet distant from it; thence running parallel with said Foul Line, atto a point three feet distant from the First Base; thence in a straight line to the Foul Line, and thence upon the Foul Line to point of beginning.

RULE 11. The lines designated in Rules 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 must be marked with chalk or other suitable material, so as to be distinctly seen by the Umpire. They must all be so marked their entire length, except the Captain's and Player's Lines, which must be so marked for a distance of at least thirty-five yards from the

Catcher's Lines.

THE BALL.

RULE 12. The Ball:*

SEC. I. Must not weigh less than five or more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference.

^{*}The Spalding League Ball has been adopted by the National League for the past twelve years, and is used in all League contests.

The Spalding League Ball or the Reach American Association

Ball must be used in all games played under these rules.

SEC. 2. For each championship game two balls shall be furnished by the Home Club to the Umpire for use. When the ball in play is batted over the fence or stands, on to foul ground out of sight of the players, the other ball shall be immediately put into play by the Umpire. As often as one of the two in use shall be lost, a new one must be substituted, so that the Umpire shall at all times after the game begins, have two for use. The moment the Umpire delivers a new or alternate ball to the pitcher it comes into play, and shall not be exchanged until it, in turn, passes out of sight on to foul ground. At no time shall the ball be intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the soil or otherwise.

SEC. 3. In all games the ball or balls played with shall be furnished by the Home Club, and the last ball in play becomes the property of the winning club. Each ball to be used in championship games shall be examined, measured and weighed by the Secretary of the Association, inclosed in a paper box and sealed with the seal of the Secretary, which seal shall not be broken except by the Umpire in the presence of the Captains of the two contesting nines after play has been called.

SEC. 4. Should the ball become out of shape, or cut or ripped so as to expose the yarn, or in any way so injured as to be-in the opinion of the Umpire—unfit for fair use, the Umpire, on being appealed to by either Captain, shall at once put the alternate ball into play and call for a new one.

THE BAT.

RULE 13. The Bat.

SEC. I. Must be made wholly of wood, except that the handle may be wound with twine, or a granulated substance applied, not

to exceed eighteen inches from the end.

SEC. 2. It must be round, except that a portion of the surface may be flat on one side, but it must not exceed two and one-half inches in diameter in the thickest part, and must not exceed fortytwo inches in length.

THE PLAYERS AND THEIR POSITIONS.

RULE 14. The players of each club in a game shall be nine in number, one of whom shall act as Captain, and in no case shall

less than nine men be allowed to play on each side.

RULE 15. The player's positions shall be such as may be assigned them by their Captain, except that the Pitcher must take his position within the Pitcher's Lines, as defined in Rule 5. When in position on the field, all players will be designated "Fielders" in these rr's.

RULE 16. Players in uniform shall not be permitted to seat

themselves among the spectators.

RULE 17. Every Club shall be required to adopt uniforms for its players, and each player shall be required to present himself upon the field during said game in a neat and cleanly condition, but no player shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoes other than the ordinary base ball shoe plate.

THE PITCHER'S POSITION.

RULE 18. The pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman with both feet square on the ground, one foot on the rear line of the "box." He shall not raise either foot, unless in the act of delivering the ball, nor make more than one step in such delivery. He shall hold the ball, before the delivery, fairly in front of his body, and in sight of the Umpire. When the pitcher feigns to throw the ball to a base he must resume the above position and pause momentarily before delivering the ball to the bat.

THE BATSMEN'S POSITION-ORDER OF BATTING.

RULE 19. The batsmen must take their positions within the Batsmen's Lines, as defined in Rule 9, in the order in which they are named on the score, which must contain the batting order of both nines, and be submitted by the Captains of the opposing teams to the Umpire before the game. and when approved by him THIS SCORE must be followed except in the case of a substitute player, in which case the substitute must take the place of the original player in the batting order. After the first inning the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who has completed his turn—time at bat—in the preceding inning.

RULE 20. SEC. I. When their side goes to the bat the players must immediately return to and seat themselves upon the players' bench and remain there until the side is put out, except when batsman or base runner. All bats not in use must be kept in the bat racks, and the two players next succeeding the batsman, in the order in which they are named on the score, must be ready with bat in hand to promptly take position as batsman; provided, that the Captain and one assistant only may occupy the space between the players' lines and the Captain's lines to coach base runners.

Sec. 2. No player of the side at bat, except when Batsman, shall occupy any portion of the space within the Catcher's Lines, as defined in Rule 6. The triangular space behind the Home Base is reserved for the exclusive use of the Umpire. Catcher and Batsman, and the Umpire must prohibit any player of the side 'at bat' from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of, or passing between, the Pitcher and Catcher, while standing in their positions.

SEC. 3. The players of the side "at bat" must occupy the portion of the field allotted them, but must speedily vacate any portion thereof that may be in the way of the ball, or of any Fielder attempting to catch or field it.

PLAYERS' BENCHES.

RULE 21. The Players' Benches must be furnished by the home club, and placed upon a portion of the ground outside of, and not nearer than twenty-five feet to, the Players' Lines. They must be twelve feet in length, and must be immovably fastened to the ground. At the end of each bench must be immovably fixed a bat rack, with fixtures for holding twenty bats: one such rack must be designated for the exclusive use of the Visiting Club, and the other for the exclusive use of the Home Club.

THE GAME.

RULE 22. Sec. 1. Every Championship Gamemust be commenced not later than two hours before sunset.

SEC. 2. A Game shall consist of nine innings to each con-

testing nine, except that,

- (a) If the side first at but scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings, the game shall then terminate.
- (b) If the side last at bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out, the game shall terminate.

A TIE GAME.

RULE 23. If the score be a tie at the end of nine innings to each side, play shall only be continued until the side first at bat shall have scored one or more runs than the other side, in an equal number of innings, or until the other side shall score one or more runs than the side first at bat.

A DRAWN GAME,

RULE 24. A Drawn Game shall be declared by the Umpire when he terminates a game on account of darkness or rain, after five equal innings have been played, if the score at the time is equal on the last even innings played; but if the side that went second to bat is then at the bat, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the Umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal innings.

A CALLED GAME.

RULE 25. If the Umpire calls "Game" on account of darkness or rain at any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, unless the side second at bat shall have scored one or more runs than the side first at bat, in which case the score of the game shall be the total number of runs made

A FORFE-TED GAME

RULE 26. A forfeited game shall be be declared by the Umpire in favor of the club not in fault, at the request of such club,

in the following cases:

SEC. 1. If the nine of a club fail to appear upon a field, or being upon the field fail to begin the game within five minutes after the Umpire has called "Play," at the hour appointed for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing or in commencing the game be unavoidable.

SEC 2. If, after the game has begun one side refuses or fails to continue playing, unless such game has been suspended or ter-

minated by the Umpire.

SEC 3. If, after play has been suspended by the Umpire, one side fails to resume playing within one minute after the Umpire

has called "Play."

SEC. 4. If a team resorts to dilatory practices in order to gain time for the purpose of having the game called on account of darkness or rain, or for any other reason whatsoever.

SEC 5. If, in the opinion of the Umpire, any one of these

rules is wilfully violated.

SEC 6. If, after ordering the removal of a player, as authorized by Rule 57, Sec. 5, said order is not obeyed within five minutes.

SEC. 7. In case the Umpire declares a game forfeited, he shall transmit a written notice thereof to the President of the Association within twenty-four hours thereafter.

NO GAME.

RULE 27. "No Game" shall be declared by the Umpire if he shall terminate play on account of rain or darkness, before five innings on each side are completed except in a case when the game is called, the club second at bat shall have more runs at the end of its fourth inning than the club first at bat has made in its five innings, then the Umpire shall award the game to the club having made the greatest number of runs, and it shall be a game and be so counted in the Championship record.

SUBSTITUTES.

RULE 28. SEC. I. In every championship game each team shall be required to have present on the field, in uniform, one or more substitute players.

SEC. 2. Any such player may be substituted at any time by either club, but no player thereby retired shall thereafter par-

ticipate in the game.

SEC. 3. The Base Runner shall not have a substitute run for him, except by consent of the Captains of the contesting teams.

CHOICE OF INNINGS—CONDITION OF GROUND.

RULE 29. The choice of innings shall be given to the Captain of the Home Club, who shall also be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning a game after rain.

THE DELIVERY OF THE BALL-FAIR AND UNFAIR BALLS.

RULE 30. A Fair Ball is a ball delivered by the Pitcher while standing wholly within the lines of his position, and facing the Batsman, the ball, so celivered, to pass over the Home Base, not lower than the Batsman's knee, nor higher than his shoulder, provided a ball so delivered that touches the bat of the Batsman in his position shall be considered a batted ball, and in play.

RULE 31. An Unfair Ball is a ball delivered by the ratcher, as in Rule 30, except that the ball does not pass over the Home Base, or does pass over the Home Base, above the Bateman's.

shoulder, or below the knee.

BALKING,

RULE 32. A Balk is

SEC. 1. Any motion made by the Pitcher to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it, and shall be held to include any and every accustomed motion with the hands, arms or feet, or position of the body assumed by the Pitcher in his delivery of the ball and any motion calculated to deceive a base runner, except the ball be accidentally dropped.

SEC. 2. The holding of the ball by the Pitcher so long as to

delay the game unnecessarily; or

SEC. 3. Any motion to deliver the ball, or the delivering the ball to the bat by the Pitcher when any part of his person is upon ground outside of the lines of his position, including all preliminary motions with the hands, arms, and feet.

DEAD BALLS.

RULE 33. A Dead Ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the Pitcher that touches the Batsman's bat without being struck at, or any part of the Batsman's person or clothing while standing in his position without being struck at; or any part of the Umpire's person or clothing, while on foul ground, without first passing the Catcher.

RULE 34. In case of a Foul Strike, Foul Hit ball not legally caught out, Dead Ball, or Base Runner put out for being struck by a fair hit ball, the ball shall not be considered in play until it

is held by the Pitcher standing in his position.

BLOCK BALLS.

RULE 35. SEC I. A Block is a batted or thrown ball that is

stopped or handled by any person not engaged in the game.

Sec. 2. Whenever a Block occurs the Umpire shall declare it, and Base Runners may run the bases, without being put out, until the ball has been returned to and held by the Pitcher standing in his position.

SEC. 3. In the case of a Block, if the person not engaged in the game should retain possession of the ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the Fielders, the Umpire should call "Time," and require each Base Runner to stop at the last base touched by

him until the ball be returned to the Pitcher standing in his position.

THE SCORING OF RUNS.

RULE 36. One Run shall be scored every time a Base Runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall touch the Home Base before three men are put out by (exception) If the third man is forced out, or is put out before reaching First Base, a run shall not be scored.

THE BATTING RULES.

RULE 37. A Fair Hit is a ball batted by the batsman, standing in his position, that first touches the ground, the First Base, the Third Base, any part of the person of a player, Umpire or any object in front of or on the Foul Lines, or batted directly to the ground by the Batsman, standing in his position. that (whether it first touches Foul or Fair Ground) bounds or rolls within the Foul Lines, between Home and First, or Home and Third Bases,

without interference by a player.

RULE 38. A Foul Hit is a ball batted by the Batsman, standing in his position, that first touches the ground, any part of the person of a player, or any object behind either of the Foul Lines, or that strikes the person of such Batsman, while standing in his position, or batted directly to the ground by the Batsman, standing in his position, that (whether it first touches Foul or Fair Ground) bounds or rolls outside the Foul Lines, between Home and First or Home and Third Bases without interference by a player. Provided, that a Foul Hit not rising above the Batsman's head and caught by the Catcher playing within ten feet of the Home Base, shall be termed a Foul Tip.

BALLS BATTED OUTSIDE THE GROUNDS.

RULE 39. When a batted ball passes outside the grounds, the Umpire shall decide it Fair should it disappear within, or Foul should it disappear outside of the range of the Foul Lines, and

Rules 37 and 38 are to be construed accordingly.

RULE 40. A Fair batted ball that goes over the fence shall entitle the Batsman to a home run, except that should it go over the fence at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five feet from the Home Base, when he shall be entitled to two bases, and a distinctive line shall be marked on the fence at this point.

STRIKES.

RULE 41. A Strike is

SEC. I. A ball struck at by the Batsman without its touching his bat; or

SEC. 2. A Fair Ball legally delivered by the Pitcher, but not

struck at by the Batsman.

SEC. 3. Any obvious attempt to make a Feul Hit.

RULE 42. A Foul Strike is a ball batted by the Batsman when any part of his person is upon ground outside the lines of the Batsman's position.

THE BATSMAN IS OUT.

RULE 43. The Batsman is out:

SEC. I. If he fails to take his position at the bat in his order of batting, unless the error be discovered and the proper Batsman takes his position before a fair hit has been made; and in such case the balls and strikes called must be counted in the time at bat of the proper Batsman. *Provided*, this rule shall not take effect unless the out is declared before the ball is delivered to the succeeding Batsman.

SEC. 2. If he fails to take his position within one minute after

the Umpire has called for the Batsman.

SEC. 3. If he makes a Foul Hit, other than a Foul Tip as defined in Rule 38, and the ball be m mentarily held by a Fielder before touching the ground, provided it be not caught in a Fielder's hat or cap, or touch some object other than a Fielder, before being caught.

SEC. 4. If he makes a Foul Strike.

SEC. 5. If he attempts to hinder the Catcher from Fielding or throwing the ball, by stepping outside the lines of his position, or otherwise obstructing or interfering with that player.

SEC. 6. If, while the First Base be occupied by a base runner, three strikes be called on him by the Umpire, except when two

men are already out.

SEC. 7. If, while making the third strike, the ball hits his

person or clothing.

Sec 8. If, after two strikes have been called, the Batsman obviously attempts to make a foul hit, as in Section 3, Rule 41.

BASE RUNNING RULES.

WHEN THE BATSMAN BECOMES A BASE RUNNER.

RULE 44. The Batsman becomes a base runner: SECTION I. Instantly after he makes a Fair Hit.

SEC. 2. Instantly after four balls have been called by the Umpire.

SEC. 3. Instantly after three strikes have been declared by

the Umpire.

SEC. 4. If, while he be a Batsman, his person—excepting hands or forearm, which makes it a dead ball—or clothing be hit by a ball from the Pitcher, unless—in the opinion of the Umpire—he intentionally permits himself to be so hit.

SEC. 5. Instantly after an illegal delivery of a ball by the

Pitcher. BASES TO B

BASES TO BE TOUCHED.

Rule 45. The Base Runner must touch each base in regular order, viz., First, Second, Third and Home Bases; and when

obliged to return (except on a foul hit) must retouch the base or bases in reverse order. He shall only be considered as holding a base after touching it, and shall then be entitled to hold such base until he has legally touched the next base in order, or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding Base Runner.

ENTITLED TO BASES.

RULE 46. The Base Runner shall be entitled, without being

put out, to take the Base in the following cases:

SEC. I. If, while he was Batsman, the Umpire called four Balls.

SEC. 2. If the Umpire awards a succeeding Batsman a base on four balls, or for being hit with a pitched ball, or in case of an illegal delivery—as in Rule 44, Sec. 4—and the Base Runner is thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

SEC. 3. If the Umpire calls a "balk."

SEC. 4. If a ball delivered by the Pitcher pass the Catcher and touch the Umpire or any fence or building within ninety feet of the Home Base.

SEC. 5. If upon a fair hit the Ball strikes the person or

clothing of the Umpire on fair ground.

SEC. 6. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an adversary.

SEC. 7. If the Fielder stop or catch a batted ball with his

hat, or any part of his dress.

RETURNING TO BASES.

RULE 47. The Base Runner shall return to his Base, and shall be entitled to so return without being put out.

SEC. I. If the Umpire declares a Foul Tip (as defined in Rule 38) or any other Foul Hit not legally caught by a Fielder.

SEC. 2. If the Umpire declares a Foul Strike.

SEC. 3. If the Umpire declares a Dead Ball, unless it be also the fourth Unfair Ball, and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 46, Sec. 2.

SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the Umpire interferes with the Catcher, or he is struck by a ball thrown by the Catcher

to intercept a Base Runner.

WHEN BASE RUNNERS ARE OUT.

RULE 48. The Base Runner is out:

SEC. I. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while Batsman, and the Catcher fail to catch the third strike ball, he plainly attempts to hinder the Catcher from fielding the ball.

SEC. 2. If, having made a Fair Hit while Batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a Fielder, before touching the ground or any object other than a Fielder: *Provided*, it be not caught in a Fielder's hat or cap.

SEC. 3. If, when the Umpire has declared three strikes on him, while Batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a Fielder before touching the ground: *Provided*, it be not caught in a Fielder's hat or cap, or touch some object other than a Fielder, before being caught.

SEC. 4. If, after Three Strikes or a Fair Hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a Fielder before he shall have

touched First Base.

SEC. 5. If, after Three Strikes or a Fair Hit, the ball be securely held by a Fielder, while touching First Base with any part of his person, *before* such Base Runner touches First Base.

SEC. 6 If, in running the last half of the distance from Home Base to First Base, while the ball is being fielded to First Base, he runs outside the Three Feet Lines, as defined in Rule 10, unless to avoid a Fielder, attempting to Field a Batted Ball.

SEC. 7. If, in running from First to Second Base, from Second to Third Base, or from Third to Home Base he runs more than three feet from a direct line between such bases to avoid being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder; but in case a Fielder be occupying the Base Runner's proper path, attempting to field a batted ball, then the Base Runner shall run out of the path, and behind said Fielder, and shall not be declared out for so doing.

SEC. 8. If he fails to avoid a Fielder attempting to field a batted ball, in the manner described in Sections 6 and 7 of this Rule; or if he in any way obstructs a Fielder attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interferes with a thrown ball. *Provided*, That if two or more Fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the Base Runner comes in contact with one or more of them, the Umpire shall determine which Fielder is entitled to the benefit of this Rule, and shall not decide the Base Runner out for

coming in contact with any other Fielder.

SEC. 9. If, at any time while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder, unless some part of his person is touching a base he is entitled to occupy: Provided, The ball be held by the Fielder after touching him; but (exception as to First Base), in running to First Base, he may overrun said base without being put out for being off said base, after first touching it, provided he returns at once and retouches the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, in overrunning First Base, he also attempts to run to Second Base, or, after passing the base he turns to his left from the foul line, he shall forfeit such exemption from being put out.

SEC. 10. If, when a Fair or Foul Hit ball (other than a foul tip as referred to in Rule 38) is levally caught by a Fielder such

ball is legally held by a Fielder on the Base occupied by the Base Runner when such ball was struck (or the Base Runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a Fielder), before he retouches said base after such Fair or Foul Hit ball was so caught. Provided, That the Base Runner shall not be out in such case, if, afterthe ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the Pitcher before the Fielder holds it on said base, or touches the Base Runner with it; but if the Base Runner in attempting to reach a base, detaches it before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

SEC. II. If, when a Batsman becomes a Base Runner, the First Base, or the First and Second Bases, or the First, Second and Third Bases, be occupied, any Base Runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, until any following Base Runner is put out and may be put out at the next base or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder in the same manner as in running to First Base, at any time before any following

Base Runner is put out.

SEC. 12. If a Fair Hit ball strike him before touching the fielder, and in such case no base shall be run unless forced by the Batsman becoming a Base Runner, and no run shall be scored, or

any other Base Runner put out.

SEC. 13. If, when running to a base or forced to return to a base, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the order prescribed in Rule 45, he may be put out at the base he fails to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder, in the same manner as in running to First Base.

SEC. 14. If, when the Umpire calls ' Play," after any suspension of a game, he fails to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base.

WHEN BATSMAN OR BASE RUNNER IS OUT.

The Umpire shall declare the Batsman or Base Runner out, without waiting for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where such player is put out in accordance with these rules, except as provided in Rule 48, Sections 10 and 14.

COACHING RULES.

RULE 50. The Coachers are restricted to coaching the Base Runner only, and are not allowed to address any remarks except to the Base Runner, and then only in words of necessary direction; and shall not use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposing club, or the spectators, and not more than two coachers, who may be one player participating in the game and any other player under contract to it, in the uniform of either club, shall be allowed at any one time. To enforce the above, the Captain of the opposite side may call the attention of the Umpire to the offense, and upon a repetition of the same the club shall be debarred from further coaching during the game.

THE UMPIRE.

RULE 51. The Umpire shall not be changed during the progress of a game, except for reason of illness or injury.

HIS POWERS AND JURISDICTION.

RULE 52. SEC. I. The Umpire is master of the Field from the commencement to the termination of the game, and is entitled to the respect of the spectators; and any person offering any insult or indignity to him must be promptly ejected from the grounds.

SEC. 2. He must be invariably addressed by the players as Mr. Umpire; and he must compel the players to observe the provisions of all the Playing Rules, and he is hereby invested with authority to order any player to do or omit to do any act as he may deem necessary, to give force and effect to any and all of such provisions.

SPECIAL DUTIES.

RULE 53. The Umpire's duties shall be as follows:

SEC. I. The Umpire is the sole and absolute judge of play. In no instance shall any person be allowed to question the correctness of any decision made by him on a play, and no player shall leave his position in the field, his place at the bat, on the bases or players' bench, to approach or address the Umpire, except on an interpretation of the playing rules, and only that shall be done by the Captains of the contending nines. No Manager or any other officer of either club shall be permitted to go on the field or address the Umpire, under a penalty of a forieiture of a game.

SEC. 2. Before the commencement of a Game, the Umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed. He shall ask the Captain of the Home Club whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are, he shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules. He shall also secure from the Captains of the contesting teams their respective batting orders, which, upon approval, shall be followed as provided in Rule 19.

SEC. 3. The Umpire must keep the contesting nines playing constantly from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident, injury or rain. He must, until the completion of the game, require the players of each side to promptly take their positions in the field as soon as the third man is put out, and must require the first striker of the opposite side to be in his position at the bat as soon as the fielders are in their places.

SEC. 4. The Umpire shall count and call every "unfair ball" delivered by the Pitcher, and every "dead ball," if also an unfair ball, as a 'ball," and he shall also count and call every "strike." Neither a "ball" nor a "strike" shall be counted or called until the ball has passed the Home Base. He shall also declare every "Dead Ball." "Block," "Foul Hit," "Foul Strike," and "Balk" RULE 54. For the special benefit of the patrons of the game,

RULE 54. For the special benefit of the patrons of the game, and because the offences specified are under his immediate jurisdiction, and not subject to appeal by players, the attention of the Umpire is particularly directed to possible violations of the pur-

pose and spirit of the Rules, of the following character:

SEC. I. Laziness or loafing of players in taking their places in the field, or those allotted them by the Rules when their side is at the bat, and especially any failure to keep the bats in the racks provided for them; to be ready to take position as Batsmen and to remain upon the Players' Bench, except when otherwise required by the Rules.

SEC. 2. Any attempt by players of the side at bat, by calling to a Fielder, other than the one designated by his Captain, to field a ball, or by any other equally disreputable means seeking to discon-

cert a Fielder.

SEC. 3. The Rules make a marked distinction between hindrance of an adversary in fielding a batted or thrown ball. This has been done to rid the game of the childish excuses and claims formerly made by a Fielder failing to hold a ball to put out a Base Runner. But there may be cases of a Base Runner so flagrantly violating the spirit of the Rules and of the Game in obstructing a Fielder from fielding a thrown ball that it would become the duty of the Umpire, not only to declare the Base Runner "out" (and to compel Base Runners to return to the bases last held by them), but also to impose a heavy fine upon him. For example: If the Base Runner plainly strike at the ball while passing him, to prevent its being caught by a Fielder; if he holds a Fielder's arms so as to disable him from catching the ball, or if he run against or knock the Fielder down for the same purpose.

CALLING "PLAY" AND "TIME."

RULE 55. The Umpire must call "Play," promptly at the hour designated by the Home Club, and on the call of "Play" the game must immediately begin, When he calls "Time," play shall be suspended until he calls "Play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run. or run be scored. The Umpire shall suspend play only for an accident to himself or a player (but in case of accident to a Fielder, "Time" shall not be called until the ball be returned to and held by the Pitcher, standing in his position), or in case rain falls so heavily that the spectators are compelled, by the severity of the storm, to seek shelter,

in which case he shall note the time of suspension, and should such rain continue to fall thirty minutes thereafter, he shall terminate the game; or to enforce order in case of annoyance from

spectators.

Rule 56. The Umpire is only allowed, by the Rules, to call "Time" in case of an accident to himself or a player, a "Block," as referred to in Rule 35, Sec. 3, or in case of rain, as defined by the Rules. The practice of players suspending the game to discuss or contest a decision with the Umpire, is a gross violation of the Rules, and the Umpire must promptly fine any player who interrupts the game in this manner.

INFLICTING FINES.

RULE 57. The Umpire is empowered to inflict fines of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$25.00 for the first offence on players during the progress of a game, as follows:

SEC. I. For indecent or improper language addressed to the

audience, the Umpire, or any player.

SEC. 2. For the Captain or Coacher wilfully failing to remain within the legal bounds of his position, except upon an appeal by the Captain from the Umpire's decision upon a misinterpretation of the rules.

SEC. 3. For the disobedience by a player of any other of his

orders or for any other violation of these Rules.

SEC. 4. In case the Umpire imposes a fine on a player, he shall at once notify the Captain of the offending player's side, and shall transmit a written notice thereof to the President of the Association or League within twenty-four hours thereafter, under the penalty of having said fine taken from his own salary.

SEC. 5. A repetition of any of the above offences shall, at the discretion of the Umpire, subject the offender either to a repetition of the fine or to removal from the field, and the immediate

substitution of another player then in uniform.

FIELD RULES.

RULE 58. No Club shall allow open betting or pool selling upon its grounds, nor in any building owned or occupied by it.

RULE 59. No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of the game, in addition to the players in uniform, the Manager on each side and the Umpire; except such officers of the law as may be present in uniform, and such officials of the Home Club as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

Rule 60. No Umpire, Manager, Captain or player shall address the spectators during the progress of a game, except in case

of necessary explanation.

RULE 61. Every Club shall furnish sufficient police force upon its own ground) to preserve order, and in the event of a crowd enter-

ing the field during the progress of a game, and interfering with the play in any manner, the Visiting Club may refuse to play further until the field be cleared. If the ground be not cleared within fifteen minutes thereafter, the Visiting Club may claim, and shall be entitled to, the game by a score of nine runs to none (no matter what number of innings have been played.)

GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

RULE 62. "Play" is the order of the Umpire to begin the

game, or to resume play after its suspension.

RULE 63. "Time" is the order of the Umpire to suspend play. Such suspension must not extend beyond the day of the game.

RULE 64. "Game" is the announcement by the Umpire that

the game is terminated.

RULE 65. "An Inning" is the term at bat of the nine players representing a Club in a game, and is completed when three of

such players have been put out as provided in these rules

RULE 66. "A Time at Bat" is the term at bat of a Batsman. It begins when he takes his position, and continues until he is put out or becomes a base runner; except when, because of being hit by a pitched ball, or in case of an illegal delivery by the Pitcher, as in Rule 44.

RULE 67. "Legal" or "Legally" signifies as required by these

Rules.

SCORING.

Rule 68. In order to promote Uniformity in Scoring Championship Games, the following instructions, suggestions and definitions are made for the benefit of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

BATTING.

SEC. I. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game. The time or times when the player has been sent to base by being hit by a pitched ball, by the Pitcher's illegal delivery, or by a base on balls, shall not be included in this column.

SEC. 2. In the second column should be set down the runs

made by each player.

SEC. 3. In the third column should be placed the first base hits made by each player. A base hit should be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground within the foul

lines, and out of reach of the Fielders.

When a hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a Fielder in motion, but such player cannot recover himself in time to handle the ball before the striker reaches First Base.

When a hit ball is hit so sharply to an infielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the Batsman. In case of doubt over this class of hits, score a base hit, and exempt the Fielder from the charge of an error.

When a ball is hit so slowly toward a Fielder that he cannot

handle it in time to put out the Batsman.

That in all cases where a Base Runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, the Batsman should be credited with a base hit.

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the Umpire,

as defined in Rule 37.

SEC. 4. In the fourth column shall be placed Sacrifice hits, which shall be credited to the Batsman, who, when but one man is out advances a Runner a base on a fly to the outfield or a ground hit, which results in putting out the Batsman, or would so result if handled without error.

FIELDING.

SEC. 5. The number of opponents put out by each player shall be set down in the fifth column. Where a Batsman is given out by the Umpire for a foul strike, or where the Batsman fails to bat in proper order, the put out shall be scored to the Catcher.

SEC. 6. The number of times the player assists shall be set down in the sixth column. An assist should be given to each player who handles the ball in assisting a run out or other play of the kind.

An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete

the play fails, through no fault of the player assisting.

And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles or assists in any manner in handling the ball from the time it ieaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in such a way that a put-out results, or would result if no error were made by the receiver.

ERRORS.

SEC. 7. An error shall be given in the seventh column for each misplay which allows the striker or base runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out, except that "wild pitches," "bases on balls," "bases on the batsman being struck by a pitched ball," or case of illegal pitched balls, balks and passed balls, shall not be included in said column. In scoring errors of batted balls see Section 3 of this Rule.

STOLEN BASES.

SEC. 8. Stolen bases shall be scored as follows:

Any attempt to steal a base must go to the credit of the base runner, whether the ball is thrown wild or muffed by the fielder, but any manifest error is to be charged to the fielder making the same. If the base runner advances another base he shall not be credited with a stolen base, and the fielder allowing the advancement is also to be charged with an error. If a base runner makes a start and a battery error is made, the runner secures the credit of a stolen base, and the battery error is scored against the player making it. Should a base runner overrun a base and then be put out, he shall receive the credit for the stolen base. If a Base Runner advances a base on a fly out, or gains two bases on a single base hit, or an infield out, or attempted out, he shall be credited with a stolen base, provided there is a possible chance and a palpable attempt made to retire him.

EARNED RUNS.

SEC. q. An earned run shall be scored every time the player reaches the home base unaided by errors before chances have been offered to retire the side.

THE SUMMARY.

RULE 69. The Summary shall contain:

SECTION I. The number of earned runs made by each side.

SEC. 2. The number of two-base hits made by each player. SEC. 3. The number of three base hits made by each player.

SEC. 4. The number of home runs made by each player.

SEC. 5. The number of bases stored by each plays made by each SEC. 6. The number of double and triple plays made by each side, with the names of the players assisting in the same. SEC. 7. The number of men given bases on called balls by

each Pitcher.

The number of men given bases from being hit by SEC. 8. pitched balls.

SEC. q. The number of men struck out.

SEC. 10. The number of passed balls by each Catcher.
SEC. 11. The number of wild pitches by each Pitcher.
SEC. 12. The time of game.
SEC. 13. The name of the Umpire.

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A DIRECTORY OF PROFESSIONAL PLAYERS,

Giving the name and address, with names of clubs played with for three seasons past, together with position played, and batting and fielding records for 1891.

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	CLUB PLAYED WITH 1891.	Tacoma	Philadelphia.	Washington .	Cincinnati	Milwaukee	Chicago	Cincinnati	Baltimore	Wash. & Balt.	Roch. & Chi.	Boston	Chicago	Boston	Boston	Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh	Sioux C.ty.	Pitts. & Cin	Omaha	Cleveland	Milwaukee	New York	Linc'n & Clev.	Wash.& Denv.	Fond du Lac. Boston
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	NAME.	Ardner, Joseph			œi	Alberts, Gus	Anson, A. C	Bancroff, Frank.	Barnie, W	Bakeley, Enos	Bowman, Wm	Brown, Thos. T.	Burns, Thos. E	Brouthers, Dan		Beckley, Jacob	Bierbauer, Louis Erie, Pa	Baldwin, Mark Homestead, Pa	Berger, John	Buc'nberger, A.C.	Browning, Louis.	Baker, Norman L.				Burkett, Jesse		Berryhill, Robt Lebanon, Ind Bennett, Chas. W. Detroit, Mich

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DIRECTORY OF PROFESSIONAL PLAYERS-CONTINUED.

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CLUB PLAYED WITH 1890.	Pittsburgh Cleveland	Dubuque	Brooklyn	Jamestown	Denver		Minneapolis.	Minneapolis.	Johnmbus	Detroit	Boton & B'kn	St. Louis	Kansas City	Chicago	Thicago	Cobbleskill	Boston	Cleveland	Louisville	New York	Chicago	Spokane Falls	Syracuse	Athletics	
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CLUB PLAYED WITH 1889.	Pittsburgh Philadelphia.	Los Angeles.	Indianapolis.	Washington	Denver	Milwaukee	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	Canton	Cincinnati	London, Ont,	St. Louis	Kansas City	Chicago	Chicaco		Boston		Louisville	Condaville	ours true	Cin. & St L's	Syracuse	New York	
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Address in Winter.	San Francisco, Cal Cleveland, O Santa Ana. Cal	Fairbury, Ill.	Schuylersville, IN. Y Pawtucket, R. I	Cleveland, O. Philadelphia, Pa.			Columbus, O	Peoria, Ill	Bridgepor	St. Paul, Minn		Mobile, Ala	Henry, Ill	Geneva, N. Y	Cakland, Cal	Fort Plains, N. Y.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	Albany, N. Y.		Columbus, C	Chicago III	Philadelphia, Pa.	Girard, Pa	Philadelphia, Pa	
NAME.	Carroll, Fred Delehanty, E. J. Dungan, S. M.	Decker, Geo. A	Daily, Con	Dewald, Fred Daly, Thos. P	Darnborouh, Wm.	Davies, Geo. W	Duke, Martin	Dugdale, D S		Donnelly James Hartford	Donovan, P. J		mes	Dwyer, Frank	Denny, Sepry	Dahlen, Wm		Dans, George	Ehret, Phil	Easton, donn	Earl Howard	Earle, Wm.	Ely, W. F	Esper, Chas	

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Farrell, Chas. A.		Fontz David	Touch David.	Foreman, Frank	Field, John	Foster, Elmer	Fanning. John	Ford Gale	Tooner Ches	Follow Wm	Classes W.	Gleason, will	Graulich, Wm	Gibson, Robt	Gore, Geo. F	Glasscock, John	Gumbert, A. C	Gruber, Henry	Griffin, M. J	Ganzel, Chas. W.	Gunson, J. B.	Genins, Frank	Gray, Wm.	Grinn, John	Griffin, F. J	Galvin, Jas. F	Griffith, Clark	Gragg, E. N	Heming, George	Hamburg, Chas	Hart, Robt. L	Hagerman, O. B.	Halbright, Mike	Hazen, Chas	Hughey, James	Hengle, E. J	Hoover, Wm	Hatr, Wm	Halligan John

DIRECTORY OF PROFESSIONAL PLAYERS-CONTINUED.

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Hues, Paul	Washington D. C.) <u>F</u>	Indianapolis	Z	Boston	1 F	Washington	\ { \	266	872
Hallman, Wm	Philadelphia, Pa.	202	Philadelphia.	I Z	Philadelphia.	PL	Philadelphia,	A	288	923
latfield, Gilbert.	New York	ss ss	New York	N L	New York .	PL	Washington	AA	258	992
futchison, Wm.F.	Cedar Rapids, Ia	4	Chicago	NL	Chicago	NL	Chicago	N	179	
Ianlon, Ed	Taftsville, Conn	Ħ	Pittsburgh	NL	Pittsburgh	ΡL	Pittsburgh	N	274	884
Iaddock, George.	Dorchester, Mass	a	Washington	Z	Buffalo	ΡL	Boston	A A	238	970
Ioy, W. F	Findlay, O	F	Washington	NE	Buffalo	ΡL	St. Louis	A A	288	914
Iurley, Jerry	East Boston, Mass	ಶ	Milwaukee	WA	Pittsburgh	PL	Cincinnati	A A	220	857
rwin, John	South Boston, Mass	3 B	Washington	NL	Buffalo		Boston	A A	237	804
Iteljorg, Ed. H	Greencastle, Ind	Д		1	Omaha	W A	Omaha&Wash	V V		
Irwin, Arthur A	Dorchester, Mass	Mgr.	Washington	NE	Boston	PL	Boston	AA		
Johnson, Ralph	Chicago	74	Kansas City	A A	Columbus	AA	Cleveland	NL	263	873
loyce, Wm	St. Louis, Mo	3 B	Toledo	A A	Brooklyn	ΡL	Boston	A A	317	883
ennings, Hugh	Sunbury, Pa	SS SS	:	:		:	Louisville	AA	286	006
Johnston, R. F	Rondout, N. Y.	F	Boston	NL	Bost, & N. Y.	ΡĽ	Cincinnati	AA	219	883
Kinslom, Thos	Washington, D. C	0	Hamilton	Int	Brookiyn	PL	Brooklyn	N	238	098
Kittridge, M. J	Fitchburg Mass	೦	Quincy	I&I	Chicago	N	Chicago	N	202	906
Keefe, T. J.	New York City	Д	New York	NL	New York	PL	Philadelphia.	NL		
Kelly, R. A	Plainfield, Ind	1 B	Dunville	Ills	Jamestown	. P.	Jamestown	vY Pa		
Knauss, Frank	Cleveland, O	Ы	Detroit	Int	Columbus	V V	Cleveland	N		
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Killen, Frank	Pittsburgh, Pa	Ы		:	Minneapolis.	W A	Milwaukee .	VV		
King, Chas. H.	St. Louis, Mo	T.	St Louis	AA	Chicago	ΡL	Pittsburgh	NI	171	
Keenan, James	Cincinnati, O	Ö	Cincinnati	A A	Cincinnati .	NL	Cincinnativ .	NL	203	828
Knell, Phil	Los Angeles, Cal	4	Omaha	WA	Philadelphia.	ΡL	Columbus	AA	147	975
Kuehne, Wm	Chicago	3 B	Pittsburgh	NL	Pittsburgh	P L	Colum. & L'vil	AA	248	894
Luby, John P	Charleston S C.	Д	Grand Rapids	Mich	Chleago	N	Chicago .	N	215	
you, Denis.	Cincinnati, O	3 B	Athletic	AA	Athletic	A A	St. Louis	A A	312	867
Jehane, Mike	New York City.	1 B	Buffa o	Int	Columbus	A A	Columbus	A A	217	984
Jong, Herman	Chicago	S S	Kansas City	AA	Boston	NL	Boston	N	287	905
lowe, Robt, L	New Castle, Pa.	<u>F</u>	Milwankee	W A	Boston	I	Boston	Z	281	929
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DIRECTORY OF PROFESSIONAL PLAYERS-CONTINUED.

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It is the aim of the publishers to make this directory contain eventually the name of every professional player in America. Consequently we invite all players to send us their names, with address and other information, for publication in our next editions. Players as well as managers cannot fail to appreciate the immense benefit this directory will be to all concerned. The publishers will supply proper blanks for filling

NATIONAL LEAGUE AND AMERICAN ASSOCIATION SCHEDULE.

SEASON OF 1892.

FIRST DIVISION—APRIL 12 TO JULY 13.

In St. Louis.	Ap. 29,30* July 5, 6	May 6, 7* July 1 2*	May 4, 5 July 7, 8	May 9, 10 July 4, 4	May 11, 12 July 12, 13	May 1, 2 July 9*,10	Ap. 15, 16* Jun. 27,28	Apr 18,19 Ju. 24, 25*	May 15, 16 Jun. 16,17	June 18*, 19, 20	April 12, 13, 14	
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In Clevel'd.	May 9, 10 July 1 2*	May 11, 12 July 7, 8	May 9, 10 Ap. 29,30* July 1, 2* July 12, 13	May 2, 3 July 9*, 11	May 6, 7* July 5, 6	May 4, July 4	Ma.13, 14* April Jun. 29,30 12, 13, 14		May 18, 19 April Ju. 24, 25* 21, 22, 23*	25, 26, 27 Jun. 15.16 Jun. 27.28	April 25, 26, 27	May 21*, 23, 24
In Pittsb'g.	May 11, 12 Jul. 12, 13	May 2, 3 July 9*, 11	May 9, 10 July 1, 2*	May 4, 5 July 7, 8	Ap 29,30* July 4, 4	May		June 17, 18*, 20	May 18, 19 Ju. 24, 25*	□April 25, 26, 27	May 16, 17 Jun. 15,16	April 21, 22, 23*
In Wash'n,	April 12, 14, 15	Apr. 19,20 Jun. 23,24	Apr. 19,20 Ap. 16*,18 Ju. 18*, 20 Jun. 21,22	Apr. 25,26 Ju.25*, 27	June 15, 16, 17		May 26, 27, 28*	June 1, 2, 3	June 4*, 6, 7	June 8, 9, 10	May 30, 31	June 11*, 13 14
In In Baltimo'e Wash'n,	Ap. 16*,18 Jun.23, 24	April 12, 14, 15	9.5	55			May 30, 30, 31	May 26, 27, 28*	June 1, 2, 3	31 11*, 13, 14	June 4*, 6, 7	June 8, 9, 10
In In In New York Philada,	Apr. 25, 26 Apr. 19,20 Ju. 25*, 27 Jun. 28, 29	Ap. 16*,18 Ju. 18*, 20	April 12, 14, 15	* Jun. 23, 24	72, 22, 23* Ju. 25*, 27 17, 18, 19 Jun. 21, 22	Ma. 20,23* May April May Ma. 14*,16 Jun 18,*20 23, 24, 25 21, 22 23* 17, 18, 19 Jun. 28 29	June 11,* 13, 14	June 8, 9, 10	May 26, 27, 28*	May 30, 30, 31	June 1, 2, 3	June 4* 6,7
	Apr. 25, 26 Ju. 25*, 27	June 15, 16, 17		June April Ma.14*, 16	May 17, 18, 19	April 21, 22 23*	June 1, 2, 3	June 11*, 13, 14	June 8, 9 10	June 4*6,7	May 26, 27, 28*	May 30, 30, 31
In Brooklyn.	May 17, 18 19,		Ma.20, 21* Jun 28, 29	April 21, 22, 23*	* Ju. 25*, 27	May 23, 24, 25	June 8, 9, 10	June 4*, 6, 7	May 30, 31,	June 1, 2, 3	June 11*, 13, 14	May 26, 27, 28* 30.
In Boston.		May 14*16	23, 24, 25 Jun 28, 29		7 pril 21, 22, 23*		June 4*, 6, 7	30, 30, 31	June May 11*, 13, 14 30, 30, 31	May 26, 27, 28*	June 8, 9, 10	June 1. 2. 3
CLUBS.	Boston	Brooklyn	New York	Philadelp'a	Baltimore .	Washingt'n	Pittsburgh	C eveland.,	Cincinnati	Louisville.	Chicago .	St. Louis .

In St. Louis.	23, 24	.ug. 16, 17	.ug. 6, 27*	ept. 2, 3*	tinore Oct. 3, 4 Sept. 29, 30 Aug. 5, 6 Sept. 52, 24, Jul. 29, 39, 8ept. Augraust Aug. Aug. Aug. Aug. Aug. Aug. Aug. Aug.	10g.	ept. 27, 28	. 1*	ept. 24* 25	.6*,7 10,11	13,15*	
St. 1	22, A	, 15, A	P 25, 2	- x	18, 2	28,	s 52,	Sept	25, S	Aug Oct.	Aug. Oct. 1	<u> </u>
In cago.	% 2, 3*	ug. 19, 20"	Aug. 23, 24	Aug. 30, 31	Nug. 16, 17	Aug. 26, 27 ³	7. 1, 2	lug. 13	3.6%	z. 9, 10	Jul 22.238 Jul. 15,16* July 20, 21 July 18, 19 July 25, 28 July 27, 28 Sept. Jul. 29, 30* Sept. 29.30 Sept. Sept. Sept. 14,15 Sept. 7, 8 Sept. 5, 5 Sept. 9, 10* Sept. 12,13 Sept. 16,17* 22, 23, 24; Oct. 3, 4 Oct. 1* 26, 27, 28	St. Louis Sant 7. Steart 5. 5 Sant 22 13 St. Li Lift Sant 9 10 May 1. 2 And 1. 12 Ang. Sept.
Chi.	, - ·	1 13,	25,	7 29,	4 15,	1 25,	Oct Oct	# 11,	A un	Aug		6
In I	26, 27°	30 3	Sept. 2, 3*	Aug. 16, 1	23, 2	20*, 2	t, 29,3 ct. 1*	13,15	% T		Sept. 27, 28	13% 12
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n er'd.	rust (6, 17	; 27*	ust 9, 20*	rust 3, 24	ust 30, 31	ot.	ot. 0, 21	:::	9, 10 5, 6	pt.	3 4	1, 2
Cleve	Aug 15, 1	Aug 25, 26	Aug 18, 1	Aug 22, 2	Aug 29, 5	Sel 1, 2	Sel 19, 2		Aug.	Se 22, 22	Jul.	Aug.
n db'g.	ust , 20*	ust. 3, 24	ust 0, 31	ust , 27*	ot. 3*	ust 6, 17		6* 8 0, 11	ust 2, 13*	9,30*	ot. 24*	9, 10
Pitts	Aug 18, 15	Aug 22, 22	Aug 29, 3	Aug 25, 26	Se)	Aug 15, 1		Aug.	Aug 11, 1	Jul.2 Oct.	Sel. 22, 23	Aug.
h'n.	8, 9 4,15*	pt.	pt. 0, 21	pt.	9,30* 5, 6	:::	5, 5	7, 8	20, 21 12,13	18, 19	27, 28 6,17*	25,26
Was	Aug. Oct. 1	Se 22, 23	Se 19, 2	26, Se	Jul. 2 Oct.		Jul. 2 Sept.	Jul. 1. Sept.	July Sept.	July 1	July Sep.1	July
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In	Se) (9, 20	Aug. Oct.14	Se)	Aug.		Aug 10, 11,	July 2 Sep. 16	July 1 Sept.1	Jul. 18 Sept.	rul. 22 Sept.	July 2 Sept. 1	July 2
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In Phila	Aug. 0, 11,	9, 20	lug. let.14		Sep. 23,	ug.	uly 2 ept.1	ul.22 ept.	uly 2.	ul. 15 ept. 1	uly 18	uly 2
rk	24* 1	30	₩.		6 12 2	3, 4 B	16* J	17*8	61, 10 S	, 28 J	, 21 J	23* 3
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vn.	6*	5°	::: (3° tr	4 4 Se	8. 8. 8.	8,2 A	26 Ju	138 138 138 138	23* Ju 15 Se	21 Ju	16* J. 8 .	19 5
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Br.	At Oc	: :	8*2 8*10,	0* At	8 4 8	30 At	19 Ju	21 Ju 0* Se	28 Ju	26 Ju 5 Se	3* Ju	6* Ju
In Boston.		ept.	1.7.	1y29,3	g. 3,	ot. 29,	ly 18,	ly 20.	ly 27.	ly 25,	1 22,2 ot.14,	1,15,1
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CLUBS.	п	Brooklyn	Zork.	Philadelp's	Baltimore	Washingt'n	Pittsburgh	Cleveland.	Jincinnatí.	Louisville,	029	sine
CL	Boston	3rook	New York	hila	3alti1	Vash	ittsk	Heve	linei	rouis	Chicago	E. L

*Saturday.

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CALIFORNIA LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

The California League has prepared the following schedule of games for the season of 1892:

	San Francisco	-:	0	00		8	-: 1	9	Los Angeles.
	32	- P	S	9		J.	pa	Jose.	e
Date.	ne	la	13	3.5	DATE.	ne	8	فيز	20
	San Francisco Oakland.		5	Los Angeles,		San Francisco	Oakland.	San	5 7
	Fr	ő	ž.	L L		Fr	ő	20	74
-									
Mar. 26	SJ v O			LA	May 29	SJ v O			SF
Mar. 27	SJ v O			$_{ m SF}$	May 30		SJ v O		$_{ m S}$ F
Mar. 30		SF v O			Jun. 1		LAVO		
Mar. 31	OvSF			SJ	Jun. 2	LA v O		SF	
Apr. 1		SF v O		SJ	Jun. 3		LAVO	SF	
Apr. 2	Ov SF			SJ	Jun.4	LA v O		SF	
Apr. 3	OvSF			SJ	Jun. 5	LAVO	LAVO	SF	
Apr. 6		SJvSF			Jun. 8		SFVLA		
Apr. 7	SJvSF			0	Jun. 9	LAVSF		0	
Apr. 8		SJvSF		0	Jun. 10	LAVSF	SFVLA	0	
Apr. 9	SJVSF			0	Jun. 11	LAVSF		0	
Apr. 10	SJVSF			0	Jun. 12	LAVSF		0	
Apr. 13		LAVO			Jun.15	[SF v O	LA	
Apr. 14	Ov LA		SF		Jun. 16	OVSE		LA	
Apr. 15		LA v O	SF		Jun. 17		SF v O	LA	
Apr. 16	OvLA		SF		Jun. 18	OvSF		LA	
Apr. 17	OvLA		SF		Jun. 19 .	OvSF		LA	
Apr. 20		LAVSF			Jun. 22		SFvSJ		0
Apr. 21	LAVSF		0		Jun. 23	SJvSF			0
Apr. 22		LAVSF	0		Jun. 24		SJvS F		0
Apr. 23	LAVSF		0		Jun. 25	SJVSF			Õ
Apr. 24	LAVSF		0		Jun. 26	SJvSF			SJ
Apr. 27		SF v O	LA		Jun. 29		SF vO		SJ
Apr. 28	OvSF		LA		Jun.30	O v SF			SJ
Apr. 29		SF v O	LA		July 1			:	SJ
Apr. 30	OvSF		LA		July 2	Ov SF			SJ
May 1	OVSF		LA		July 3	OVSF			SJ
May 4		SJ v O			July 4	OVSF			SJ
May 5	SJ v O			SF	July 6		LA v O		
May 6		SJ v O		SF	July 7	LA v O		SF	
May 7				SF	July 8		LA vO	SF	
May 8				SF	July 9	LAVO		SF	
May 11		SF v O		SJ	July 10	LA VO		SF	
May 12	OvSF			SJ	July 13		LAVSF		
May 13		SF v O		SA	July 14	LAVSF		0	
May 14	OVSF	SF v O		SJ	July 15		LAVSF	0	
May 15	OvSF			SJ	July 16	LAVSF		0	
May 18		SJvSF			July 17	LAVSF		0	
May 19				0	July 20		SF v O	LA	
May 20		SJvS F		0	July 21	O v SF		LA	
May 21	SJvSF	SJvS F			July 22			LA	
May 22				0	July 23	Ov SF		LA	
May 25		SJ v O			July 24			LA	
May 26	SJ v O			SF	July 27		SJ v O		
May 27		SJ v O		SF	July 28				SF
May 28				SF	July 29		SJ v O		SF
200, 201111									

CALIFORNIA LEAGUE SCHEDULE-Continued.

DATE.	San Francisco	Oakland.	San Jose.	Los Angeles	DATE.	San Francisco	Oakland.	San Jose,	Los Angeles.
July 30 July 31 Aug. 3 Aug. 4 Aug. 5 Aug. 6 Aug. 7 Aug. 10 Aug. 11 Aug. 12 Aug. 13 Aug. 14 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 18 Aug. 19 Aug. 20 Aug. 21 Aug. 22 Aug. 28 Aug. 28 Aug. 28 Aug. 28 Aug. 28 Aug. 28 Aug. 29 Aug. 28 Aug. 29 Aug. 20 Aug. 21 Aug. 20 Aug. 21 Aug. 20 Aug. 21 Aug. 20 Aug. 21 Aug. 21 Aug. 20 Aug. 21 Aug. 25 Aug. 27 Aug. 28 Aug. 27 Aug. 28 Aug. 27 Aug. 28 Aug. 27 Aug. 28 Aug. 21 Aug. 21 Aug. 25 Aug. 27 Aug. 28 Aug. 21 Aug. 21 Aug. 25 Aug. 21 Aug. 25 Aug. 21 Aug. 22 Aug. 21 Aug. 21 Aug. 22 Aug. 23 Aug. 21 Aug. 24 Aug. 25 Aug. 27 Aug. 28 Aug. 28 Aug. 29 Aug. 20	SJ v O SJ v O O v SF O v SF O v SF SJvSF SJvSF LA v O LA v O LA v O LA v O C V SF O v SF	S Fv O SF v O SF v O SJvS F SJvS F LA v O LA vSF LAvSF LAvSF LAvSF SF v O SF v O	of uss	S F S F S J S J S J O O O	Sep. 30 Oct. 1 Oct. 2 Oct. 5 Oct. 6 Oct. 8 Oct. 9 Oct. 13 Oct. 14 Oct. 15 Oct. 16 Oct. 16 Oct. 16 Oct. 16 Oct. 20 Oct. 21 Oct. 22 Oct. 22 Oct. 23 Oct. 27 Oct. 28 Oct. 27 Oct. 28 Oct. 29 Nov. 2 Nov. 4 Nov. 5 Nov. 6 Nov. 6 Nov. 11 Nov. 12 Nov. 13 Nov. 15 Nov. 15 Nov. 16	LA v O LA v O LA v SF LAVSF LAVSF LAVSF LAVSF O V SF O V SF O V SF O V SF SJ V O SJ V O SJ V O SJ V O LA V	LAVSF LAVSF SF v O SJ v SF v O SJvS F LA v O	SFF SF OOO O CLAALLA LA	SF SF SF SJ SJ SJ O O O
Sep. 18 Sep. 21 Sep. 22 Sep. 23 Sep. 24	O v SF SJvS F SJvS F	SJvSF	SF	О	Nov. 18 Nov. 19 Nov. 20 Nov. 23 Nov. 24 Nov. 25 Nov. 26 Nov. 27	LAVSF LAVSF LAVSF O V SF O V SF O V SF	LAVSF SF v O		

Up to time of going to press no other Leagues had adopted their Schedules.

WESTERN LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

The Championship Season is divided. All games on and prior to June 30 are of the First Division.

is.	13	10 18	3,19 3,19	4 4	3,24	3,33	30	:::
Ateapol	4, 5 1, 12 1,13,14	6, 27, 8, 9, 9,	May 4, 15 17,18	స్క్రాం జైత్తి	8, 9	, 26, 2 , 27, 28 0, 11	, 30, 5, 6 3, 14	
At Minneapolis.	May 95, 26, 28 April 23, 24, 25 April 29, 27, 28 Apr. 26, May 12, 12, 13, 141, 28, 29, 711, 24, 26, 71, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 2	ne 7, ne 7, ily 6,	May 3, 4, 5 June 11, 12, 13 June 14, 15, 16 July 12, 13, 14, 15 July 16, 17, 18, 19	Apr. 30, May 1, 2 May 3, 4, 5 June 14, 15, 16 June 11, 12, 13 June 74, 8, 9, 10 June 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4,	Way 29, 30, 30, May 25, 26, 28 May 21, 22, 24 Jv30 31, A'g2 3 July 26, 27, 28, 29 July 21, 22, 23, 24 Sept. 13, 14, 15 Sept. 10, 11, 12 Sept. 7, 8, 9	Vay 21, 22, 24 May 25, 26, 28 July 21, 22, 23, 24 July 26, 27, 28, 29 Sept. 7, 8, 9 Sept. 10, 11, 12	May 7, 8, 10 May 14, 15, 16 May 11, 12, 13 April 19, 20, 21 April 16, 17, 18 May 24, 30, 30 Mine 28, 29, 32, 42 Mine 25, 29, 21, 21 Mine 25, 29, 21, 21 Mine 25, 29, 21, 21 Mine 27, 28, 29, 30 Mine 27, 30 Mine 2	
A	2.5 M 16 Ju 19 Ju	25 AI	3 Ju 15 Ju	28 Ar Jul	29 Ju	Se ta	SA PE	0,00
aul.	May1 15, 7,18.	4,04	12, 1 3, 14,	200	7.28, 11,	2,23, 3,23,4		47g2
St. Paul.	30, 1 e 14, 16,1	11 23, 0 4, 5	8, 4, e 11, 12,1	11 26, e 7, 8	25, 2 26, 2 10,	Way 21, 22 July 21, 22, Sept. 7, 8.		30, J
- 32	Apr Jun July	Jun	May Jun July	Apr Jun July	May July Sept	Vay July Sept		May J'ly Sepi
	9, 10 9, 10	ay1,2 5, 16 18,19	24, 25 3 4, 4,	2, 13	. g.2 3 f, 15		7, 18 15,16 28, 29	20. 21 11,12
At Omaha	26, 2 7, 8, 2 6, 8, 8	0, M 14, 1 16, 17,	23, 2	1, 4, 5 11, 15 2, 13,	31, A 13, 14		16. 13.14, 27,	19, 22, 22, 23, 23, 24, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25
S	ume uly	une une	ume unb	Lay 3	Aay 2		ug.	ug.
. X	25 4 J	13 J	May 31, Junet. 2 April 26, 27, 28 April 28, 24, 25 May 3, 4, 5 Aug. 4, 5, 6, 7 Junet 7, 8, 9 Junet 4, 5, 4, 5 Junet 1, 12, 13, 20, 17, 18, 20, 18, 20, 18, 20, 18, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20	1,2 J 16 J 8,19 J		20.	, 212 A	5,16
t s Cit	3, 24, 5, 6, 3, 4,	4, 5 , 12, 13,14	.5 x x x .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5	May 4, 15 17,18		June 5, 6,	9, 20 10, 11	3, 17, 14,1
At Kansas City.	ne 4,	ay 3, ne 11 ly 12	ril 2 ne 7, ly 6,	r.30, ne 1		ay31, 1g. 4, pt. 1	ril 1 pt. 9.	ril 16
	Ap Ju	Mar.	2 Ap	Ap Jul		Me Sej	3 Ap	Ap
At Milwaukee.	7,28,5 11, 1	2, 24 2,23,2	une1, 6, 7		8, 19, 2 8, 30,	5, 16 23 5 9, 20, 5	12, 1 26, 5 4,25.2	29. 30 1. 5. 5
At	25, 2 26,2 . 10,	21, 2 21, 2 7, 8	31,J		17, 1 9 18,	14. 1 9 22.	23,5	3,8,8
M	May July Sept	May July Sept	May Aug Sept		May Jun Aug	May Jun Aug	May Jun Aug	May Jun Sep
	23,24	28,29 1, 12		30 12,3 15	, 30 25,26	5, 27	5, 16 29,30	19 20,21
At Toledo.	1,22,7,7,8,7,8,7,8,7,8,7,8,7,8,7,8,7,8,7,	5, 26, 8,27, 10, 1		9.8.8. 13.14.8.	1, 13 3, 24, 29	3, 4, 5	14, 1, 22, 2, 2, 2, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 2	7, 18 18, 19 8, 19.
T	fay 2 uly 2 ept.	lay 2 uly 2 ept.		lay 2 'ly30	Iay I une	ray 7	ray une ug.2	Tay I
S.	May 29, 30, 30 1/1/30,31,A'g2,3 July 21,22,23,24 Sept. 13, 14, 15 Sept. 7, 8, 9	200	21,12	18 16 16 18 18 18 18	May 14, 15, 16 May 11, 12, 13 May 17, 18, 19 June 22, 23, 24, June 28, 29, 30 June 18, 19, 21 Aug. 18, 19, 20, 21 Aug. 23, 24, 25, 26 Aug. 27, 28, 30, 31	9 12 12 8 8 8	30 J	3 27 31 A
Atanapol	30, : 1, A'g		2, 24, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4,	14,15, 14,15, 7, 28,	15, 1 19,20	18, 19, 24, 25	8, 10 , 4, 29,	12, 1 26, 26, 28, 30
At Indianapolis.	ry 29, y30,3 ot. 13		r. 19	r. 16	ne 22 g. 18	ry 17, ne 18 g. 23	uy 7, and 28 pl. 3	uy 11, ne 25 g. 27,
1	Ser Se	[2] ©	S Ap	Ap Sel	Mis 7 Jun	Me	NE Pura Se	Me Ju 86 Au
bus.		6. 7 18, 1	Aug. 13,14,15,16 Aug. 9, 10,11,12 Sept. 27, 28, 29 Sept. 22, 24, 25	Apr. 16, 20, 21 Apr. 16, 17, 18 May 29, 30, 30 Apr. 9, 10, 112 Aug. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 30, 31, Arg. 2, 3 Sept. 22, 24, 25, Sept. 27, 28, 29, Sept. 13, 14, 15	May 7, 8, 10 May 14, 15, 16 May 11, 12, 13 May 17, 18, 19 June 23, 29, 27 June 24, 24, 47 June 28, 28, 27 June 18, 28, 38, 30 June 18, 18, 29, 27 June 18, 23, 23, 23, 23, 23, 24, 25, 28, 34, 25, 28, 34, 25, 28, 34, 25, 28, 34, 25, 28, 34, 25, 28, 34, 25, 28, 34, 25, 34, 25, 34, 35, 34, 35, 34, 35, 34, 35, 34, 35, 34, 35, 36, 34, 37, 37, 37, 37, 37, 37, 37, 37, 37, 37	May 11, 12, 13 May 17, 18, 19 May 7, 8, 10 May 14, 15, 16 May 31, June 1.2 May 31, June 1.2 May 31, June 22, 23, 34, Mag. 45, 67 Aug. 27, 28, 30, 31 Mag. 23, 24, 25, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28	May 17, 18, 19 June 18, 19, 21 Aug. 18,19,20,21	15, 16 23, 24 4,25,2
At Columbus,		31.J 4, 5	16, 13,1	19, 2 9, 10	7, 8,	11. 1 9 28, 27,2	17, 1 9 18, 18,13	14, 9 22, 23,2
<u> </u>		May 31 June 1.2 May 22, 28, 28, 29, 29, 24, 24, 34, 5 Ann 23, 34, 28, 34, 5 Ann 230, 28, 28, 28, 28, 29, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34	Apr. Aug. Sept	Apr. Aug. Sept	May June Sept	May June Aug	May June Aug	May 14, 15, 16 May 11, 12, 13 May 17, 18, 19 May 7, 8, 10 April 16, 17, 18 April 19, 20, 21 May 30, June 12, 25, 25, 24, Mar 27, 28, 20, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27
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CLUBS.	Solumbus.	ıdia']	Poledo	Ilwa	Kan, City.	Omsha.	St. Paul	Minneap'
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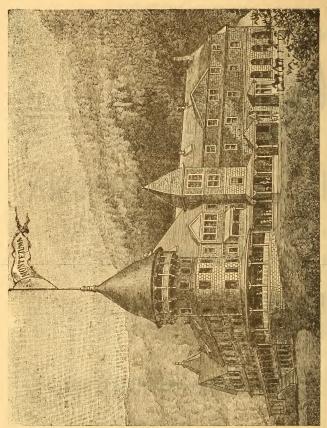
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The finest resort hotel between New York and the Pacific Coast. Situated on the southeastern slope of the Santa Ferange of the Rocky Mountains, at an elevation of 7,000 feet above the sea. The springs, tome forty in number, vary in temperature from 110° to 142° Fahr., and are widely celebrated for their curative effects. Without question this place has no superior as a winter resort. The hotel is a fire-proof building, and has every convenience of modern times. The curative qualities of the hot spring water and mud baths have a national reputation; professional attendants have them in charge. The hotel and springs are owned and operated by the Atchison, Topeka Santa Fe Railroad Company. For rates and other information apply to John J. Byrne, Ass't Pass. Traffic Manager, Chicago, Geo. T. Nicholson, Gen. Pass and Ticket Agt., Topeka, or J. M. Connett, City Passenger Agent, 212 Clark Street, Chicago.



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ILLINOIS, IOWA, WISCONSIN, NORTHERN MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, the DAKOTAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, WYOMING, UTAH, IDAHO, NEVADA, OREGON and CALIFORNIA.

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FIVE GREAT LIMITED TRAINS

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AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD.'

Leave GRAND CENTRAL STATION, Fourth Ave. and 42d Street, the very Center of the City, for the

GREAT CITIES OF THE WEST.

THE EXPRESS. NO EXTRA FARE

At 9 A. M. every day, except Sunday. Arrive at BUFFALO at 5:40 P. M.: NIAGARA FALLS, 7:20 P. M.

The fastest Regular Passenger Train in the world. 521/2 miles an hour.

THE LIMITED. At 10 A. M. every day, arriving at CHICAGO 9:45 A. M. next day, via the "Lake Shore,"

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THE LIMITED. NO EXTRA FARE. At 1:30 P. M. every day, arriving at CINCINNATI 11:20 A.M.; INDIANAP-OLIS 11:55 A.M.; ST. LOUIS 7:15 P.M. next day, via

"THE BIG FOUR ROUTE."

THE SPECIAL. NO EXTRA FARE.

At 1:30 P.M. every day, 138th Street 1:40 P. M., arriving at CHICAGO 3 P. M. next day, via "New York Central and Lake Shore,"

"THE FAST MAIL ROUTE,"

THE LIMITED.

At 4.30 P. M. every day, arriving at CHICAGO 4:30 P. M. next day, via the Michigan Central,

"THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE."

In addition to the above magnificent service, the New YORK CENTRAL has seven other daily trains across the Empire State, to the North and West MILTON C. ROACH, Gen. East'n Pass. Agt., 413 Broadway.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager, General Grand Central Station, New York. General Passenger Agent.

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A VESTIBULE TRAIN, LIGHTED BY GAS THROUGHOUT, AND UNSURPASSED IN ELEGANCE ** CONVENIENCE.

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TICKETS AND FURTHER INFORMATION CAN BE OBTAINED OF TICKET AGENTS OF THE
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BETWEEN-

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LAFAYETTE, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI

AND ALL POINTS SOUTH.

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Operated over the Cincinnati Route are unsurpassed by any line to the South. It is also the only Dining Carline to the Ohio River.

Elegant Pullman Perfected Safety Vestibule Coaches on all night trains. Parlor Chair Cars on all day trains.

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CITY TICKET OFFICE,

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THE . .

BOSTON * *

AND :

ALBANY

___)IS THE(-___

R.R.

ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH CARS

----) BETWEEN (----

BOSTON AND

Cleveland,

Toledo, Detroit,

Cincinnati, St. Louis

AND CHICAGO.

A. S. HANSON,

General Passenger Agent



... THE LAKE REGION OF ...

Northern Wisconsin and Michigan

Brief Mention of some of the Principal Resorts on the line of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway.

THE POPULAR NORTH WOODS SANITARIUM.

GOGEBIC LAKE, MICH.—Twelve miles distant and 900 feet above the waters of Lake Superior. It is fifteen miles long and one and one-half to three miles wide, and affords the best black bass fishing known anywhere. Brook trout are found in tributary streams, and at certain seasons of the year very large brook trout are caught in the open lake. Gogebic Lake is a favorite resort for those suffering from hay fever or throat and lung troubles. The hotel and cottages will remain under the management of Geo. P. McAdam, who can furnish first class accommodations for 100 guests. Fine fleet of boats, steam yacht, etc.

TWIN LAKES, WIS.—(Conover Railroad Station). This popular resort will continue under the auspices of the Twin Lakes Fishing and Hunting Club. It will be open the entire season not only to club members, but as heretofore, for the entertainment of fishermen and their families or those in search of health and recreation. It will, during the coming season, be under the management of Geo. P. Mc.Adam, under whose management the Gogebic Resort has for some years been so popular Twin Lakes is widely known for its excellent muskallonge, pickerel and pike fishing. Guides, boats, etc.

WATERSMEET, MICH.—Fine brook trout fishing to be had in various streams, some very near the station. Hotel accommodations, guides, etc.

LAKE VIEUX DESERT.—(State Line Station, Wis.) Head waters of the Wisconsin River. Splendid muskallonge fishing. Boats and guides are to be had. This lake affords many fine camping spots.

"EAGLE WATERS," WIS.—Comprises a chain of twenty-seven lakes, all easily reached by steamer or row boat from Eagle River Railroad station, and all offer fine sport with muskallonge, bass and pike. Hotels, boats, guides and steamer at Eagle River Station.

THREE LAKES, WIS.—A railroad station in proximity to the southern portion of the "Eagle Waters" chain of lakes. Hotels, boats, guides.

TOMAHAWK LAKE, WIS.—Noted for its fine muskallonge and bass fishing. There are hotels, boats and guides at Tomahawk Lake. St. Germain Lake, Lost, Found, Plum, Star and Laura Lakes are easily accessible.

TROUT LAKE, WIS.—Noted for the great number and large size of the "land-locked salmon" that are taken from its waters. Bass are taken in this lake and muskallonge in the surrounding waters. Hotel, boats, guides.

MANITOWISH RIVER, WIS.—Connects quite a chain of lakes, including Rest, Mantowish, Rice, Alder and Trout Lakes, all of which contain bass, muskallonge and pike, and some have been fished but very little. Boats and guides can be secured.

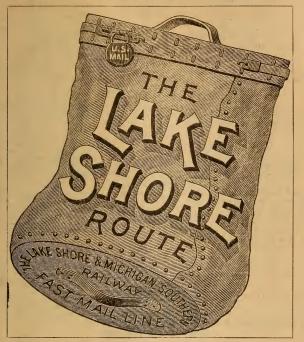
TURTLE RIVER, WIS.—Connects quite a system of lakes, including Rice, Echo, Spider, Turtle, Long and a number of others, ing is reported from those that have visited these waters.

For additional or detailed information regarding the Lake Region, or for copy of Guide Book, Wisconsin and Michigan Game and Fish Laws, etc., address,

W. A. CARLETON, Cen. Agt., B. J. REYNOLDS, City Pass. Agt., 208 Clark St., Chicago. C. L. RYDER, Gen. Pass. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis.

. THE BEST LINE BETWEEN

CHICAGO, BUFFALO,



NEW YORK, BOSTON,

And INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

SIX · SPLENDID · TRAINS

F. M. BYRON, City P. and T. Agt., 66 Clark St., Chicago.
A. J. SMITH,
G. P. & T. A., Cleveland.
C. K. WILBER,
W. P. A., Chicago.

BASE BALL UNIFORMS.

(CONTINUED.)

NO. I UNIFORM

NO. 1 UNIFORM. The flannel used in this uniform is the same quality as the No. o grade but lighter in weight. We have fifteen styles, and all shown on sample card, which will be mailed on application.

PRICE

				PRICE.			
No.	I.	Qı	iality	Shirt, any style	Each.	\$4	00
	1.			I allis.		2	75
6.6	I.						00
6.6	ist					_	75
66	0 0	r 2	66	Belt	66		50
				Neckije io match frummings			-
Uni	forr	n c	omple	ete, without shoes		\$10	00
Ext	ra f	or	Padd	led pantsEacl	pair,	I	50

NO. 2 UNIFORM.

NO. 2 UNIFORM. Made of $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. twilled flannel, in the following colors: No. 31, White; No. 32, Yale Gray; No. 33, Shaker Gray; No. 34, Steel, mixed; No. 35, Navy Blue.

PRICE.

No. 2. Quality Shirt,	any style	Each, \$2 00
" 2. " Pants,	66	44 2 75
2. Stocki	ngs	75
Zu Caps		
Belt		11 40
	Necktie to match trimmings	
Uniform complete, wit	hout Shoes	\$7 50
Extra for Padded pant	sEach	pair, 1 50

NO. 3 UNIFORM,

NO. 3 UNIFORM. Made of various colors of flannel. Heavy and strong. The best value at the price.

PRICE.

No. 3. Quality Shirt, any style	Each, \$2 00
" 3. " Pants, "	1 P7 P
3. " Pants, " 3. " Stockings. " 3. " Caps. " 3 or 4 " Belt.	" 50
" 3. " Caps	" 50
" 3 or 4 " Belt	" 25
J	
Uniform complete, without Shoes	£ = 00
Extra for Padded pants	Fa-1 \$5 00
Extra for radiced pants	mach pair, 1 00

NO. 4 UNIFORM.

Made of a White Shaker flannel and a Gray Cotton Cloth.

PRICE.

No. 4. Quality Shirt, plain, pleat or lace	Each, \$1 60
" 4. " Pants	66 T OF
" 4. " Stockings.	66 25
Canton Flannel Cap, lined	** 25
No. 4 Belt.	4 15
,	manuscript or a
Uniform complete, without Shoes	\$3 50

CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK.

BASE BALL UNIFORMS.



We offer our regular line of Flannel Uniforms, and in addition offer a new style of heavy knit suits, such as was first worn by Chicago Club during 1887-1888. They are well adapted for warm weather, and are very neat and elastic. We make in one quality only; any color.

NO. 2-0 KNIT BASE BALL UNIFORM.

NO. 20 KINI DAGE DABE CHILOKINI
Consisting of—
No. 2-o. Knit Shirt, with collar, and with name on breast \$5 00
" 2-o. Knit Pants, very strongly reinforced 4 50
Special quality Stockings 1 50
No. o. Cap
Special quality Belt
Special quality Belt
Complete without shoes

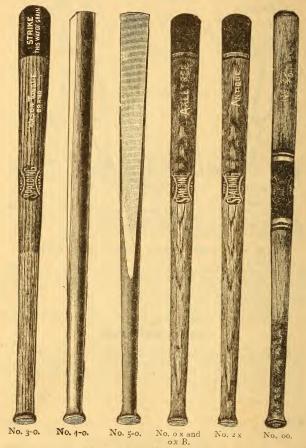
NO. O UNIFORM.

NO. O. BEST QUALITY LEAGUE OR ASSOCIATION CLUB UNIFORM. The flannel used in this uniform is manufactured exclusively for us, and which we have used for the past six years. For the durability of the material and superiority of the styles and workmanship, we refer to all clubs who have used our uniforms. We have made uniforms for the following leading clubs in

No. o	Quality	Shirts,	any style			٠.			 	 		Each,	85	OC
" 0	6.6		£6 -											50
Special	64	Stockir	ngs						 	 		6.6	1	50
No o.	6.6	Caps							 	 			1	00
Special	44	Belt							 	 		4.67		50
			Necktie											_
Uniform complete, without shoes									9	812	50			
Extra fo	r Padde	d Pants							 	 E	ach	pair,	1	5C

CHICAGO A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK.

Trade-Mark Bats.



CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS, NEW YORK.

SPALDING'S Trade-Marked Bats

SPALDING'S TRADE-MARKED BATS, since their introduction in 1877, have been, and are now used, almost exclusively by all prominent professional and amateur players.

All the timber used in these bats is seasoned from one to two years, making the bat a lighter, stronger bat than those of other manufacturers, who are obliged to rush their timber through dry kilns, thus destroying the life, qual-

ity, and driving power of the timber. In our Special Black and Wagon Tongue Bat, we introduce this year our pitented rough handle, enabling the batsman to secure a firmer grasp, on the bat. All these bats-SPALDING'S WAGON TONGUE-are made from models of the actual bats used by the most skillful batsmen in the League and

Every Bat made by us is hand-turned, and upon critical examination, if they answer all the requirements—good timber, perfect workmanship, etc., our SPALDING TRADE-MARK is put on, making a guarantee of quality

to our customers.

We call special attention to our SACRIFICE BATS, made of the finest selected wood, and used by noted sacrifice hitters during the past season. We make these bats either in light or heavy weight and stained exactly alike so as to deceive the opposing club.

		PRICES.	Ea	ch
No.	4.0.	Spalding's Sacrifice Bats, Finest Selected Willow		
No.	5.0.	" Wagon Tongue Ash	. 1	00
No.		Spalding's Special Black End, League Players' Wagor ongue Ash Bat, new patent rough handle		00
No.	XXX qu	K. Spalding's Special Black End, Boys' League, saind ality Ash as No. 000, 30 and 32 inches		50
No.	ox.	Spalding's Special Black End Axletree Bat, finest straight ained white ash	t •	50
No.	OXB,	Spalding's Special Black End Axletree Boys' Bat, 3d d 32 inches		25
No.	2x.	Spalding's Antique Finished Bat, extra quality ash, black d, and trade-marked		25
No.	2-0. asl	Spalding's Special Black Band League, fine quality white h, highly polished, patent granulated handle		50
No.		palding's Black End Basswood Bat, from selected timber egant finish		25
No.	gu	palding's Black End Willow Bat, highly finished, and is aranteed to be the best light Wood bat made; incased in ong paper bag.	1	50
No.	53.	Spalding's Youth's Maple Bat, black band and gilt. trade- arked. Length 28 to 32 inches		10
No.	56. s ma	Spalding's Youths' Stained Maple Bat, black band, tradeark in gilt; 28 to 32 inches		10
No.		pulding's Maple Bat, for boys, 26 to 28 inches in length, th rings and trade-marked		05
			(3)	

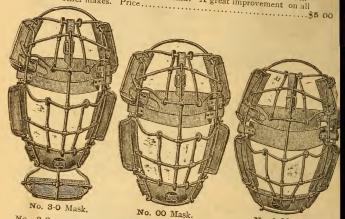
CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS, NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.

SPALDING'S

Trade-Marked Catcher's Masks.

PATENTED.

No. 4-0. Spalding's New Patented Sun Protecting Mask. Made of black enamel wire, with a perfect shade for the eyes, not in-creasing the weight of the mask. A great improvement on all



No. O Mask.

No. 3-0. Spalding's New Patented Neck-Protecting Mask. This mask has a peculiar shaped extension at the bottom which This mask has a peculiar shaped extension at the bottom which affords the same protection to the neck as the mask does to the face. It does not interfere in the slightest degree with the free movement of the head, and is the only mask made which affords perfect protection to a catcher. The entire mask with goat hair, and the padding faced wire, extra heavy padded dogskin, which is impervious to perspiration, and always soft and pliable, each.

Spalding's Special League Mask, used by all leading

soft and pliable, each.

No. 2-0. Spalding's Special League Mask, used by all leading professional catchers, extra heavy wire, well padded with goat hair, and the padding faced with the best imported dogskin, which is impervious to perspiration, and retains its pliable.

Skin, which is impervious to perspiration, and retains its pliability and usefulness......

No. 1-0. Spalding's Regulation League Mask, made of heavy wire, well padded and faced with horsehide, warranted first-

CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS, NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.



No. A. Spalding's Amateur Mask, made the same size and general style as the League Mask, but with lighter wire and faced with leather. We guarantee this mask to be superior to so-called League or professional masks sold by other manufacturers......\$1.75 Spalding's Boys' Amateur Mask, similar to the No. A Mask, only made smaller, to fit a boy's face..... 1.50 No. C. Youths' Mask, without head or chin piece 1.00 No. D. Boys' Mask, light wire, without head or chin piece.....

SPALDING'S PATENT CELLULOID UMPIRE INDICATOR.

.50



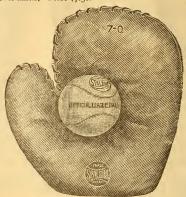
As shown in the above cut, is intended for the use of BASE BALL UMPIRES and Scorers to keep tally of the number of Strikes and Balls that may be called. The illustration, which represents the exact size of the Indicator, gives a good idea of its construction and mode of handling. It can be easily operated by the thumb or finger while held in the palm of the hand. It has been highly recommended by all League and Association umpires who have

CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS, NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.

Spalding's Catcher's Mitts.

PATENTED

No. 7-0. Spalding's Special League Catcher's Mitt, New Model. Finest quality drab buckskin, finest dogskin back, with fine buckskin hand piece with patent short fingered throwing glove. This mitt is padded with extra thick felt, and laced all around, so that the padding can be changed and adjusted to suit the catcher, and is absolutely the finest protection for the hand ever made. Price \$7.50.



No. 7-O. FRONT OF MITT.

No. 5-O. Spalding's Laced League Catcher's Mitt.

Made of fine peccaria hogskin, very soft, pliable and durable, not liable to harden, with the patent fingerless throwing glove and Decker patent back. In other respects like our 7-O glove. Price \$5.00.

· A. Spalding's Amateur Catcher's Mitt.

This mitt is made of extra quality leather, heavily padded with felt, and laced all around to admit of adjusting the old padding or putting new padding in when necessary. Patent Throwing Glove. The very best mitt for the money. Price \$2.50.

FOR BOYS.

No. 1. SPALDING'S BOYS' SPECIAL LACED MITT, of drab buckskin, heavily padded, with short fingered throwing glove, made like our 7-O glove, only smaller, making the finest boys' mitt ever made. Price \$4.00.

No. 2. Spalding's Heavily Padded Leather Mitts, for boys, made of buckskin, laced, and with patent short fingered throwing glove. Price \$2.00.

FOR MEN.

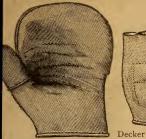
No. 3. Spalding's Full Size Leather Mitt, well made, but of cheaper material—a splendid mitt to sell at popular price—short fingered throwing glove. Price \$1.00.

FOR BOYS.

No. 4. Spalding's Leather Mitt, same as No. 3, smaller size, for boys only, at the popular price of 50 cts.

No. 5. Spalding's Canvas Mitt. This mitt, designed for boys, is a firstclass mitt for the money, and will meet with rapid sale. Price 25 cts.

Decker Patent Safety Catcher's Mitt.







Decker Throwing Glove to go with Mitt.



Decker Mitt, Back.

No. oX. We take pleasure in calling attention to the new Decker Safety Catching Mitt, which has, wherever shown and introduced, been conceded to be unequaled for protection to the hands. A catcher need have no fear of broken fingers when wearing them.

Each pair is packed in a separate box, price per pair, \$3 50

SPALDING'S FULL LEFT HAND CATCHER'S AND FIELDER'S GLOVES.

No. 2-0. Spalding's Catcher's Gloves, patented, heavy buckskin, with short fingered right hand, well padded, no seams in palms\$3	°00
No. G. Spalding's Boy's Cheap Full Left Hand	
Glove	50
No. J. Spalding's Full Left Hand Glove, Boys' size.	25
No. XX. Spalding's Best Quality Drab Buckskin	
Infielder's Glove, full left or right hand, each	3 00
No. X. Spalding's Amateur Buckskin Infielder's	
Glove, each	00
No. M. Spalding's Fielder's or Basemen's Glove,	
gold tanned, each	1 50
No. N. Spalding's Fielder's or Basemen's Glove,	
imitation buckskin, each	00

CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS, NEW YORK.

NATIONAL LEAGUE AND AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL CLUBS.

N.E YOUNG PRILIDERT &

Washington De Dec. 28 1891

Take Special pleasure in Gearing Heathmony to the suffering quality of the Spalding of
League Ball It has been in constant use by
The National League for the part fifteen (15) is
years, and has been unanimously adopted by
by the new National League and Inversion Assoli
cialism of Professional BB Clubs for the con
my five years. During the ling time that
it has been in exclusive use by League Clubs,
scarcely a road of complaint, as to its quality
has been received from Club official, manager or
flager. I have no heattation in recommending it as the perfection of a League Ball.

SPALDING'S BASE BALLS

- To. r. Spalding's League Ball, \$1.50 each,
 As adopted by the National League; the finest Ball made.
- o. Spalding's New Double Seam Ball, \$1.50 each.
- No. 1B. Spalding's Boy's League Ball, \$1.00 each.

 A first-class Ball for Boys, made like our League Ball.
- No. 2. Spalding's Professional Ball; white, \$1.00 each.
 The best Dead Ball ever made.
- No. 3. Spalding's Amateur Ball; white, 75c. each. Especially adapted for School nines and for practice.

ALL ABOVE BALLS ARE FULLY WARRANTED.

- i. 5. Spalding's King of the Diamond; white, 50c. each. Horsehide cover, regulation size.
- 10. 7. Spalding's Boy's Favorite, 25c. each.
 Regulation size and weight, horsehide cover.
 7B. Spalding's League Junior, 25c. each

Horsehide cover, junior size.

No 6. Spalding's Victor.

We offer this season our new Victor, the very best 20c. ball ever put on the market. It is of regulation size and weight, and each ball is put up in a separate box and sealed.

NEARLY REGULATION SIZE 10-CENT BALLS.

No. 8. Spalding's Eureka Ball, white; nearly regulation size, 10 cents each.

A BOUNDING 5-CENT BALL FOR BOYS.

No. 13. Spalding's Rocket Ball, large size, 5-cent ball, best in the market, 5c.

If you cannot obtain these balls of your local dealer, send the price for sample ball, and we will mail free of all charge.

CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.

BAT BACS.

No. O. LEAGUE
CLUB BAT BAG,
made of sole leather, name on side,
to hold 1½ dozen
bats..each, \$15.00

SPALDINGS LEAGUE BAT BAG



No. 1. CANVAS
BAT BAG, heavy
waterproof canvas,
leather ends, to
hold 2 dozen bats
each,.....\$5.00

\$4 00

1 50

1 00

5 00

No. 2. CANVAS BAT BAG, heavy waterproof canvas, leather end, to hold I dozen bats.....each, \$4 00



No. 01. INDIVIDUAL LEATHER BAT BAG, for 2 bats, Spalding's design, used by the players of the Chicago Club, each,
 No. 02. INDIVIDUAL CANVAS BAT BAG, heavy waterproof

no. 03. INDIVIDUAL CANVAS BAT BAG, heavy canvas, leather cap at one end.....each,

No.o Base.

Home Plate.

BASES.



Pitcher's Box Plates.

No. O. League Club Bases, made of extra canvas, stuffed and quilted complete, with straps and spikes, without home plate...per set of three, No. 1. Canvas Bases, with straps and spikes, with

out home plate.....

No. 2. Cheap Canvas Bases, with straps and spikes complete, without home

Marble Home Plate, second quality each, 1 25 Plates for Pitcher's box, rubber set, 10 00 CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS NEW YORK.

SPALDING'S SHOE PLATES.



We have experienced more difficulty in the manufacture of a Shoe Plate than any other article that goes to make up a ball player's outfit, but at last we are prepared to offer something that will give the player satisfactory service.

No. 3-0. Spalding's Extra Special Hand Forged Steel Plates, polished and plated we wis out.

polished and plated, per pair, \$0 75
No. 2-0. Spalding's Hand Forged
Steel Heel Plates, per pair,
50

No. 0. Spalding's Tempered Steel Shoe Plate, made of imported 50

steel, and warranted not to bend or break; put up with screws.

No. 1. Professional Steel Shoe Plate, similar in shape and style to the No. 0 Plate, put up with screws.....per pair No. 2. Amateur Steel Shoe Plate, put up with screws.... 25 15



SPALDING'S

BASE BALL STOCKINGS.



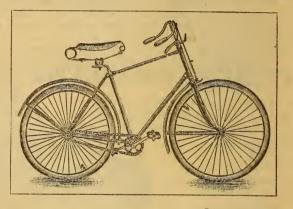
-Sample pair mailed on receipt of price-

CHICAGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA.

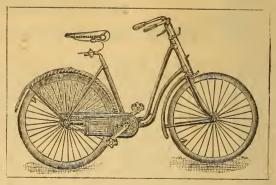
FEA ONE'S

PNEU MATICS

ROAD · KING.



ROAD · QUEEN.



Unexcelled, with all the Improvements of to-day. Guaranteed.

PRICE, - - \$135.00.

A. FEATHERSTONE, Cor. Clark and 16th Sts. and Armour Av., CHICAGO.

WAGON WELL WELL

All timber acture of these bats, is o years and absolutely ... and other Imperfecaceded by all Professionals stly superior in quality of . Model and Finish to any ver used in a game of Base

The Oriental Finish dees especial notice, which bles the batsman to se-

e a firm grasp on the thus making the usual

it of scraping the bat

hecessary. All of LDING'S WAGON

NGUE BATS are e from models

ne actual bats

d by the st skilful

tsmen in

League

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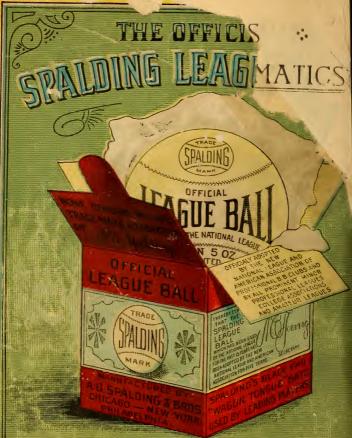
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